



FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

FOR THE

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTEGRATED

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

PLAN, 2024–2028

UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON
WEST POINT, NEW YORK



GSA Contract No.: W912DS21D0002
Order No.: W912DS22F0094

Prepared for: USAG West Point
Directorate of Public Works
667 Ruger Road
West Point, New York 10996

Prepared by: Tetra Tech, Inc.
451 Presumpscot Street
Portland, Maine 04103

January 2024

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MANAGEMENT PLAN
2024–2028

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC WORKS
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

JANUARY 2024

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LIST OF ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

%	percent
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACM	Asbestos-containing materials
ACS	Army Climate Strategy
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
AR	Army Regulation
Army	United States Department of the Army
AQCR	Air Quality Control Region
ARPA	Archeological Resources Protection Act
°C	degrees Celsius
CDP	Census Designated Place
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality (Executive Office of the US President)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMP	Coastal Management Program
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DoD	Department of Defense
DPW	West Point Directorate of Public Works
EA	Environmental Assessment
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EO	Executive Order
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FR	Federal Register
GHG	Greenhouse gases
I-	Interstate

LIST OF ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
Installation	United States Army Garrison West Point
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
LBP	lead-based paints
LOE	Lines of Effort
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
mgd	million gallons per day
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHLD	National Historic Landmark District
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NYS	New York State
NYSDOS	New York State Department of State
OM&D PA	2016 Operations, Maintenance and Development Programmatic Agreement with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
OPRHP	New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
PCPI	per capita personal income
PIP	Palisades Interstate Parkway
Project	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for 2024–2028
ROI	region of influence
SASS	Scenic Area of Statewide Significance
SHPO	New York State Historic Preservation Officer

LIST OF ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND DEFINITIONS

TAs	Training Areas
TEAs	Training Exempt Areas
US	United States
USAG West Point	United States Army Garrison West Point
USAG	United States Army Garrison
USCB	United States Census Bureau
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USMA	United States Military Academy at West Point

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1.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

The United States Army Garrison (USAG or Installation) West Point proposes to implement their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028 (Project) (Appendix A) within the ICRMP Action Area as shown in Figure 1. The ICRMP Action Area includes the entirety of the USAG West Point Installation, located in Orange and Putnam Counties, New York (West Point).

In support of the Project, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) New York District, with support from USAG West Point Directorate of Public Works (DPW), has prepared this Environmental Assessment (EA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and its implementing regulations (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500–1508 Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ]).

1.1 BACKGROUND

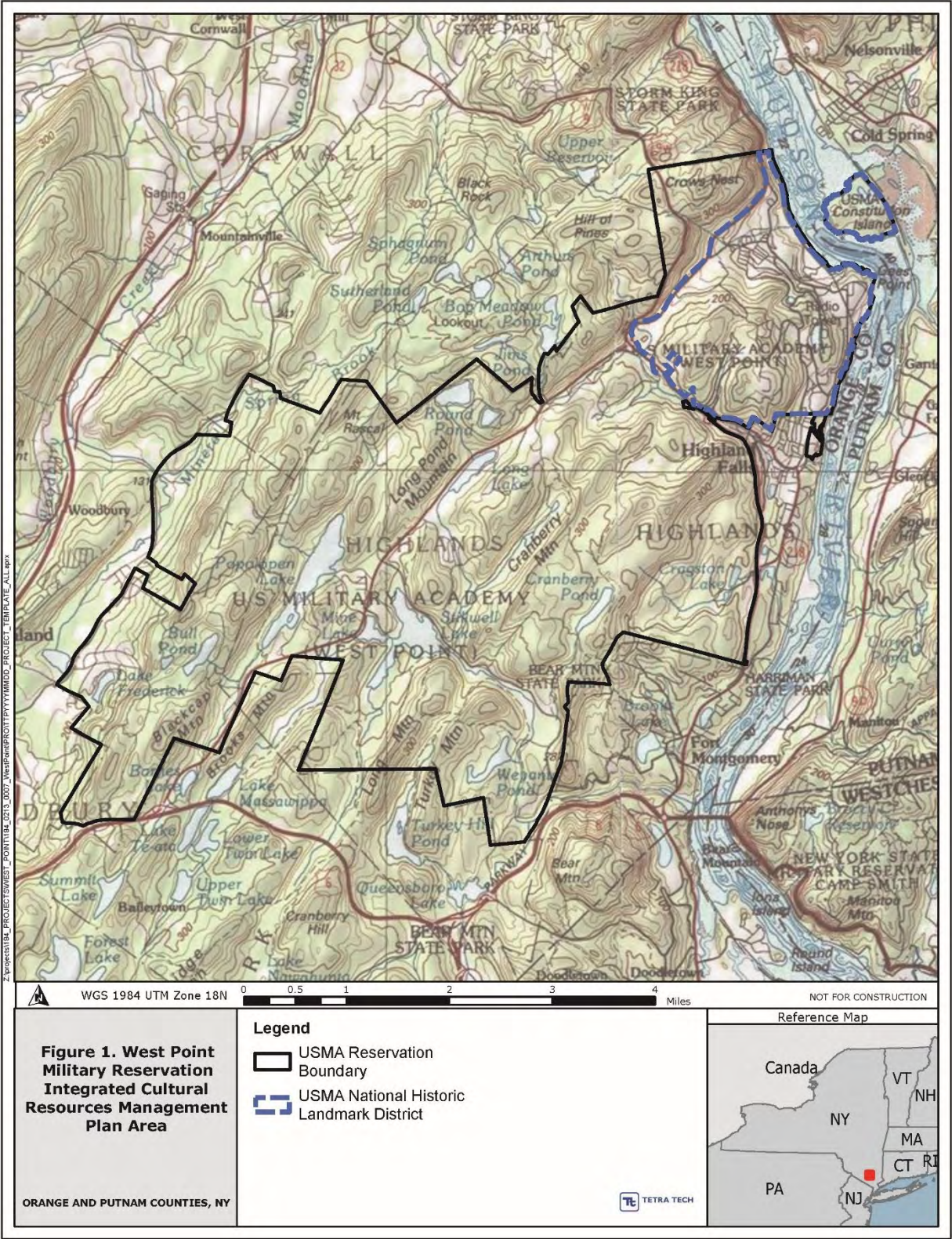
1.1.1 United States Army Garrison West Point

West Point comprises approximately 16,000 acres (6,470 hectares) of land along the Hudson River in New York State (NYS), approximately 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of New York City, New York (Figure 1). Troops were first stationed at West Point in 1778, making it the oldest operating military post in the United States (US). Since its founding in 1802, West Point has been the home of the United States Military Academy (USMA). West Point is also home to the Dean of the Academic Board, Directorate of Intercollegiate Athletics, Association of Graduates, and USMA Preparatory School. The Superintendent of the USMA (Superintendent) is Commander of the USMA. In 1961, West Point accepted National Historic Landmark (NHL) status from the National Park Service (NPS). In 1975, the NHL was re-designated as a National Historic Landmark District (NHLN) comprised of the Main Post and Constitution Island. Currently, the NHLN encompasses approximately 2,200 acres (890 hectares) which includes Constitution Island, and more than 700 buildings and structures (Stone Fort Consulting 2011).

West Point Military Reservation consists of three distinct areas: the Main Post, the outlying ranges and training areas, and Constitution Island. Constitution Island is located across the Hudson River (on its western side) from the Main Post and located in the Town of Philipstown, Putnam County. The Main Post and Constitution Island are approximately 2,200 acres (890 hectares) in size, with the ranges and training areas comprising approximately 13,500 acres (5,463 hectares).

1. The Main Post is the academic, administrative, and residential center of USMA West Point;
2. The outlying ranges and training areas is composed of a field training facility located west of the Main Post; and
3. Constitution Island consists of mostly undeveloped forestland (USAG West Point 2018).

36 **Figure 1. USAG West Point Regional Location Map (Action Area).**



Approximately 4,400 Cadets and 1,250 active military personnel, along with approximately 2,350 civilian employees, occupy West Point. Another 4,000 civilians and 740 contract workers are employed at USAG West Point. Approximately 150,000 retired military personnel and their dependents live within 50 miles (80 kilometers) of West Point (USAG West Point 2014).

1.1.2 United States Military Academy

USMA West Point was founded in 1802. Its mission is “To educate, train, and inspire the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate is a commissioned leader of character committed to the values of Duty, Honor, Country and prepared for a career of professional excellence and service to the Nation as an officer in the United States Army” (USMA West Point no date).

Approximately 1,000 Cadets graduate from USMA each year as commissioned Second Lieutenant United States Department of the Army (Army) Officers. West Point also provides training for active-duty units, Army reservists, Reserve Officer Training Corps personnel, and other Government agencies. In addition, West Point provides services to approximately 9,000 retired military personnel and dependents.

1.1.3 Supporting Organizations

The Project proponent is the West Point DPW, which is one of seven Installation Support Directorates under the Garrison Command, and helps to provide the infrastructure necessary to support the missions of all tenants on West Point. In addition, coordination between the DPW Environmental Management Division and applicable local, state, and Federal agencies is required for environmental compliance and stewardship on the Installation (USAG West Point 2011b). West Point’s Cultural Resources Program is a component of the Environmental Management Division of the DPW. Management program staff includes the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM), contract support, and one or more additional staff person (as determined by the periodic reviews of the staffing model).

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of this Project is to fully implement the ICRMP 5-Year Plan that includes a broad program to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next 5 years. The 2024–2028 ICRMP update has been developed to incorporate new data, procedures, goals and objectives, and internal management guidelines, and is intended to replace the 2012–2016 ICRMP. Efforts to update the ICRMP began in 2016 but were delayed by internal funding and contracting issues, followed by additional delays due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the determination that NEPA review of prior ICRMPs had not been completed. It follows the requirements to prepare an ICRMP as defined in Chapter 6, Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, and has been specifically tailored to West Point, outlining the cultural resources management program’s history, achievements, objectives, responsibilities, and standard operating procedures. It also reflects the latest guidance available and considers the current legal and regulatory mandates that apply to Army facilities. Although not a decision-making document, this plan provides the information necessary to enable the Superintendent, and those responsible for implementing their directives, to make informed decisions regarding the treatment of cultural resources at West Point. The Garrison Commander and West Point personnel involved in planning

activities are the primary internal intended audience of this document. The ICRMP also is a public document that involves stakeholder review to ensure the management of Federal resources and involves review and input from other consulting and interested parties such as State regulators and Federally recognized tribes. This includes, in particular, the CRM who is the individual responsible for the day-to-day management of cultural resources at West Point.

The need for developing and implementing the ICRMP is to comply with Chapter 6 of AR 200-1, and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16, both of which require installations to develop an ICRMP as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. According to Chapter 6 of AR 200-1, a major goal for cultural resources includes development and implementation of procedures to protect against encumbrances to mission by ensuring that Army installations effectively manage cultural resources. General program management includes development of ICRMPs for use as a planning tool. West Point's development and implementation of the ICRMP meets these goals and will utilize the ICRMP to make informed decisions regarding cultural resources under their control in compliance with public laws, in support of the military mission, and consistent with sound principles of cultural resources management. The ICRMP also serves as a comprehensive plan and component of West Point's Master Plan, complementing other facility plans such as the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, Installation Design Guide, and Athletic Master Plan; and providing the Garrison Commander (or delegated official) with the information necessary to make informed decisions regarding cultural resources under their control. The goal of West Point's cultural resources program is to support the military and academic missions of West Point by providing professional expertise and support services in the fields of history, architecture, archaeology, and historic preservation. This goal is achieved through ensuring full compliance with cultural resources legal requirements; contributing to historic preservation awareness among Installation personnel; and developing a community-wide sense of stewardship for West Point's heritage.

The ICRMP is to be reviewed annually and updated as needed every 5 years. West Point has considerable legal responsibilities established by Federal laws and implementing regulations related to the identification, preservation, and management of cultural resources within its limits. Under Chapter 6, AR 200-1 the USAG West Point Commander is directly responsible for designating a CRM to coordinate the Cultural Resources Management program. The CRM performs day-to-day management of cultural resources and ensures that the USAG West Point remains in compliance with all applicable Federal laws and implementing regulations. The ICRMP update has been developed to guide the CRM, and West Point leadership, in complying with the range of Federal preservation requirements and Army regulations.

The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in fulfilling the USAG West Point's mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world, sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. These are described in more detail below in Section 1.4.1 for the Preferred Alternative.

1.3 SCOPE OF ANALYSIS

This EA was prepared to assess the potential environmental effects of implementing the ICRMP, or "Proposed Action." The EA has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of NEPA

(42 United States Code 4321–4347), and the CEQ regulations for implementing NEPA (Title 40 CFR 1500–1508). The EA and the Proposed Action are additionally guided by the Army’s commitment to and specific policies for conserving natural and cultural resources, including Title 32 CFR Part 651, which contains policies, responsibilities, and procedures for integrating environmental considerations into the Army planning and decision-making process.

Cultural resources include the “historic properties” of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), “cultural items” of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), “archaeological resources” of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), “sacred sites” (to which access is provided under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 [AIRFA]) of Executive Order (EO) 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites,” and collections of objects and associated records in 36 CFR Part 79, “Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Collections.” Requirements set forth in NEPA, NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, 36 CFR Part 79, EO 13007, EO 13175, and their implementing regulations, define the USMA’s compliance responsibilities for management of cultural resources. Section 106 of the NHPA (54 United States Code §306108) ensures that cultural resources are properly considered in the planning stage of any Federal agency activity involving an expenditure of funds, either directly by the agency or as Federal financial assistance, and those involving the issuance of a permit, license, or approval. In the Section 106 process, such activities are known as undertakings. Under Section 106, Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their undertakings on any properties eligible for inclusion, or listed, in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to provide the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment on the effects prior to taking the action. Because it refers to the section in the original public law that enacted the NHPA and has been in constant use for over 50 years, the ACHP is continuing to refer to Section 106 (now Section 306108) of the NHPA as “Section 106.”

The completion of this EA is required under Title 32 CFR Part 651.33 *Actions Normally Requiring an EA*¹.

The principal purposes in preparing this EA are to:

- Identify and assess potential impact on the natural and human environment that would result from the implementation of the Proposed Action;
- Identify and recommend alternatives and specific mitigation measures as necessary to minimize environmental impact upon the natural and human environment; and
- Assess reasonable alternatives to the Proposed Action that would avoid or minimize adverse effects upon the natural and human environment.

The No Action Alternative, described in Section 1.5, serves as the baseline to which all of the alternatives, including the Proposed Action, that were compared as part of the environmental analysis conducted in this document.

¹ 32 CFR Part 651.33(d) Alteration projects affecting historically significant structures, archaeological sites, or places listed in or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

1.4 PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action is to implement the ICRMP 5-Year Plan that includes a broad set of protocols to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next 5 years.

This section presents the Preferred Alternative and Alternative 1 (Partial Implementation of the ICRMP). Section 1.5 presents the No Action Alternative. No alternatives have been considered that were eliminated from detailed study. The Proposed Action is USAG West Point's and DPW's Preferred Alternative.

1.4.1 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative is to fully implement the ICRMP 5-Year Plan that will ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next 5 years. The primary parts of the ICRMP 5-Year Plan include:

- *Maintenance and administration of the 2016 Operations, Maintenance and Development Programmatic Agreement (OM&D PA) with the New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation:* Cultural resources staff will continue to review and coordinate ongoing operation, maintenance, and development activities at West Point with the requirements of NHPA, in accordance with the 2016 OM&D PA. It is imperative that this agreement be maintained to meet the requirements of NHPA and to ensure the continued day-to-day operation of both the Garrison and the USMA.
- *Maintenance and implementation of other agreement documents and mitigations:* Cultural resources staff will ensure all other agreement documents, management plans, and mitigations are current and implemented. This includes ensuring the adequacy of and adherence to existing Tribal consultation agreements and West Point Housing and Lodging Programmatic agreements, completing all outstanding mitigations, and updating the ICRMP in 2028. This also includes implementing and abiding by any other legal agreements made after the implementation of the ICRMP.
- *Upgrading the archaeological curation facility and completing artifact inventory:* Cultural resources staff will ensure compliance with Federal regulations for the curation of Federally-owned and administered archaeological collections (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 79). All efforts will be made to upgrade the curation facility to meet Federal curatorial facility standards. In addition, a complete inventory of West Point's archaeological collection, already underway, will be finished.
 - Building 675, the archaeological curation facility, is a small (approximately 51 feet by 33.5 feet; total of 3,645 square feet), brick- and stone-masonry building with a main floor and a basement. Proposed improvements consist of:
 - Installation of a ductless split-unit air system for the main floor and basement (to replace existing window air conditioning units);
 - Addition of insulation in main floor walls and ceiling and basement ceiling to improve heating efficiency;
 - Installation of a fire detection system to improve safety;
 - In-kind replacement of existing front (west) porch (improve condition);

- Restoration of the existing enclosed rear (east) porch to an open porch (improve condition);
- Repointing of brick and stone masonry (improve condition); and
- In-kind repair of existing slate roof (improve condition).
- *Continuing historic property evaluations and monitoring:* Cultural resources staff will continue to evaluate properties for historical significance, as required by NHPA. Also, identified historic properties will be monitored through periodic condition assessments.

In addition to the 2016 OM&D PA concerning consultation procedures with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and ACHP, West Point also has an existing agreement with the Stockbridge-Munsee Community. Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would continue to support these obligations. Table 1 provides a summary of the existing agreements, including tribal agreements, that West Point has in place.

Table 1. Cultural Resources Management and Tribal Consultation Agreements for USAG West Point, New York.

Year	Type	Agreement
2003	Programmatic Agreement	Between the United States Military Academy (USMA), West Point, New York, and the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Regarding Utilities Privatization at the USMA, West Point, Orange County, New York.
2008	Programmatic Agreement	Among the United States Army Garrison (USAG), West Point, New York, the SHPO, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding the Residential Community Initiative Implementation at the USAG, West Point, Orange County, New York.
2013	Programmatic Agreement	Between the USAG West Point and the SHPO for the Privatization of Army Lodging.
2014	Memorandum of Agreement	USAG West Point and Stockbridge-Munsee Community Regarding Consultation Procedures.
2016	Programmatic Agreement	Operations, Maintenance, and Development Programmatic Agreement concerning consultation procedures with the SHPO and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. ²

² As part of National Historic Preservation Act compliance, the National Park Service also is consulted regarding adverse effects in West Point's National Historic Landmark District.

1.4.2 Alternative 1 Partial Implementation of the ICRMP

One alternative to the Proposed Action has been selected for comparison purposes, in addition to the No Action Alternative. Alternative 1 consists of partial implementation of the ICRMP. This alternative would implement three of the four primary parts of the ICRMP 5-Year Plan identified for the Preferred Alternative, including bullet points 1, 2 and 4 listed in Section 1.4.1:

- *Maintenance and administration of the 2016 OM&D PA with the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation:* Cultural resources staff will continue to review and coordinate ongoing operation, maintenance, and development activities at West Point with the requirements of NHPA, in accordance with the 2016 OM&D PA. It is imperative that this agreement be maintained to meet the requirements of NHPA and to ensure the continued day-to-day operation of both the Garrison and the USMA.
- *Maintenance and implementation of other agreement documents and mitigations:* Cultural resources staff will ensure all other agreement documents, management plans, and mitigations are current and implemented. This includes ensuring the adequacy of and adherence to existing Tribal consultation agreements and West Point Housing and Lodging Programmatic agreements, completing all outstanding mitigations, and updating the ICRMP in 2028. This also includes implementing and abiding by any other legal agreements made after the implementation of the ICRMP.
- *Continuing historic property evaluations and monitoring:* Cultural resources staff will continue to evaluate properties for historical significance, as required by NHPA. Also, identified historic properties will be monitored through periodic condition assessments.

Alternative 1 would not include bullet 3 listed in Section 1.4.1 for upgrading the archaeological curation facility. Implementation of Alternative 1 would require that West Point continue to use the existing curation facility as is; or find a curation alternative, either by paying a commercial facility to curate their artifact inventory or having the artifact inventory sent to another Army installation or Army curation facility.

Implementation of Alternative 1 would result in the minimum level of cultural resources compliance, such that no stewardship, planning level, or educational projects would be implemented. Potential impacts to West Point's cultural resources and the mission could occur through implementation of a less robust analysis of potential cultural resources impact, project delays, and a failure to foster relationships with academia, stakeholders, and the community. A reduced efficacy of the cultural resources program is anticipated to result through implementation of Alternative 1.

1.5 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action Alternative consists of not implementing the Preferred Alternative or Alternative 1, Partial Implementation of the ICRMP. None of the four primary parts of the 5-year ICRMP as described for the Preferred Alternative would be implemented. Although West Point may elect to continue to implement the existing 2012–2016 ICRMP, the NEPA review for this document was not formally completed for its implementation. Carrying forward the No Action Alternative may pose a legal and environmental risk as the 2012–2016 ICRMP NEPA documentation was not

1 finalized. Furthermore, it would not be integrated as a planning document of West Point's Master
2 Plan, or support other facility plans, thereby potentially having an effect on the mission. This could
3 affect coordination with Army Headquarters and potentially result in project delays and additional
4 impacts to cultural resources. Relations with other organizations, such as the OPRHP³ is likely to
5 also be impacted if the management of West Point's cultural resources appear to be unpredictable
6 for those organizations currently involved with West Point's Cultural Resource Program.

7 The No Action Alternative would not fulfill the Project purpose, as it would not meet the applicable
8 cultural resources legal requirements defined by Chapter 6 of AR 200-1 and Department of
9 Defense Instruction 4715.16, and West Point would be in violation of Army guidance and other
10 regulations which require installations to develop an ICRMP as an internal compliance and
11 management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing
12 mission activities.

13 As a requirement of the NEPA evaluation process, the No Action Alternative is carried forward as
14 an alternative throughout the document and serves as the baseline against which the other
15 alternatives can be evaluated.

16 **1.6 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT CARRIED FORWARD**

17 The No Action Alternative is carried forward as an alternative throughout the document and serves
18 as the baseline against which the other alternatives can be evaluated.

19 **2.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

20 **2.1 WATER RESOURCES**

21 Laws and regulations relevant to water resources include, but are not limited to:

- 22 • Clean Water Act of 1977;
- 23 • National Primary Drinking Water Regulations;
- 24 • the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899;
- 25 • Safe Drinking Water Act, which ensures the quality of drinking water as established by
26 United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) drinking water standards; and
27 oversight of state, local municipalities, and water suppliers in implementation of these
28 standards;
- 29 • EO 11988, Floodplain Management; and
- 30 • EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands.

31 Water resources potentially affected by the proposed Project include groundwater, watersheds,
32 surface waters and potable water, wetlands, floodplains, stormwater runoff, and water quality. All
33 watercourses and waterbodies at West Point are protected under the jurisdiction of New York State
34 Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the USACE. Disturbance of water

³ In New York, the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) functions as a division of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

resources would require Federal and NYS permits, including compliance with the Clean Water Act of 1977 regulations. Drinking water resources are protected by National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, which are legally enforceable standards that apply to public water systems, and include primary standards to protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water. The Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899 prohibits the discharge refuse matter of any kind into the navigable waters, or tributaries thereof, of the US without a permit; prohibits excavation, fill, or alteration of the course, condition, or capacity of any port, harbor, channel, or other areas within the reach of the Act without a permit; and prohibits damming of navigable streams without a license (or permit). Although many activities covered by the Rivers and Harbors Act are regulated under the Clean Water Act, the Act retains independent vitality, and is administered by USACE; with Section 9 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 that is applicable to bridges and causeways, in/over/on navigable waters of the US administered by the US Coast Guard. Water resources, as well as the permits required and the potential impacts associated with implementing the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative, are discussed in the following sections.

2.1.1 Affected Environment

2.1.1.1 *Groundwater*

Groundwater on USAG West Point occurs in an unconsolidated aquifer consisting of alluvial deposits and a consolidated bedrock aquifer. Water within the unconsolidated aquifer occurs primarily in the sands and gravels of the stratified drift deposits. These deposits represent the most prolific sources of groundwater, but the deposits are thin and generally have fairly small well yields which average about 40 gallons per minute (gpm) (USAG West Point 2018). Water in the unconsolidated aquifer usually occurs under water table conditions.

Recharge to the aquifer is primarily from local precipitation, but hydrologic communication occurs between the alluvial and the bedrock aquifers and some upward seepage from the bedrock aquifer occurs in low-lying areas. The unconsolidated glacial till deposits on the installation exhibit poor sorting and a high clay percentage, which results in low porosity and permeability. As a result, the glacial tills typically have low well yields, averaging around 2.0 gpm (USAG West Point 2018).

Groundwater occurs in the upper weathered, jointed, and fractured sections of the bedrock that underlies the installation. Recharge to the aquifer occurs in upland areas by precipitation, and discharge occurs in lowland areas through springs and upward seepage. Permeability and water movement in the bedrock aquifer is generally extremely slow due to the limited extent of the joint and fracture systems. Well yields in the aquifer are generally sufficient for small demands such as domestic use (USAG West Point 2018).

2.1.1.2 *Watersheds*

The Project area is located within the Hudson-Wappinger subwatershed of the Upper Hudson River watershed, both of which are located within the Hudson River Watershed (USGS 2023).

2.1.1.3 *Surface Water and Potable Water*

West Point includes approximately 618 acres of ponds and lakes. Naturally-occurring bodies of water at West Point include Round Pond, Cranberry Pond, Long Pond, and Bull Pond. Several man-made lakes and ponds—Stilwell Lake, Popolopen Lake, Dassori Pond, Delafield Pond, and Lusk Reservoir—are also present. Popolopen Lake originally consisted of two water basins that were drained into the Hudson River by Popolopen Brook (USAG West Point 2022b [see page A-3]).

Most potable water at USAG West Point is supplied by surface water sources. The outlying ranges and training areas, bivouac and recreational facilities are supplied by 22 small-diameter, shallow wells that most likely draw water from the stratified alluvial sand and gravel deposits, and the upper weathered bedrock aquifers. Well depths are generally from 25 to 40 feet (8 to 12 meters) and have fairly low yields of from 3.5 to 6.0 gpm (USAG West Point 2018).

Potable water is supplied primarily from three water treatment plants: the Stony Lonesome Plant, the Lusk Water Plant, and the Camp Buckner Plant. The treatment plants are supplied with water from several lakes and reservoirs within the Popolopen watershed, including the Popolopen Lake, Stilwell Lake, Mine Lake, Long Pond and Lusk Reservoir. The Stony Lonesome Plant has a 2.0 million gallons per day (mgd) average capacity, the supply for which is pumped from Long Pond through a 20-inch line. The Lusk Water Plant has an average capacity of 2.8 mgd and water is supplied by a 20-inch gravity pipeline that originates at Popolopen Brook and flows to Lusk Reservoir. The Camp Buckner Plant has a 0.75 mgd capacity and draws its water from Popolopen Lake. Water is also supplied by a well at Round Pond and two wells at the Lake Frederick camp site (USAG West Point 2011a). West Point also has a license agreement with the Palisades Interstate Park Commissions to provide an unlimited supply of potable water during the high demand period of October 16 through May 31 each year. The agreement also states that during the nonpeak period, the Palisades Interstate Park Commission will provide a minimum of 300,000 gallons per day to West Point, so long as the Queensboro watershed water levels are maintained.

2.1.1.4 *Wetlands and Vernal Pools*

Wetlands. The intent of NYS' Freshwater Wetlands Act (adopted in 1975) is to preserve, protect and conserve freshwater wetlands and their benefits, consistent with the general welfare and beneficial economic, social and agricultural development of the state (USAG West Point 2018). Per this act, wetlands are identified based on vegetation, as certain types of plants out-compete others when they are in wet soils, and thus are good indicators of wet conditions over time. Characteristic plants include wetland trees and shrubs, such as willows (*Salix* spp.) and alders (*Alnus* spp.); emergent plants such as cattails (*Typha* spp.) and sedges (Family Cyperaceae); aquatic plants, such as water lily's (Family Nymphaeaceae), and bog mat vegetation, such as sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum* spp.).

For a wetland to be protected under the Freshwater Wetlands Act, it must be 12.4 acres (5 hectares) or larger. Smaller wetlands also may be protected if they are considered of unusual local importance. A 100-foot adjacent area located around every wetland also is regulated to provide protection. Certain activities are exempt from regulation; other activities that could negatively impact a wetland are regulated. A permit is required to conduct any regulated activity in a protected

wetland or its adjacent area, with permit standards including a provision that impacts to wetlands be avoided and minimized.

There are approximately 1,010 acres of wetlands located throughout West Point in association with streams, ponds, depressions, and seeps. The latest inventory of wetlands on West Point was completed in 1993 by the USACE New York District, which characterized 146 distinct wetlands on USMA. Wetlands at USAG West Point identified as NYSDEC-regulated wetlands (as defined by the Freshwater Wetlands Act) are shown on Figure 2 (NYSDEC 2023a) and Figure 3 identifies the most current data available for mapped wetlands at the Installation.

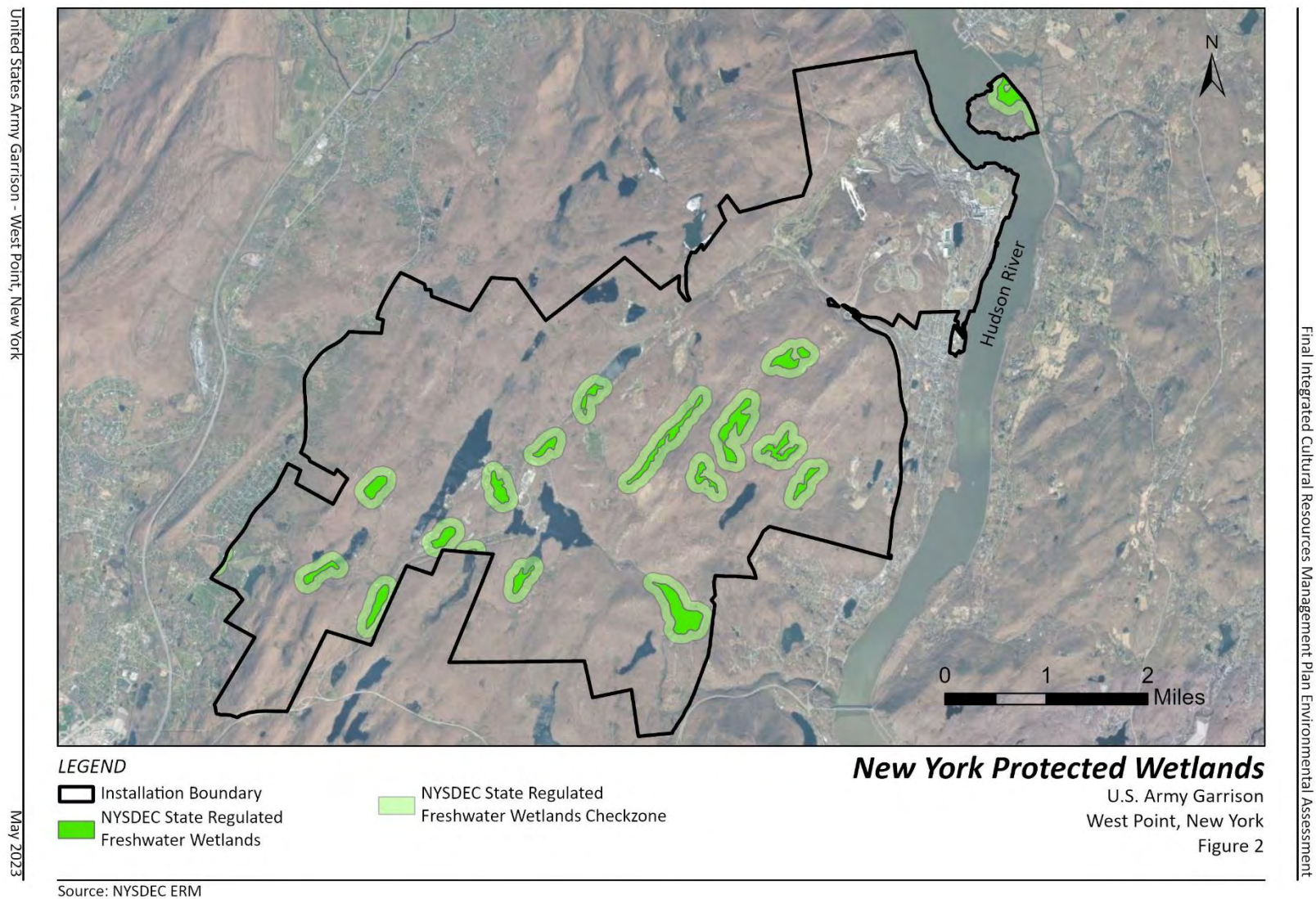
Over two-thirds (108) of the wetlands identified are predominantly palustrine forested (PFO), 23 wetlands are predominantly palustrine emergent (PEM), and 14 are palustrine scrub shrub (PSS). Five wetlands were determined to consist of a mosaic of PEM and PSS (USAG West Point 2018). Most of the wetlands are small with areas of less than 5 acres, and only a few exceed 15 acres. The largest wetland is located adjacent to Popolopen Brook, and is 71.6 acres in size, consisting of PFO, PSS, and PEM habitats (USAG West Point 2018). Most of the wetlands that occur are comprised of more than one cover class type (i.e., PEM, PSS, PFO). Wetland boundaries are regularly verified and mapped as needed in support of West Point projects and training needs.

Vernal Pools. Vernal pools consist of temporary bodies of freshwater that provide essential habitat for many vertebrate and invertebrate wildlife species. Vernal pools are generally filled by spring rains and snowmelt, and dry up during the summer months. However, some may be filled by rainwater in the fall and persist throughout the winter. Vernal pools also can be created as a result of seasonally high groundwater tables. As they are temporary in nature, vernal pools do not support fish populations. Vernal pool wildlife species have evolved breeding strategies that are intolerant of fish predation on their eggs and larvae, and are totally dependent on vernal pools for their survival. Some examples of vernal pool species that occur at West Point that are reliant upon vernal pools for breeding include salamanders (*Ambystoma* spp.) and wood frog (*Lithobates sylvaticus*) (USAG West Point 2018). Many other species of amphibians use vernal pools for breeding and nonbreeding functions, but are not restricted to vernal pool habitat for survival. Areas in the immediate vicinity of vernal pools are used by vernal pool species for important nonbreeding habitat functions such as feeding, shelter, and overwintering. The diversity of invertebrates that inhabit vernal pools provide important food for various species of birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians. Vernal pools identified at USAG West Point are shown on Figure 3, and include a total of 41 vernal pools.

2.1.1.5 Floodplains

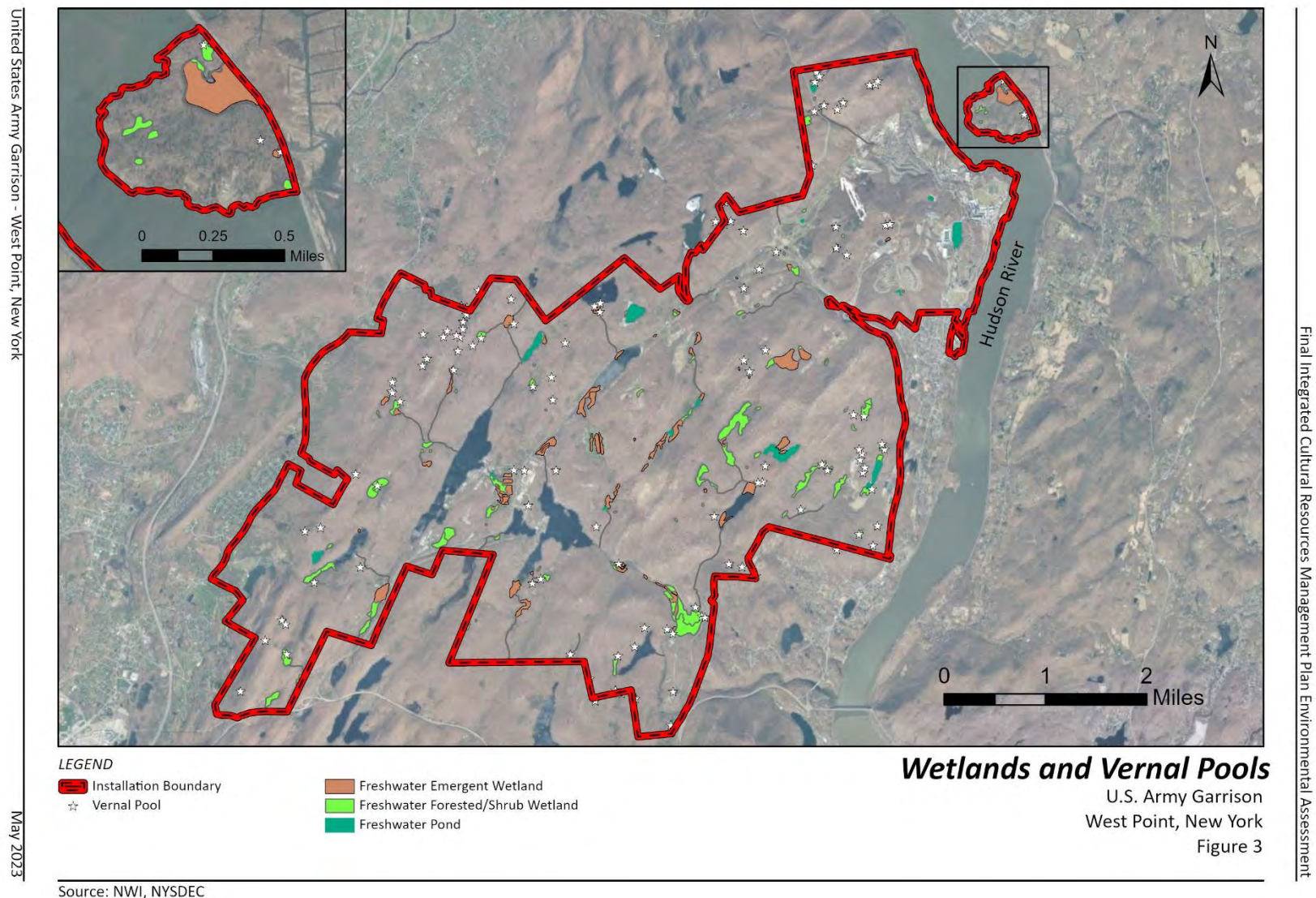
The 100-year floodplain is the area adjoining a river, stream, or watercourse covered by water in the event of a 100-year flood. These are mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and are used to determine need and rates for flood insurance. Floodplains mapped by the FEMA at USAG West Point are shown on Figure 4 (FEMA 2023), and are distributed throughout the Installation area in associated with surface waters and drainages. Floodplain areas present include flood areas having a 1 percent (%) annual chance flood hazard and a 0.2% annual chance flood hazard.

1 **Figure 2. New York Protected Wetlands.**



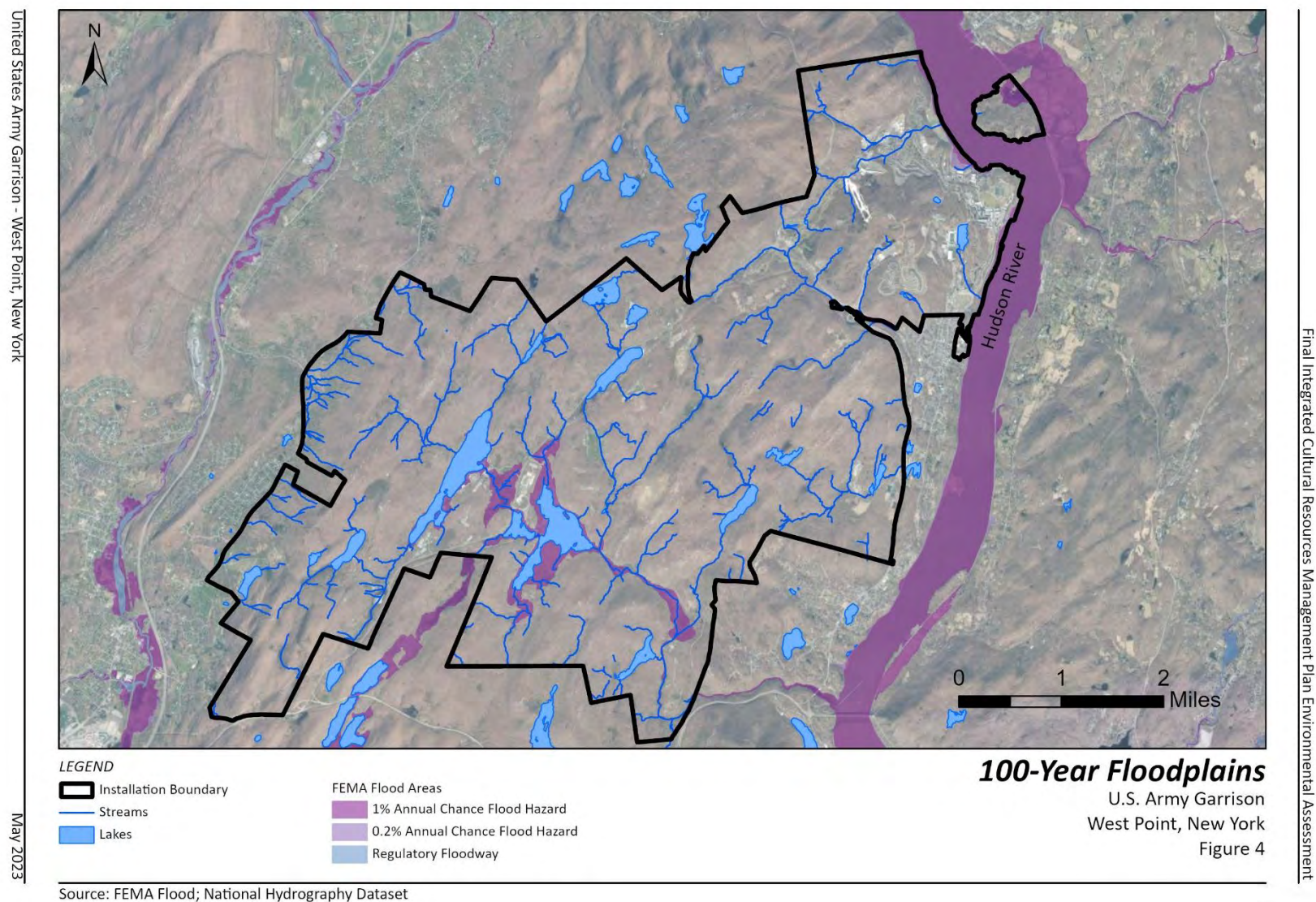
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1 **Figure 3. Wetlands and Vernal Pools.**



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1 **Figure 4. 100-Year Floodplains.**



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2.1.1.6 *Stormwater Runoff and Water Quality*

Stormwater runoff throughout West Point is dependent upon the topography and proximity of adjacent waterbodies, including the Hudson River. Depending on location at West Point, stormwater generally flows directly or indirectly through open channels or pipes, catch basins, and swales to the receiving waterbody.

West Point is located within the NYS coastal zone in association with the Hudson River. The section of the river in proximity to West Point is designated as Class B by NYSDEC, indicating that the best uses are primary and secondary contact recreation and fishing (USAG West Point 2018). The Hudson River Estuary is listed as an impaired waterbody for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in *Section 303(d) List of Impaired/TMDL Waters* (NYS 2020). The Hudson River was previously designated as an impaired waterbody and impaired stream by NYSDEC due to pollution associated with a former battery making company that was located on the east bank of the Hudson River and operated from 1952 to 1979. The 70-acre (28-hectare) Marathon Battery Company site includes a now-demolished nickel-cadmium battery plant and 11 surrounding acres, the Hudson River in the vicinity of the Cold Spring pier, and a series of river backwater areas known as Foundry Cove and Constitution Marsh (USEPA 2023a). Clean up and remediation of the heavy metal contamination at this site was initiated in 1986, and the site was removed from the National Priorities List in 1996. In 1997 Scenic Hudson Land Trust purchased approximately 85-acres located along the Hudson River that included the former Superfund Site. The Trust redeveloped the site and it now provides public hiking trails and educational points of interest, as well as some areas that are open to the public for canoeing and kayaking (USEPA 2021). The 12-acre portion of the site that formerly housed the factory is awaiting re-development.

2.1.2 *Environmental Impacts*

Impacts to water resources are considered significant if they would result in short- or long-term violations to NYS or Federal water quality standards, or narrative objectives as established by local agencies water quality control plans or resource management plans. Impacts to groundwater are considered significant if groundwater flows are altered or reduced or if groundwater quality is degraded for sources used for municipal or industrial purposes. Impacts to wetlands, streams, and rivers are considered significant if hydrology or channel bed alterations result in short- or long-term erosion, affect downstream beneficial uses, result in long-term sedimentation that effect water quality or reduce the quantity of streamflow, such as from water withdrawals. Development within a 100-year floodplain is considered a significant impact.

The following sections describe the impacts and beneficial effects on groundwater, surface water and potable water, stormwater runoff, and water quality for the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative.

2.1.2.1 *Preferred Alternative*

Implementing the Preferred Alternative would not affect groundwater, surface water and potable water, stormwater runoff, or water quality. None of the activities associated with implementation of the Preferred Alternative would impact water resources at West Point. Upgrades to the archaeological curation facility is anticipated to occur within the existing building footprint, and

upgrade activities are unlikely to require ground disturbing actions and/or stormwater controls, as construction activities are expected to be limited to occurring within the interior of the building. Continuing to evaluate and monitor identified historic properties and/or cultural sites through periodic condition assessments has the potential to benefit water resources at West Point over the long-term, by ensuring property conditions are maintained to prevent sedimentation or non-organic inputs from entering surface waters. Projects that involve excavations that are located in proximity to the Hudson River shoreline would require stormwater best management practices to be used, and these would be developed as site-specific requirements based on project location.

2.1.2.2 *Alternative 1 Partial Implementation of the ICRMP*

Similar to the Preferred Alternative, implementation of Alternative 1 would not affect groundwater, surface water and potable water, stormwater runoff, or water quality. None of the activities associated with implementation of the Alternative 1 would impact water resources at West Point. Continuing to evaluate and monitor identified historic properties and/or cultural sites through periodic condition assessments has the potential to benefit water resources at West Point, by ensuring property conditions are maintained to prevent sedimentation or non-organic inputs from entering surface waters.

2.1.2.3 *No Action Alternative*

No adverse impacts or beneficial effects to water resources would occur under the No Action alternative.

2.2 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Laws and regulations relevant to geologic and soil resources include, but are not limited to:

- Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981;
- Federal Soil Conservation Law; and
- Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 (Public Law [PL] 74–461) allows the Government to pay farmers to reduce production to conserve soil and prevent erosion.

2.2.1 Affected Environment

2.2.1.1 *Geology*

West Point is located in an area known as the Hudson Highlands. This mountainous region is part of the Reading Prong within the New England Upland Section of the New England Physiographic Province. The underlying bedrock is composed of Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rock formations that have undergone extensive folding, faulting, intrusions, weathering, and erosion over time (USAG West Point 2018, Military Geology Branch 1959). The surficial geology consists mainly of a shallow, often rocky, layer of soil derived from glacial till and alluvium. Rock outcrops are common across the Installation (USAG West Point 2011b).

2.2.1.2 *Topography*

The topography of West Point reflects glacial forces and differential weathering of ancient rock that resulted in formation of the mountains known as the Hudson Highlands, which run in a northeast-southwest direction. This topography is best described as having moderately steep hills and numerous escarpments. The highest elevation (1,433 ft) on the outlying West Point Military Reservation occurs at Burke Mountain and the lowest elevation (near sea level) occurs at the Hudson River. Slopes from 10 to 60% are common on the Installation (USAG West Point 2018). Areas in between the hills are interspersed with small plains, basins, and narrow valleys with slopes less than 3%.

The topography of the surrounding region is undulating and rugged. These characteristics, along with the alluvium and till deposits in the lowland areas and the relatively flat valley bottoms of the region, are the result of glaciation (USAG West Point 2018). The topography of Constitution Island has small variations in elevation and consists of one hill rising to 140 feet (43 meters) above mean sea level (USAG West Point 2018). The western third of the island is steeply sloped toward the Hudson River while the eastern portion of the island slopes gradually, generally to the east.

2.2.1.3 *Soils*

Soils on West Point were formed from glacial till and alluvium derived from glacially transported sediment and locally occurring crystalline bedrock (USAG West Point 2018). These soils are characterized as shallow (0-2 feet [0–24 inches]), stony, and boulder-strewn and are less than 6 feet (2 meters) deep. Peat deposits on West Point range in thickness from 2 to 19 feet (1 to 6 meters). The soils on hilltops and hillsides are well drained and contain only shallow soils with frequent outcrops.

Deeper, poorer draining soils are located in low-lying areas and occupy the level areas and depressions on hill summits and in parts of the small floodplains in the valleys. The fertility of USMA's soils is generally low. Bedrock is exposed on summits and very steep slopes. The Hollis-Rock Outcrop Association is the dominant soil on West Point. Soils in this association are steeply sloping, excessively drained and well-drained, medium-textured soils overlying crystalline bedrock, on mountainous uplands. Sandy loams, gravelly loams, gravelly sandy loams, silt loams, and gravelly silt loams are all known to be on site, with the most prevalent being silt loams (USAG West Point 2018). Additionally, there are several stony and extremely stony soil types.

The Soil Survey of Orange County, New York, describes the soils of the Hollis-Rock Outcrop Map Unit as “mostly forested, good habitat for wildlife and unsuited to farming or community development. The soils are shallow and are well drained to excessively drained. The rate of water movement is moderate or moderately rapid.” Because of the high amount of vertical relief on much of the West Point Military Reservation, the potential for soil erosion, especially from these rapidly moving waters in some areas, is a concern (USAG West Point 2018).

The dominant soils on Constitution Island are part of the Hollis-Rock outcrop, Charlton complex (USAG West Point 2018). These are quickly draining soils that include fine sandy loams and gravelly sand loams. A 2-inch layer of humus overlies these soils. The second most prevalent soils

on Constitution Island are located in the wetland in the northeast corner of the island. These soils are inundated sulfhemists.

Based on the Orange County Soil Survey, soil mapping units occurring on USAG West Point are shown on Figure 5. The soils on USAG West Point have been rated using the USDA Land Use Classification System, which assesses the constraints of soils on agricultural development. The capability class rates limitations from slight (I) to those which would nearly preclude their use for commercial agricultural production (VIII). The capability subclasses are soil groups within one class, and are designated by the letters e (erosion), w (wet), or s (shallow, droughty or stony). For example, a soil that is rated IIe indicates that the main limitation is risk of erosion unless close-growing plant cover is maintained. Although West Point is not being used for agriculture, the system provides a general indication of potential soil limitations.

Mapping units that are designated as hydric, or have inclusions that are hydric, are also indicated. Hydric soils are soils that are saturated, flooded, or ponded for long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic (oxygen deficient) conditions. Anaerobic soil conditions are conducive to the establishment of vegetation that is adapted for growth under oxygen-deficient conditions and is typically found in wetlands (hydrophytic vegetation). Areas on West Point where hydric soils, or soils with hydric inclusions have been mapped are typically associated with the general location of wetlands and vernal pools.

A high percentage of soils at West Point have been determined to be susceptible to erosion, in part due to steep slopes that occur throughout the Installation (USAG West Point 2018). The soil survey for Orange County indicates that there is a moderate to severe potential for erosion for over half of the soil mapping units that occur on USAG West Point (USAG West Point 2018). Most problems associated with soil erosion on USAG West Point result from ground disturbance and the removal of vegetation on moderate to severe slopes or on long gradual slopes.

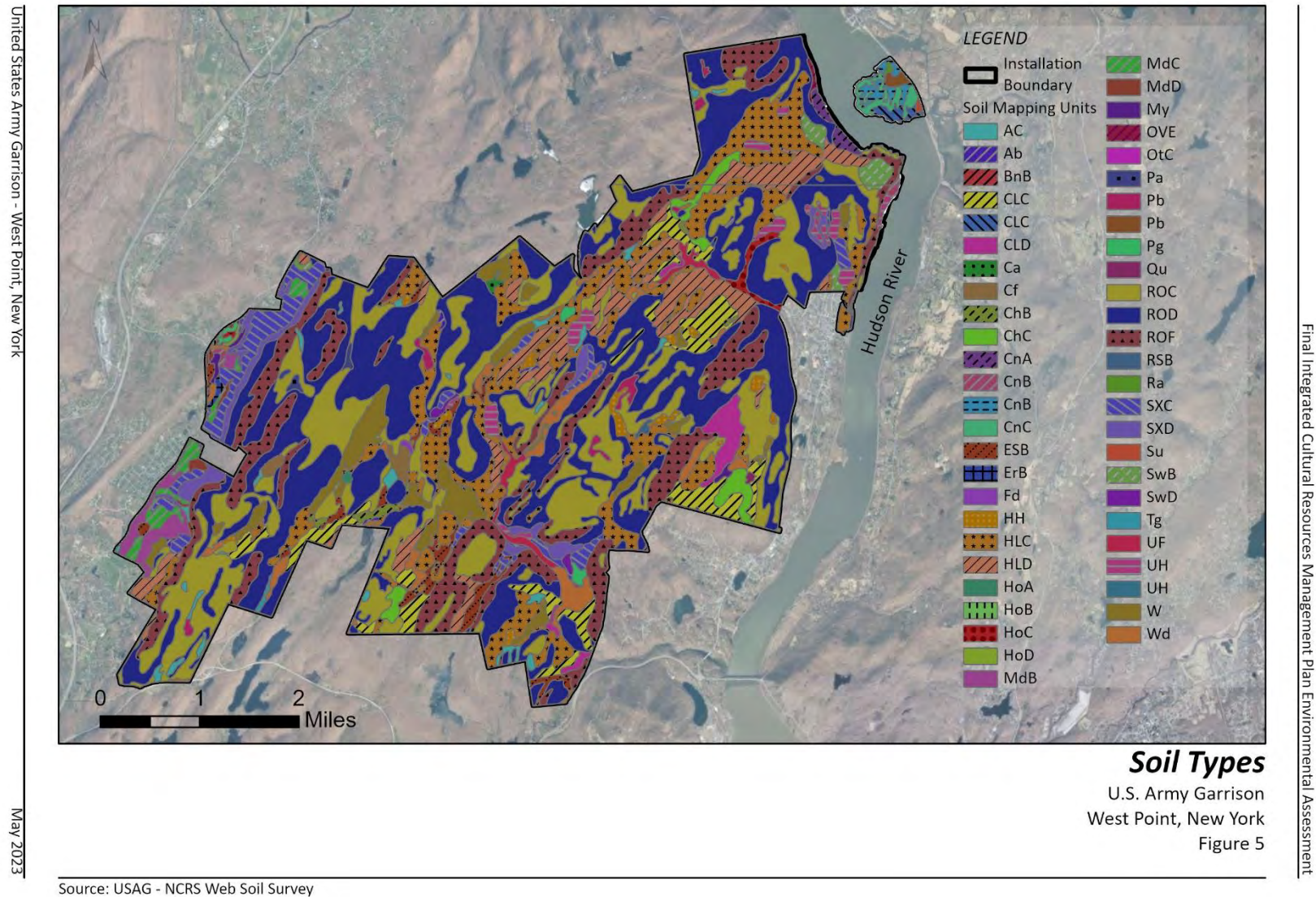
2.2.1.4 *Seismicity and Other Hazards*

Faults mapped at the surface near and within the habitation area at the USMA include the Long Pond, the Crown Ridge and the Highland Brook faults. The habitation area includes most of the developed areas of USMA. The Long Pond fault trends northeast-southwest along the northwestern boundary of the habitation area and the Storm King Highway (NYS Route 218). The Crown Ridge fault also trends northeast-southwest and extends through Lusk Reservoir. The Highland Brook fault trends northwest-southeast along US Route 9W and the Storm King Highway between the Long Pond and Crown Ridge faults (USAG West Point 2018).

The largest earthquakes that have caused strong ground shaking in southeastern NYS include four earthquakes that occurred in 1737, 1783, 1884, and in 1895. Other significant earthquakes that were felt at West Point include the 1944 Messina, New York earthquake and the 1985 Westchester, New York earthquake. No reports of damage at the USMA as a result of any historic earthquake has been identified (USAG West Point 2018).

Regionally, the Ramapo Fault crosses the Hudson River less than 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of West Point, and is part of the larger Ramapo Fault Zone, which extends through New York,

1 **Figure 5. Soil Types.**



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New Jersey, and Pennsylvania (Jacob et al. 2004). Low magnitude earthquakes have been associated with the Ramapo Fault Zone.

Despite the presence of earthquake faults at the Installation, the probability of damage caused by earthquakes is low due to their infrequency of occurrence and historically low magnitude. No reports of earthquake damage have been identified at the Installation (USAG West Point 2018). A review of latest available seismic risk data for the West Point region as identified by United States Geological Survey (USGS) for New York indicates the region has a 14-20% probability of experiencing an earthquake with peak ground acceleration, with a 2% chance of being exceeded in 50 years (USGS 2014, 2019a) In comparison, the more seismically active California region has a range of peak ground acceleration values of up to 80% gravity. A review of available seismic data for West Point indicates it is located in an area with a relatively low seismic hazard; and therefore, the probability of major earth movement or damage as a result of seismic activity is low.

Given the overall topography, bedrock geology, and relatively low risk for earthquakes and prolonged ground shaking; there is a low risk of other geologic hazards, such as liquefaction or ground failure (i.e., sinkholes) occurring at West Point. Although West Point is located in a region of high landslide incidence, a review of the USGS' US Landslide Inventory identified one location at West Point that has been identified as having a landslide occur at or near this location. This location is located approximately ¼-mile (0.4 kilometers) north of the northern terminus of Meigs Road with Stony Lonesome Road and it is not in proximity to facilities or structures (USGS 2019b). The overall risk for landslide occurrence throughout West Point is considered low.

2.2.2 Environmental Impacts

Geologic impacts are considered significant if implementation of a proposed action would subject people, structures, or other resources to geologic hazards such as landslides, active or historically active faults within 10 miles (16 kilometers) that have the potential to cause strong ground vibrations, soils prone to liquefaction, historic volcanic activity, or substantial damage to, or elimination of mineral resources. Soil impacts are considered significant if implementation of a proposed action would increase soil erosion that results in degradation of water quality or aquatic habitat, reduction in soil productivity that would prevent successful reestablishment of vegetative cover, or the permanent loss of prime farmland.

The following sections describe the impacts and beneficial effects on geology and soils for the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative.

2.2.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Implementing the Preferred Alternative would not affect geology or soils. None of the activities associated with implementation of the Preferred Alternative would impact geology or soils. Upgrades to the archaeological curation facility is anticipated to occur within the existing building footprint, and upgrade activities are unlikely to require ground disturbing actions and/or stormwater controls, as construction activities are expected to be limited to occurring within the interior of the building. Continuing to evaluate and monitor identified historic properties through periodic condition assessments has the potential to benefit geology and soils at West Point over the long-term, by ensuring property conditions are maintained to prevent soil erosion and related

soil movement that could stem from failures of stormwater facilities or controls that are currently in place for historic properties and/or cultural sites.

2.2.2.2 *Alternative 1 Partial Implementation of the ICRMP*

Similar to the Preferred Alternative, implementation of Alternative 1 would not affect geology or soils. None of the activities associated with implementation of the Alternative 1 would impact geology or soils. Continuing to evaluate and monitor identified historic properties through periodic condition assessments has the potential to benefit geology and soil resources at West Point, by ensuring property conditions are maintained to prevent soil erosion and related soil movement that could stem from failures of stormwater facilities or controls that are currently in place for historic properties and/or cultural sites.

2.2.2.3 *No Action Alternative*

Selecting the No Action Alternative would result in no impact on geologic or soil resources, because this alternative would not include any ground disturbing activities.

2.3 AIR RESOURCES

Laws and regulations relevant to air resources includes, but are not limited to:

- Clean Air Act (CAA);
- NYSDEC Chapter III, Air Quality Regulations; and
- 88 Federal Register (FR) 1196, *National Environmental Policy Act Guidance on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change*;
- EO 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*.

2.3.1 Affected Environment

The USEPA Region 2 and NYSDEC regulate air quality in NYS. The Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 USC 7401-7671q), as amended, gives the USEPA responsibility to establish the primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) (40 CFR Part 50) that set acceptable concentration levels for six criteria pollutants: particulate matter (measured as both particulate matter and, fine particulate matter), sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, ozone, and lead. Short-term NAAQS (1-, 8-, and 24-hour periods) have been established for pollutants contributing to acute health effects, while long-term NAAQS (annual averages) have been established for pollutants contributing to chronic health effects.

Federal regulations designate Air Quality Control Regions (AQCRs) in violation of the NAAQS as nonattainment areas. Federal regulations designate AQCRs with levels below the NAAQS as attainment areas. According to the severity of the pollution problem, O₃ and PM₁₀ nonattainment areas can be categorized as marginal, moderate, serious, severe, or extreme. Orange County (and therefore West Point) is within the Hudson Valley AQCR (AQCR 161) (40 CFR 81.129). As of May 31, 2023 the USEPA has not designated Orange County as having a nonattainment status for any criteria pollutants (USEPA 2023b).

Existing ambient air quality conditions in Orange County can be estimated from measurements conducted at air quality monitoring stations near West Point. The closest USEPA air monitoring site to West Point is located in Newburgh, approximately 6 miles (10 kilometers) north of the Installation (USEPA 2023c).

West Point is considered a major facility for the purposes of Title V permitting. Primary sources of air emissions include boilers, generators, and fuel storage and dispensing areas. West Point's Class I Operating permit (Title V) (No. 3-3336-00022/00055) was issued in June 2014, renewed three times, and currently expired on March 6, 2022 (NYSDEC no date a, NYSDCE no date b). Permit requirements include monitoring and recordkeeping requirements such as an annual periodic inventory to NYSDCE for all significant stationary sources of air emissions for criteria pollutants. The West Point Target Hill Wastewater Treatment Plant also is covered by an Air Facility Registration Certificate for air emissions stemming from the Digester Gas Complex, that is effective for the period of June 16, 2022 through June 15, 2032 (NYSDEC no date c).

Climate and Greenhouse Gases. West Point is in the Town of Highland Falls, New York. Climate data for West Point characterizes the Installation as having warm summers and very cold winters. West Point's average maximum temperature in the summer is 82.8 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) (28.2° degrees Celsius [°C]), and an average minimum temperature in the winter of 23.4°F (-4.8°C). West Point has an average annual precipitation of 51.5 inches (130.8 centimeters) per year, with an annual snowfall average of 35.7 inches (90.7 centimeters) (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] no date).

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are components of the atmosphere that trap heat relatively near the surface of the earth, and therefore, contribute to the greenhouse effect and climate change. Most GHGs occur naturally in the atmosphere, but increases in their concentration result from human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels. Global temperatures are expected to continue to rise as human activities continue to add carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and other greenhouse (or heat-trapping) gases to the atmosphere. The annual statewide average temperature in New York has warmed 3.0 °F (-16.1°C) (0.6°F [-17.4°C] per decade) since 1970 (NYSDEC no date d). Average temperatures in New York are projected to rise by as much as another 3.0°F (-16.1°C) by 2080 with the northern portions of the state expected to experience the greatest warming. Across the northeastern United States, winters are warming faster than any other season, with average winter temperatures increasing by approximately 3.0°F (-16.1°C), spring temperatures by 2.0°F (-16.7°C), and summer and fall temperatures by 1.4°F (-17.0°C) over the past century. Winter temperatures have warmed three times as fast as summer temperatures in New York. Few days with freezing temperatures has increased the amount of winter precipitation falling as rain, resulting in lower volumes of snow cover and earlier timeframes for spring snowmelt periods.

An increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme temperature events also has occurred over the past several decades, with the frequency of cold waves decreasing and the frequency of heat waves increasing. The "heat island effect" is a term used to describe impacts within urban areas during heat waves, due to the increased amount of heat-absorbing surfaces, such as roads, parking lots, and buildings, coupled with fewer cooling green space and trees.

Section 2.16.3 (Climate Change) provides additional environmental considerations related to climate change and describes federal regulations that the Army employs to help protect government resources from the negative effects of climate change.

2.3.2 Environmental Impacts

CEQ's guidance for Federal agencies consideration of GHG emissions and climate change in NEPA analyses does not establish any particular quantity of GHG emissions as "significantly" affecting the quality of the human environment. Quantification of a proposed action's reasonable foreseeable GHG emissions should be included whenever possible, and placing those emissions in appropriate context should be included in the analysis of a proposed action's reasonably foreseeable climate change effects. Federal agencies should take the following steps when analyzing a proposed action's climate change effects under NEPA:

- (1) Quantify the reasonably foreseeable GHG emissions (including direct and indirect emissions) of a proposed action, the no action alternative, and any reasonable alternatives.
- (2) Disclose and provide context for the GHG emissions and climate impacts associated with a proposed action and alternatives, including by, as relevant, monetizing climate damages using estimates of their social costs, placing emissions in the context of relevant climate action goals and commitments, and citing available scientific literature to help explain real world effects.
- (3) Analyze reasonable alternatives, including those that would reduce GHG emissions relative to baseline conditions, and identify available mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for climate effects (88 FR 1196–1212).

If a Federal agency finds no significant impacts based on mitigation, the mitigated finding of no significant impact shall state any enforceable mitigation requirements or commitments that will be undertaken to avoid significant impacts. Mitigation commitments needed to lower the level of impacts so that they are not significant should be clearly described in the mitigated FONSI document and in any other relevant decision documents related to the proposed action (88 FR 1196–1212).

The following sections describe the impacts and beneficial effects on air resources for the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative.

2.3.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Implementing the Preferred Alternative would not affect air quality, climate change or an increase in GHG emissions. None of the activities associated with implementation of the Preferred Alternative would impact air quality, climate change or result in an increase in GHG emissions at West Point. Upgrades to the archaeological curation facility is anticipated to occur within the existing building footprint, and upgrade activities are unlikely to require ground disturbing actions and/or require the use of heavy equipment, as construction activities are expected to be limited to occurring within the interior of the building. Similarly, the limited environmental impacts from implementation of the Preferred Alternative are not anticipated to be negatively exacerbated from climate change impacts. The cultural resources present at the Installation are not expected to

become more susceptible or less resilient to climate change impacts as a result of implementing the Preferred Alternative.

2.3.2.2 *Alternative 1 Partial Implementation of the ICRMP*

Similar to the Preferred Alternative, implementation of Alternative 1 would not affect air quality, climate change or an increase in GHG emissions. None of the activities associated with implementation of the Preferred Alternative would impact air quality, climate change or result in an increase in GHG emissions at West Point.

2.3.2.3 *No Action Alternative*

No adverse impacts or beneficial effects to air quality, climate change or an increase in GHG emissions would occur under the No Action Alternative.

2.4 NATURAL RESOURCES

Laws and regulations relevant to natural resources include, but are not limited to:

- State and Federal Endangered Species Acts;
- Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act;
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA);
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Management and Conservation Act of 1996 (Magnuson–Stevens Act);
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1980;
- Marine Mammal Protection Act;
- NYSDEC-listed significant habitats, special natural areas, and Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) protection requirements; and
- Sikes Act, which requires DoD military installations to develop and implement Integrated Natural Resources Management Plans (INRMPs) to ensure proper consideration of fish, wildlife, and habitat needs; and provides guidance on the direct the management and use of these resources located at DoD installations.

Natural resources potentially affected by the proposed Project include vegetation, wildlife and fish, and habitats of concern. These resources and the potential impacts associated with implementing the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative, are discussed in the following sections.

2.4.1 Affected Environment

West Point does not contain any designated critical ecological areas or Federally designated critical habitat for ESA species (USFWS 2023).

2.4.1.1 *Vegetation*

West Point is located within an area of the Hudson Valley known as the Hudson Highlands, an ecozone consisting of Appalachian ridges and valleys that is in the New England Upland Physiographic province (USAG West Point 2018). The Hudson Highlands ecozone consists of Appalachian ridges and valleys that are located within the New England Upland physiographic province (USAG West Point 2018). Based on Bailey's (1994) ecoregional classification, the Installation lies within the Hudson Valley section of the Eastern Broadleaf Forest (Oceanic) ecoregional province, which is characterized as being largely undeveloped, with forested portions of the Hudson Highlands characterized as northern hardwood and Appalachian oak forests, as well as regionally by central hardwoods, transition hardwoods, and northern hardwoods (USAG West Point 2018). NYS Natural Heritage Program identifies 10 natural community types at USAG West Point and these are shown on Figure 6 (NYSDEC 2023b). The Chestnut Oak natural community is the dominant community type mapped at USAG West Point.

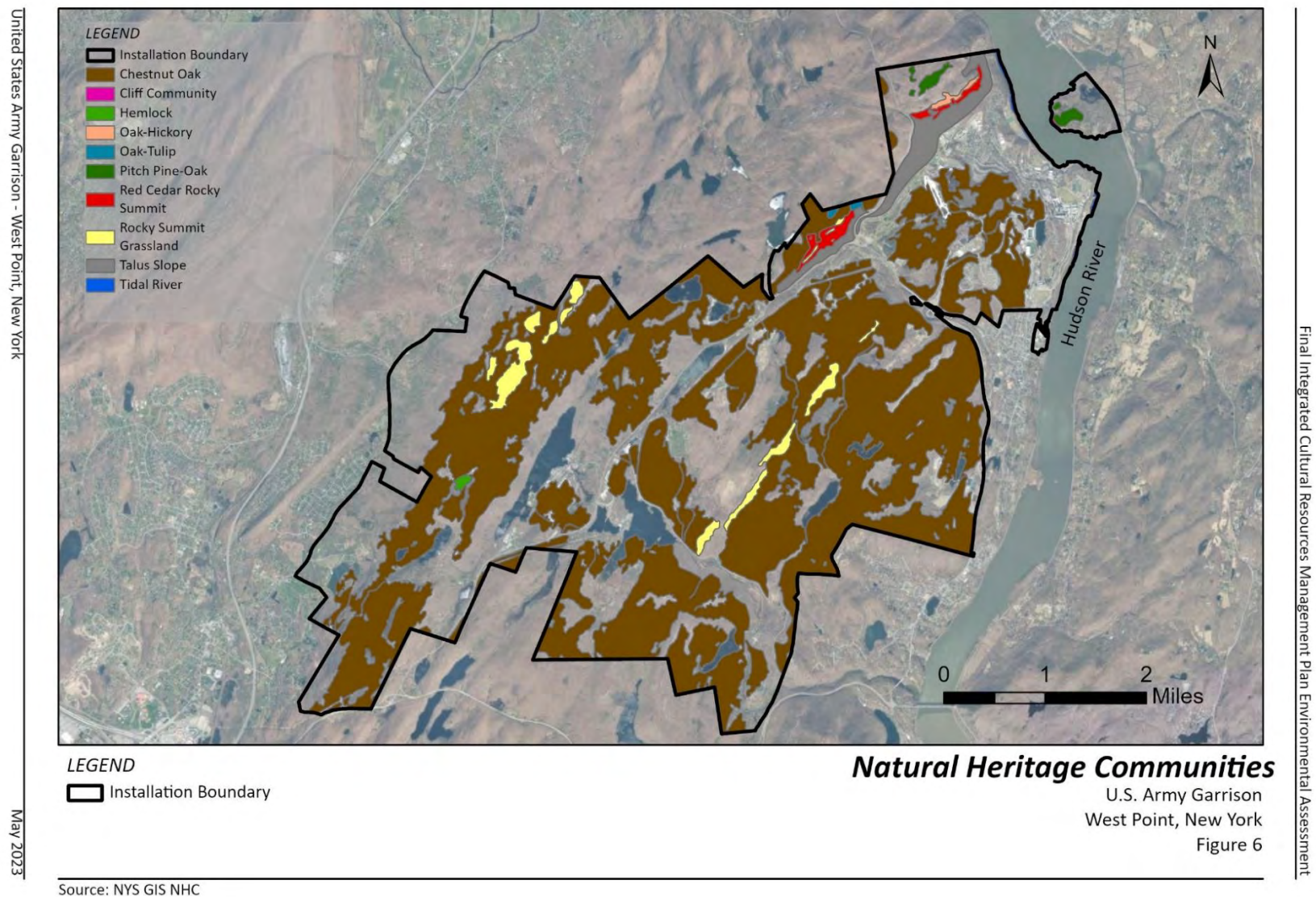
Generally, the West Point natural landscape can be described as elevated, rugged terrain with deep ravines and predominately glacial, acidic soils (till). Most of this landscape is forested, but there also are many crests present that have few trees and support only woodlands, savannas, or grasslands. A few broad crests have extensive unvegetated granitic bedrock exposure with vascular plants growing only in cracks or pockets of shallow soil (USAG West Point 2018). Oaks (*Quercus* spp.) are the most common trees throughout the Installation, which is reflective of rocky and well-drained qualities of the soil. There are a few areas dominated by sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*).

Crests and ridges are very dry and burn frequently from human-caused fires, and generally occur in association with military training activities (USAG West Point 2018).

Vegetation surveys at West Point have identified 520 species of vascular plants (USAG West Point 2018). This species diversity is within the range of plant diversity identified for nearby areas. The Main Post area consists of developed complexes of buildings, access roads, parking lots, and landscaped areas. Vegetation, where it exists, consists primarily of mowed lawns, ornamental shrubs and trees, as well as a few mature trees. Areas of West Point that border the Hudson River contain areas that are steeply sloped and/or forested hillsides, which descend towards the Hudson River. These slopes and hillsides contain a combination of oaks, hickory, and pitch pine-oak tree species (*Pinus rigida* and *Quercus* spp.).

Rare Plants. Rare plant surveys completed for West Point have not identified the presence of any Federally listed plant species. A total of 14 NYS endangered plant species have been identified at the Installation; however, six of the species observations are considered historic as the species has not been observed since at least the 1990s, or observations identified as likely being erroneous. A total of 20 NYS threatened plant species have been identified at the Installation, with one species considered historic and one observation likely erroneous. . An additional 16 rare plants species also have been documented at the Installation, with one species identified with an historic observation (USAG West Point 2018). The following lists the NYS endangered and threatened species known to occur at the Installation, that are not historic or likely erroneous observations.

1 **Figure 6. Natural Heritage Communities.**



2

- NYS endangered plants
 - Frank’s Sedge (*Carex frankii*);
 - Reznicek’s Sedge (*Carex reznicekii*);
 - Willdenow’s Sedge (*Carex willdenowii*);
 - Globe flatsedge (*Cyperus echinatus*);
 - Stalked bugleweed (*Lycopus rubellus*);
 - Field pansy (*Viola bicolor*);
 - American waterwort (*Elatine americana*);
 - and Georgia bulrush (*Scirpus georgianus*).
- NYS threatened plants
 - Virginia snakeroot (*Endodeca serpentaria*);
 - Featherfoil (*Hottonia inflata*);
 - Violet wood sorrel (*Oxalis violacea*);
 - Riverweed (*Podostemum ceratophyllum*);
 - Small floating bladderwort (*Utricularia radiata*);
 - Terrestrial starwort (*Callitriche terrestris*);
 - Clustered sedge (*Carex cumulata*);
 - Woodland agrimony (*Agrimonia rostellata*);
 - Purple milkweed (*Asclepias purpurascens*);
 - False-hop sedge (*Carex lupuliformis*);
 - Fernald’s sedge (*Carex merriitt-fernaldii*);
 - Troublesome sedge (*Carex molesta*);
 - Black-margined sedge (*Carex nigromarginata*);
 - Reflexed sedge (*Carex retroflexa*);
 - Low frostweed (*Crocianthemum propinquum*);
 - Great Plains flatsedge (*Cyperus lupulinus ssp. lupulinus*);
 - Fragrant flatsedge (*Cyperus odoratus*); and
 - Nuttall’s milkwort (*Polygala nuttallii*).

2.4.1.2 **Wildlife and Fish**

Wildlife surveys of West Point have identified 48 mammals, 249 birds, 22 reptiles, and 18 amphibian species (USAG West Point 2018). Within the developed areas associated with the Main Post, the developed and landscaped nature of the environment limits these areas to primarily supporting small mammals and birds that are adapted to, and typical of, urbanized settings. The majority of the small and large mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians known to occur are associated with the range and training areas located within the outlying ranges and training areas, within larger tracts of natural habitats that have been subject to less development and human activity (USAG West Point 2018). Common wildlife in the West Point Military Reservation area include white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), groundhog (*Marmota monax*), and mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*). The West Point INRMP includes more detailed lists of wildlife associated with West Point (USAG West Point 2018).

The Hudson River, located along the eastern boundary of the Main Post area, provides habitat for a diverse array of fish species, including striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*), American shad (*Alosa*

1 *sapidissima*), bay anchovy (*Anchoa mitchilli*), hogchoker (*Trinectes maculatus*), mummichog
2 (*Fundulus heteroclitus*), blueback herring (*Alosa aestivalis*), sunfishes (*Lepomis* sp.), suckers
3 (*Catostomus* sp.), and American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*) (USAG West Point 2018).

4 ***Threatened and Endangered Species and Species of Concern.*** A review of USFWS' Information
5 for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) database for species known or that could potentially occur
6 at West Point did not identify the presence of Federal designated critical habitat at the Installation.
7 This review identified two Federally endangered mammal species (Indiana bat [*Myotis sodalis*]⁴
8 and northern long-eared bat [*M. septentrionalis*]), one Federally threatened reptile species (bog
9 turtle [*Glyptemys muhlenbergii*]), one Federal candidate for listing invertebrate species (Monarch
10 butterfly [*Danaus plexippus*]), and one Federally threatened flowering plant species (small
11 whorled pogonia [*Isotria medeoloides*]) that could be impacted by potential project activities
12 (USFWS 2023) (Appendix D). Species that are Federal candidates for listing are not currently
13 afforded Federal protection under the ESA.

14 West Point contains suitable roosting and foraging habitat for the Indiana bat and northern long-
15 eared bat, both of which have historically been documented at West Point (USAG West Point
16 2018). The most suitable roosting and foraging habitat for Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat
17 at West Point occurs within the relatively undeveloped areas of the West Point Military
18 Reservation that contains large, contiguous forested blocks. Shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser*
19 *brevirostrum*)⁵ and Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*) are both Federal endangered species that
20 have been documented within the portions of the Hudson River adjacent to the Main Post. Bog
21 turtle historically occurred in the Popolopen watershed; however, no modern occurrences of this
22 species have been recorded at West Point or within the immediate area (USAG West Point 2018).
23 The USFWS recently upgraded the listing for northern long-eared bat from threatened to
24 endangered. Protection of the northern long-eared bats in buildings can be found in USFWS's
25 assisted determination key and the Final Rule (87 FR 73488) for the species. In order to ensure
26 that intentional exclusion of bats from a building or structure is not likely to adversely affect the
27 northern long-eared bat, the determination key provides guidance and directs users to seek
28 assistance from USFWS to help determine whether northern long-eared bats may be present
29 (USFWS 2023b). The Final Rule for the northern long-eared bat lists the following activity as
30 potentially resulting in a violation of section 9 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973:
31 "unauthorized removal or exclusion from buildings or artificial structures being used as roost sites
32 by the species, resulting in take of the species" (USFWS 2022). The USAG West Point INRMP
33 contains a complete list of Federally listed species that have been documented at West Point
34 (USAG West Point 2018).

35 Other NYS endangered species that occur at West Point include the golden eagle (*Aquila*
36 *chryseatos*) and peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*). The Allegheny wood rat (*Neotoma*
37 *magister*), a NYS endangered species, historically has occurred at West Point. NYS threatened
38 species identified at West Point include northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus*
39 *leucocephalus*), least bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*), pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*), and
40 timber rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*). Additional NYS species of special concern also are

⁴ Indiana bat, northern long-eared bat, bog turtle, and small whorled pogonia are also New York State endangered species.

⁵ Shortnose sturgeon is a New York State endangered species.

associated with West Point, including small-footed bat (*Myotis leibii*). Bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), a species of Federal management concern under the Magnuson–Stevens Act, also is found in waters of the Hudson River adjacent to West Point in late summer and during periods of low freshwater flow. The West Point INRMP includes a complete list of sensitive species occurrences (USAG West Point 2018).

Migratory Birds. Nearly all bird species that occur at West Point are protected by the MBTA (16 USC 703–712). Under the MBTA, all military installations are required to comply with the MBTA provisions that does not allow intentional or unintentional *take* of migratory birds. In addition to protection afforded by the MBTA, the bald eagle and golden eagle are protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC 668–668c). Bald eagle nests have been observed historically along the Hudson River in proximity to the Installation.

2.4.1.3 Habitats of Concern

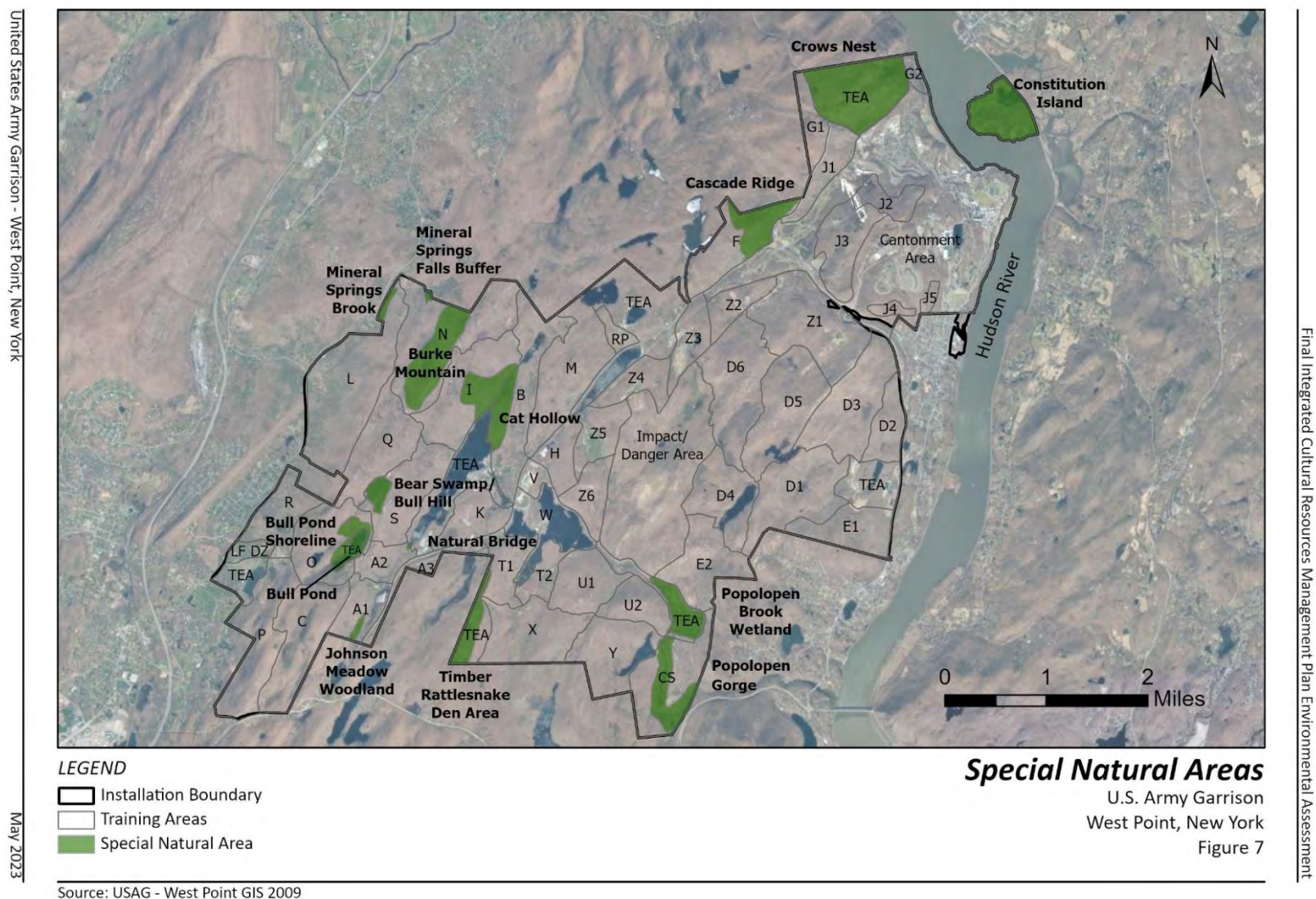
Habitats of concern include NYSDEC-listed significant habitats, special natural areas, EFH, and wetlands.

NYSDEC-Listed Significant Habitats. NYSDEC has designated 40 Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitats that are associated with the Hudson River, including brooks, creeks, islands, pools, marshes, wetlands, and other habitats (NYS Department of State [NYSDOS] no date). Constitution Marsh, located along the eastern side of Constitution Island, is designated as Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat, due to the moderately diverse, good quality habitat that has experienced extensive disturbance. Constitution Marsh provides breeding and nesting habitat for least bittern (a NYS threatened species) and a variety of other birds, including the green-backed heron (*Butorides virescens*), various waterfowl, and passerine birds; provides a stopover point for migrating osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) (a NYS species of special concern); and is an important feeding ground for herons, and other wetland and shore birds. The marsh also represents significant spawning and feeding grounds for anadromous and resident fishes including alewife (*Alosa pseudoharengus*), white perch (*Morone americana*), and striped bass.

In addition to Constitution Marsh, the area located between miles 44 to 56 on the Hudson River is a major spawning area for striped bass and white perch and also has been designated as Significant Coastal Fish and Wildlife Habitat, as well as being recognized by the New York Natural Heritage Program for its importance (USAG West Point 2011a). This area serves as a narrow migration corridor for all anadromous fish spawning upriver, including Atlantic sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus*), American shad (*Alosa sapidissima*), and alewife. During periods of low flow and saltwater intrusion, bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), bay anchovy (*Anchoa mitchilli*), silverside (*Menidia* spp.), hogchoker (*Trinectes maculatus*) and blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus*) are abundant in the deep-water zones. This stretch of the Hudson River is also considered “essential fish habitat” for bluefish under the Magnuson-Stevens Act of 1996.

Special Natural Areas. West Point has identified 12 Special Natural Area sites that are specially managed because of their ecological or geological significance, unique geological structure, or aesthetic and educational value (Figure 7). These include Constitution Island, Bear Swamp/Bull Hill, Popolopen Brook Wetland, Popolopen Brook Gorge, Timber Rattlesnake Den Area, Bull Pond Shoreline and Adjacent Hardwood Cove, Natural Bridge, Mineral Springs Talus Buffer and

1 **Figure 7. Special Natural Areas.**



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Gorge, Mineral Springs Brook, Cascade Ridge, Cat Hollow, and Johnston Meadow Woodland (USAG West Point 2018).

Essential Fish Habitat. The reach of the Hudson River located adjacent to West Point, lies within the river's estuary mixing zone. This reach of the river provides habitat for a range of life stages of fish that have Fisheries Management Plans within the Mid-Atlantic Unit. Under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, West Point has the authority, as a Federal agency, to make determinations about EFH and the likely effects to such habitat from agency actions. West Point is required to consult with NOAA Fisheries when a significant adverse impact is expected to occur as a result of Army actions. EFH is located within the Hudson River offshore of the Installation boundary. The Installation maintains government owned property within 200 feet of the river shoreline (i.e., docks and piers).

Wetlands. Wetlands are discussed in Section 2.1.1.4.

2.4.2 Environmental Impacts

Short-term and long-term impacts to natural resources are considered in this analysis, and are classified as direct or indirect. Direct impacts relate to immediate actions associated with any phase of a project that decreases the level of wildlife populations, and include elimination, or pollution of air, water, and soil, which adversely affects wildlife. Indirect impacts occur through habitat alteration that render the habitat unusable to wildlife, and include human encroachment and increased human populations, and increased public access to wildlife habitat areas. Indirect impacts may occur away from a project site and after construction of a project is completed, and are difficult to measure and predict. Temporary impacts occur during construction activities associated with a project, and include displacement of wildlife within and adjacent to the disturbance area, or a shift in established migration and foraging patterns. Short-term impacts to natural resources may occur from the time construction of a project is initiated to approximately three years after construction activities are completed, and include loss or disturbance of vegetation and habitats. Long-term or permanent impacts last longer than three years after construction activities are complete, and include loss of habitats of concern; change in vegetative cover that provides existing or potential fish or wildlife habitat used during critical periods, such as winter thermal cover, cover used during nesting or rearing periods, or breeding or migration; or impacts to a significant portion of a vegetation type that provides plant and wildlife habitat within a local region where revegetation activities are not expected to restore the vegetation to pre-project condition within the life of a project.

For vegetation and wildlife, impacts to individual NYS or Federally listed or proposed species, on substantial portions of local populations of NYS or Federally listed or candidate species including rare plants, species of special concern, and sensitive species, are considered significant if they result in direct mortality, permanent loss of existing or potential habitat, temporary loss of habitat that may result in direct mortality or lowered reproductive success, or avoidance by wildlife of biologically important habitat for substantial periods that may increase mortality or cause lowered reproductive success. Impacts to habitats of concern are considered significant if they are substantially altered. Project activities that would result in expanding the range of noxious or introduced plant and animal species also would be considered a significant impact. To predict the impacts of a project on natural resources, agency consultation, literature review, discussion

with local experts, field surveys, and professional judgment are important components of the evaluations of impacts.

The following sections describe the impacts and beneficial effects on natural resources for the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative. This analysis is based on a review of the West Point INRMP (USAG West Point 2018), geographic information system (GIS) data, and information received from West Point natural resources personnel.

2.4.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Implementing the Preferred Alternative would not affect vegetation, fish and wildlife, or habitats of concern. None of the activities associated with implementation of the Preferred Alternative would impact natural resources at West Point. Upgrades to the archaeological curation facility is anticipated to occur within the existing building footprint, and upgrade activities are unlikely to require ground disturbing actions and/or stormwater controls, as construction activities are expected to be limited to occurring within the interior of the building. Continuing to evaluate and monitor identified historic properties and/or cultural sites through periodic condition assessments has the potential to benefit natural resources at West Point over the long-term, by ensuring property conditions are maintained to prevent deterioration of the properties from potentially impacting the natural communities and the plant and wildlife species supported by the West Point environment.

Activities associated with building or structures, such as the upgrades to the archaeological curation facility, would require consultation with the USFWS to determine the need to complete a survey for federally listed bat species (i.e., federally-endangered Indiana bat and as required per the Final Rule for northern long-eared bat) of the building prior to initiating any construction-related activities. Any cultural resources-related actions, such as repair of structures, walls, or similar infrastructure, where bats could roost will require consultation with USFWS, to ensure construction-related activities do not harm listed-bat species that have the potential to occur, or cause bats that are present to abandon their young or cause their death. All cultural resources surveyors will be made aware of this requirement for bats, as well as the protected status of timber rattlesnakes (to prevent their harm), while conducting field activities. Surveyors will contact the CRM to report observations of federally-listed animal species to identify the process for reporting and managing these occurrences.

2.4.2.2 Alternative 1 Partial Implementation of the ICRMP

Similar to the Preferred Alternative, implementation of Alternative 1 would not affect vegetation, fish and wildlife, or habitats of concern. None of the activities associated with implementation of the Alternative 1 would impact natural resources at West Point. Continuing to evaluate and monitor identified historic properties and/or cultural sites through periodic condition assessments has the potential to benefit natural resources at West Point, by ensuring property conditions are maintained to prevent their deterioration from potentially impacting the natural communities and the plant and wildlife species supported by the West Point environment. Similar to what has been described for the Preferred Alternative, consultation with the USFWS and/or CRM is required for any work to be undertaken to structures, including buildings, walls, or facilities where listed bat species could roost, and for reporting observations of federally-listed animals species.

2.4.2.3 *No Action Alternative*

No impacts on natural resources would be expected under the No Action Alternative. No vegetation or wildlife species nor habitats of concern would be disturbed under the No Action Alternative as no construction or renovation activities would occur.

2.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources are nonrenewable resources for which value may be diminished by physical alterations and displacement. These resources include buildings, structures, objects, landscapes, and archaeological sites, as well as places of importance to a culture or community for reasons of history, religion, or science. In this EA and in the ICRMP, the term “historic properties” refers to cultural resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

2.5.1 Affected Environment

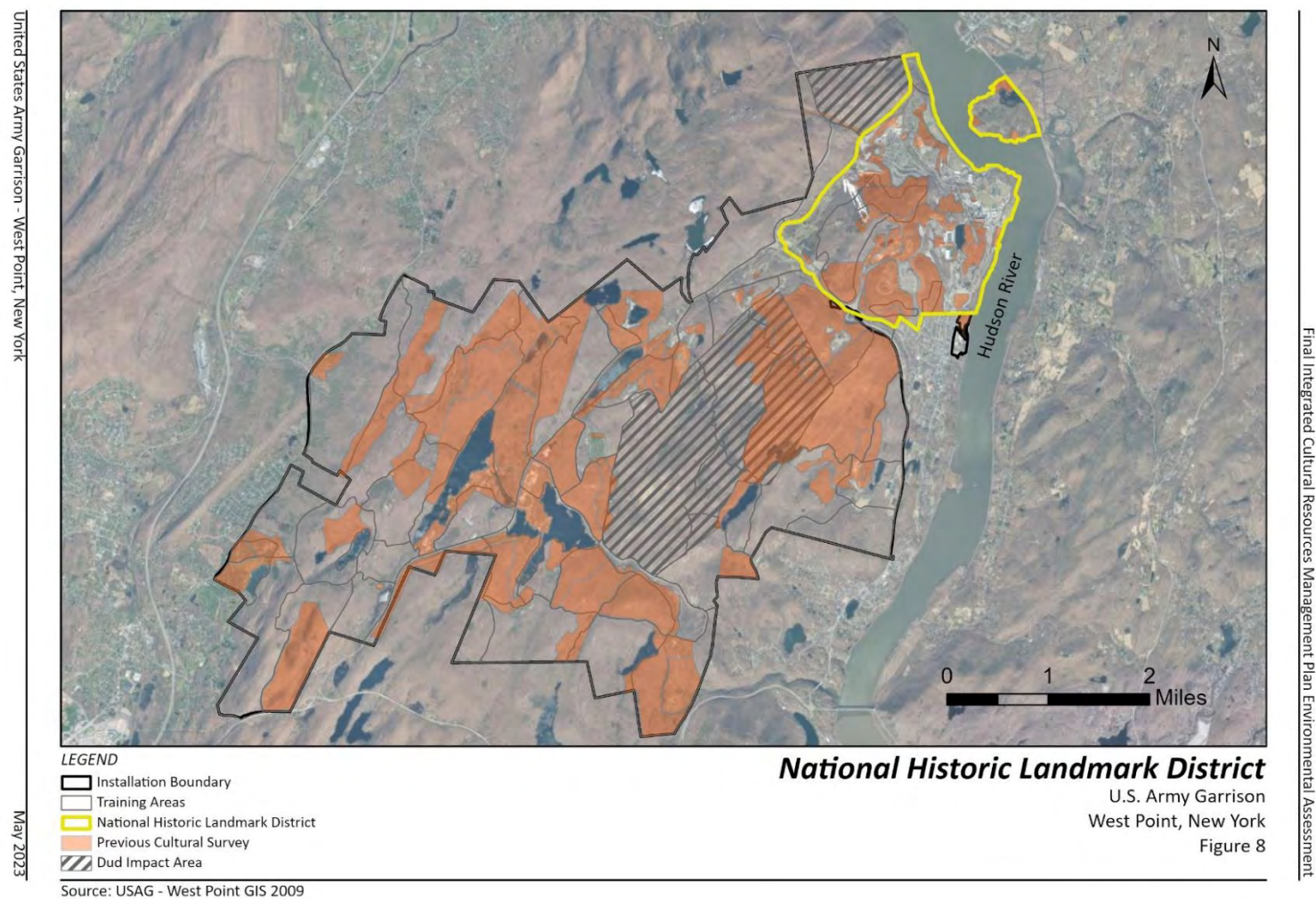
Six cultural resource property types have been identified at USMA: buildings, structures, objects (such as monuments and statuary), landscapes, archaeological sites, and viewsheds. These property types have generated over 300 cubic feet of artifacts and associated records. Most aboveground resources are in the 2,200-acre NHL (designated in 1960), which encompasses the Main Post, the Revolutionary War sites, and Constitution Island. Together the cultural resources of USMA contribute to a military and educational environment of national importance. Figure 8 identifies the NHL in association with the remainder of the Installation areas, including Training Areas (TAs) and DuD Impact Areas. Figure 8 also identifies areas of the Installation that have been previously subject to cultural survey investigations.

2.5.1.1 *Archaeological Resources*

Approximately 290 archaeological sites have been recorded to date at USMA. The recorded sites, which include both precontact and historic period archaeological resources, have been identified from numerous investigations conducted since the end of the nineteenth century. These investigations have been conducted in avocational, academic, and modern-day cultural resources management contexts. Known precontact archaeological sites on USMA range from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland periods. Precontact site types include rockshelters, camps, lithic scatters, and isolated finds. Precontact artifacts have also been recovered from soil deposits at historic period sites. Historic archaeological resources include sites associated with early settlement, the Revolutionary War, early industry, and the USMA’s development. The early settlement sites include foundations, stone fences, animal pens, wells, middens, and cemeteries. The early industrial sites comprise iron furnaces, a forge, mines, a mill, and railroad remnants. One of the iron industry sites, Queensboro Furnace, includes archaeological and built remains of a former ironworks complex; this complex (Queensboro Ironworks Historic District) is eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Of the approximately 290 recorded archaeological sites at USMA, 90 sites are located within the NHL, including 34 that are currently considered to contribute to the district. (Another 26 sites in the NHL may also be contributing, but further research is needed to confirm.) One hundred and thirty-two sites are currently identified as eligible or potentially eligible within the West Point

1 **Figure 8. National Historic Landmark District.**



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Military Reservation, and 86 sites have been determined ineligible. NRHP evaluations of the remaining sites have not been conducted, but unevaluated sites are managed as if they are eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition to the recorded archaeological sites, a high potential exists for other archaeological resources both within the core area of the USMA and in the largely unsurveyed USMA Ranges and TAs. To date, it is estimated that archaeological identification survey (Phase I survey) has been completed in over 7,000 acres of the 15,467 acres of land within the West Point Military Reservation.

2.5.1.2 Native American Resources

To date, no Federally recognized Native American tribe has identified any sacred sites or traditional cultural properties at USMA or in the surrounding area.

2.5.1.3 Historic Architectural Resources

Recent cultural resources studies summarized in the ICRMP include the following identified NRHP-listed and -eligible architectural properties at USMA:

- The 2,250-acre NHLD;
- Over 500 buildings in the NHLD, including 295 contributing buildings and 440 non-contributing buildings;
- Over 35 objects, including historic monuments and plaques in the NHLD;
- Nine historic landscapes in the NHLD, such as parade, training, and athletic grounds, and the cemetery;
- An additional 13 historic viewsheds at the West Point Military Reservation, both within and outside the NHLD; and
- West Point Bullion Depository (built 1937; now an official Mint), located outside the NHLD, is also individually listed on the NRHP.

The NHLD includes the historic built environment of the Main Post, the Revolutionary War sites, and Constitution Island. Five property types are represented in the NHLD—buildings, structures, archaeological sites, landscape features, and objects. The most recognizable unifying feature of the NHLD is the Gothic Revival architecture. However, excellent examples of other nineteenth- and twentieth-century architecture styles are also present. The various parade, training, and athletic fields comprise another of the defining elements. These include the Plain, Buffalo Soldier Field, and other designed landscapes throughout the Main Post. Natural features such as viewsheds, bluffs, and the Hudson River are also significant. Monuments and memorials, built as early as 1818, similarly contribute to the NHLD, as do historic bridges dating between 1889 and 1950 and one nineteenth-century dam. Finally, several dozen archaeological sites, dating from the Revolutionary War and early historic era of the USMA, are also important resources. These include, but are not limited to, the redoubts, batteries, hutments, and fortification sites.

2.5.2 Environmental Impacts

In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, the implementing regulations for the NHPA, an adverse impact on cultural resources is posed when the proposed action may alter (directly or indirectly) any characteristic of a historic property that qualifies it for inclusion on the NRHP in a manner

that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Adverse impacts on historic properties include the following:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- Alteration of a property—including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access—inconsistent with the Secretary’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68) and applicable guidelines;
- Removal of the property from its historic location;
- Change of the character of the property’s use or of physical features within its setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property’s significant historic features; and,
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property’s historic significance.

For the purposes of this ICRMP EA analysis, impacts on cultural resources are considered significant if prehistoric or historic-era resources eligible for listing or formally listed in the NRHP are disturbed or destroyed. Direct impacts are effects of project activities that disturb or destroy the integrity of NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible cultural resources. These can include ground disturbing activities, noise or other vibrations, renovation, or removal. Indirect impacts are those that may occur later in time but which can be reasonably predicted at the time of project implementation. A significant adverse impact also could result if project activities would not abide by the established management documents, such as the ICRMP and programmatic and memoranda of agreements identified in Table 1.

The following sections describe the impacts and beneficial effects on cultural resources for the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative.

2.5.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Implementing the Preferred Alternative would benefit cultural resources. This benefit would be accomplished through full compliance with Chapter 6, AR 200-1 and, by reference, all other pertinent laws and regulations pertaining to cultural resources management. These laws are designed to protect culturally significant properties (NRHP-eligible and -listed properties), as well as the aesthetic quality of the area, by avoiding wanton loss, damage, or alteration. Implementing this alternative would result in multiple benefits including continued integration of the entire USMA cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities by allowing for ready identification of potential conflicts between the missions and cultural resources and by identifying and resolving compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability and historical character of mission-essential properties. Additional benefits would be realized through maintaining the current streamlined cultural resources management process, continuing dialogue and consultation processes with Native American tribes and SHPO, appropriately curating cultural resources collections in accordance with 36 CFR 79, and by promoting USMA stewardship of its cultural resources. Furthermore, upgrades to the artifact curation facility (Building 675) will benefit the

cultural resources program at West Point, by improving the current condition of the building to improve safety of both staff and artifacts housed within the building, via installation of a fire detection system).

2.5.2.2 *Alternative 1 Partial Implementation of the ICRMP*

Implementing Alternative 1 would provide the minimum benefit to cultural resources. This benefit would be accomplished through basic compliance with Chapter 6, AR 200-1 and, by reference, all other pertinent laws and regulations pertaining to cultural resources management. Compliance with existing programmatic agreements would continue, but community outreach and interdepartmental collaboration would likely be curtailed. There would be no upgrade to the existing archaeological curation facility. If the cultural resource collection was retained at USMA in the existing facility, full compliance with 36 CFR 79 would not be achieved, potentially resulting in the deterioration of the collection through inadequate record-keeping, care, and management. If the collection was transferred to a commercial repository or another Army installation or Army curation facility, the cost of transportation and curatorial fees would be accrued, USMA staff would acquire oversight responsibilities in addition to their existing duties, and the collection would be less accessible for reference, research, and educational uses.

2.5.2.3 *No Action Alternative*

Implementing the No Action Alternative could result in significant impacts to cultural resources over the long-term. If the ICRMP were not to be implemented, USMA would not be able to comply effectively and efficiently with Chapter 6, AR 200-1 and, by reference, other pertinent laws and regulations pertaining to cultural resources management. This shortcoming could also result in conflicts with the ongoing USMA mission and training activities. Activities such as new facilities construction, building renovation, rehabilitation, demolition, maintenance, repair, and/or any other ground-disturbing activities (including mission training) could potentially affect significant cultural resources. Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for routine activities and projects would be more protracted than streamlined, and USMA's ability to respond to inadvertent discoveries, vandalism, and/or looting of archaeological sites could be hindered. Additionally, compliance with Section 110 of the NHPA would be hindered without guidance on the numbers and locations of, and strategy for, identifying historic properties. With respect to the existing cultural resource collection, USMA would be out of compliance with 36 CFR 79, and the collection could potentially suffer deterioration or would need to be transferred from the installation.

2.6 VISUAL RESOURCES

Aesthetic resources consist of the natural and man-made landscape features that appear indigenous to the area and give a particular environment its visual characteristics. Visual sensitivity is a key factor in assessing how important a visual effect may be and whether it represents a significant impact.

2.6.1 Affected Environment

Over the 200-year history of USMA, a careful balance has been intentionally maintained between the man-made and natural environment. The natural environment is characterized by scenic views of the Hudson River, pockets of forested areas, and the rocky and hilly topography of the Hudson Highlands. Set within this backdrop is the USMA, which contains resources that range from Revolutionary War-era archaeological sites and reconstructed fortifications to buildings and structures representing each phase of the USMA's development, as well as new construction such as the Stony Lonesome II housing. Also present are precontact and historic period archaeological resources that are not directly related to the USMA. The architectural styles of the buildings vary according to their period of construction, but Gothic Revival is the dominant design style. Besides historic buildings, there are many designed landscape components (e.g., parade grounds, athletic fields, and gardens) and monuments throughout the district. These various elements compose a distinct and important military and educational environment of national importance.

The various parade, training, and athletic fields compose another of USMA's defining elements. These include the Plain, Buffalo Soldier Field, and other designed landscapes throughout the Main Post. Monuments and memorials, built as early as 1818, are similarly contributing to the visual environment, as are bridges and dams, some of which are also historic. There are nine landscape features that contribute to the NHL, and a recent inventory has identified another 13 additional NRHP-eligible historic viewsheds within the West Point Military Reservation.

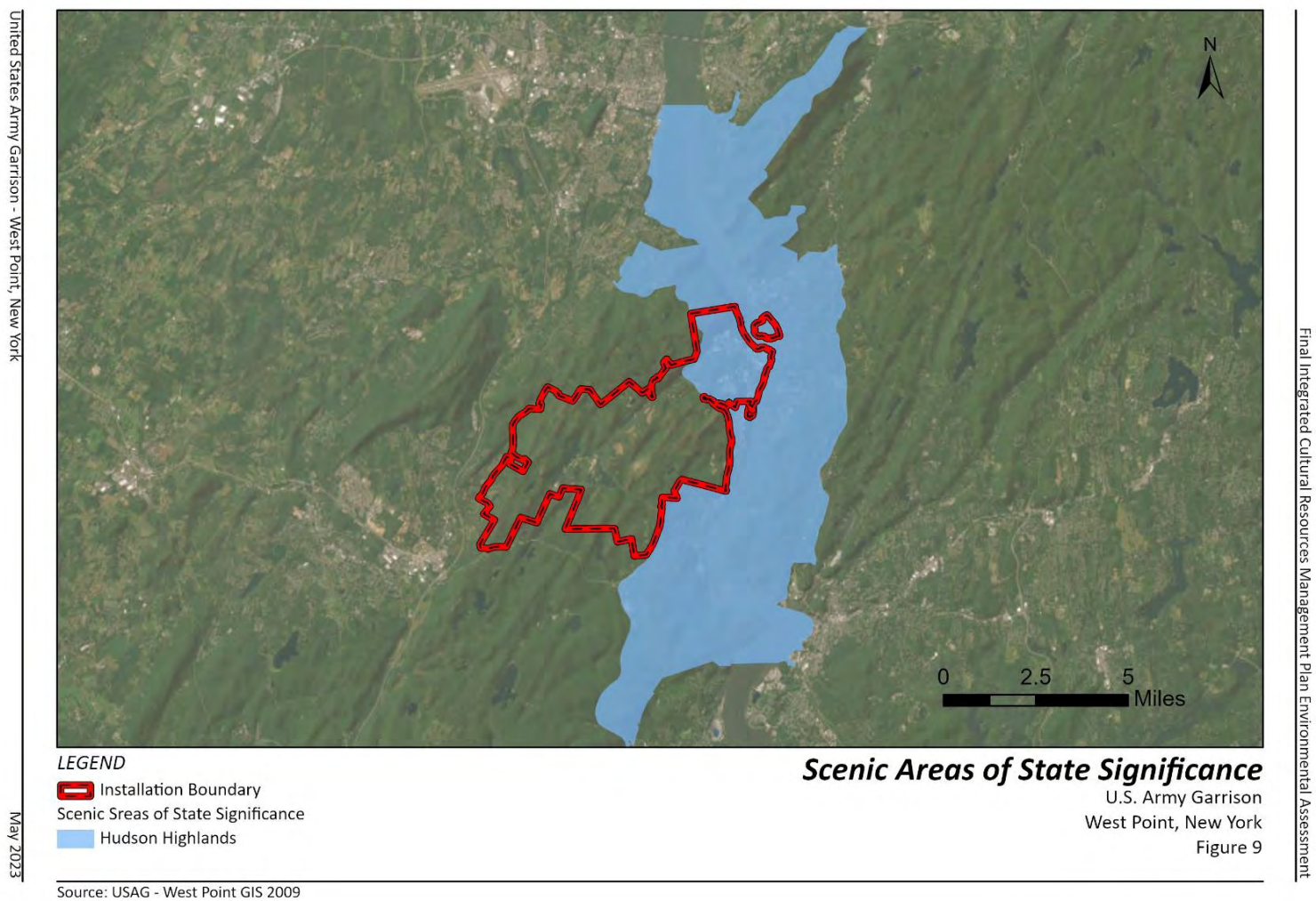
The entire West Point Military Reservation is within the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area. This area was created by the US Congress in 1996 and is one of only 27 such areas in the US that have such a designation. These designations recognize regions that have nationally significant cultural and natural resources.

2.6.2 Environmental Impacts

Impacts to visual resources are considered significant if they would result in short-term or long-term changes to the overall historical, architectural, aesthetic, or natural character and nature of the historic feature landscapes, aesthetic landscapes associated with historic housing communities, and natural landscapes associated with the Hudson Highlands Scenic Area of Statewide Significance (SASS), which has been designated as the Hudson River Coastal Zone as determined by the NYSDOS Coastal Management Program. The Hudson Highlands SASS (overlap with the Installation is shown in Figure 9) is a highly scenic and valued region of the Hudson River Valley that includes a 20-mile stretch of the Hudson River, varying in width from approximately 1 to 6 miles, and includes the Hudson River and its east and west shorelines. The Hudson Highlands SASS comprises 28 subunits, which are based on the combined aesthetic values of the landscape character, uniqueness, public accessibility, and public recognition (NYSDOS 1993).

Impacts to visual resources are considered negligible, minor adverse, moderate adverse, or significant adverse, or beneficial effects. The following sections describe the impacts and beneficial effects on visual resources for the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative.

1 **Figure 9. Scenic Areas of State Significance.**



2

2.6.2.1 *Preferred Alternative*

Implementing the Preferred Alternative would benefit USMA's visual and aesthetic resources over the long-term. This benefit would be accomplished through full compliance with Chapter 6, AR 200-1 and, by reference, all other pertinent laws and regulations pertaining to cultural resources management. These laws are designed to protect the aesthetic quality of the area, as well as culturally significant properties, by avoiding wanton loss, damage, or alteration. Implementing this alternative would result in multiple benefits including continued integration of the entire USMA cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities by allowing for ready identification of potential conflicts between the missions and visual resources and by identifying and resolving compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability and historical character of mission-essential landscapes. Additional benefits would be realized through maintaining the current streamlined cultural resources management process, continuing dialogue and consultation processes with Native American tribes and SHPO, and by promoting USMA stewardship of its cultural resources.

2.6.2.2 *Alternative 1 Partial Implementation of the ICRMP*

Implementing Alternative 1 would provide the minimum benefit to visual resources. This benefit would be accomplished through basic compliance with Chapter 6, AR 200-1 and, by reference, all other pertinent laws and regulations pertaining to cultural resources management. Compliance with existing programmatic agreements would continue, but community outreach and interdepartmental collaboration would likely be curtailed. The potential introduction of unsuitable visual elements would increase since there would potentially be less awareness of the importance of USMA's visual resources.

2.6.2.3 *No Action Alternative*

Implementing the No Action Alternative could result in significant impacts to visual resources over the long-term. If the ICRMP were not to be implemented, USMA would not be able to comply effectively and efficiently with Chapter 6, AR 200-1 and, by reference, other pertinent laws and regulations. This shortcoming could also result in conflicts with the ongoing USMA mission and training activities. Activities such as new facilities construction, building renovation, rehabilitation, demolition, maintenance, and repair, among other activities, could potentially affect significant visual resources. Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for routine activities and projects would be more protracted than streamlined, would be less efficient due to lack of coordination of the steps of the Section 106 process, and USMA's ability to respond to unanticipated visual intrusions could be hindered. Additionally, compliance with Section 110 of the NHPA would be hindered without guidance on the numbers and locations of, and strategy for, identifying potentially significant visual resources.

2.7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Laws and regulations relevant to health and safety include, but are not limited to:

- 29 CFR Part 1926, *Safety and Health Regulations for Construction*;
- 40 CFR 261.2 (c)(1)(B)(ii); *Definition of Solid Waste*;

- The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, which provides for Federal control of pesticide distribution, sale, and use; registration (license) of all pesticides used in the US by USEPA; and proper labeling and use of pesticides to protect the environment and human health and safety per label directions;
- Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988, which amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to identify and reduce lead in drinking water at schools and day care centers, requires USEPA to provide guidance to states and localities to test for and remedy lead contamination in drinking water in schools and day care centers, and provides specific requirements for the testing, recall, repair and/or replacement of water coolers with lead lined storage tanks or with parts containing lead and attaches civil and criminal penalties for the manufacture and sale of water coolers containing lead;
- Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (15 USC §2601 et seq.) provides authority to the USEPA to require reporting, record-keeping and testing requirements, and restrictions relating to chemical substances and/or mixtures; and addresses production, importation, use, and disposal of specific chemicals including PCBs, asbestos, radon and lead-based paint;
- Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulation 1926.1101(k)(1);
- EO 13693, *Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade*
- NYS Department of Labor regulations for asbestos abatement;
- AR 200-1 *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*, AR 420-1, *Army Facilities Management*, AR 385-10 *Army Safety Program*, AR 420-76 *Pesticide Management*, and AR 200-5 *Pest Management*;
- Unified Facilities Criteria 4-101-01 *Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings*; and
- Unified Facilities Criteria 1-200-01 *DoD General Building Requirements*.

2.7.1 Affected Environment

West Point operates and maintains complete public health, emergency response, and security services to serve the West Point community. The Installation provides in- and out-patient medical services as well as ambulance services through the Keller Army Community Hospital and Cadet Health clinic, and has emergency medical response teams, helicopter medical evacuation service, three fire stations, and military police.

2.7.2 Environmental Impacts

Health and safety impacts that result from a project are considered significant if undue risk to human health or life would result from project implementation. Health and safety impacts may range from major impacts such as catastrophic events including loss of life, severe injuries requiring hospitalization, or substantial property damage or loss, to minor impacts such as minor injuries or minor property damage or loss. Impacts may range from short-term (less than 1 year) to long-term (greater than 10 years), prior to returning to pre-impact conditions. Also, the extent of health and safety impacts may be limited to a particular site, localized, or widespread. The following sections describe the impacts and beneficial effects on health and safety for the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative.

2.7.2.1 *Preferred Alternative*

Implementing the Preferred Alternative could potentially result in undue risk to human health or life. During the construction process of completion of the upgrades to the archaeological curation facility, the potential to encounter asbestos-containing materials (ACM), lead-based paints (LBP) and/or radon exists. Maintaining the cultural resources that are present at the Installation is anticipated to benefit to health and safety at the Installation by ensuring culturally significant properties are maintained in a safe condition over the long-term. Upgrades to the archaeological curation facility is anticipated to occur within the existing building footprint, and upgrade activities are unlikely to require ground disturbing actions, as construction activities are expected to be limited to occurring within the interior of the building. Upgrades to the archaeological curation facility would support better health, safety, and security requirements for occupants working within the building, by ensuring the building is fully compliant with life safety building codes (i.e., fire codes) and Army quality of life standards. Currently, this building has the potential to contain hazardous materials such as ACM and LBP. There is no specific concern for radon in the building, but there is a risk for radon to occur in the general area of the Installation. The building currently also is not in compliance with NYS Fire Code due to the lack of fire detection and suppression systems within the building.

Potentially hazardous materials typically used during construction activities include paints, thinners, asphalt, and motor fuel and oils used for vehicles and equipment. These materials can pose a health and safety risk to workers and the environment if not properly stored and handled. To ensure the health and safety of construction workers and others during construction activities associated with upgrades to the archaeological curation facility that involve these hazardous materials (particularly from the potential for ACM and LBP to occur), safety measures outlined in 29 CFR Part 1926, *Safety and Health Regulations for Construction*, and Army Regulation 385–10, *Army Safety Program*, will be followed by all personnel working on the building upgrades. Implementation of the impact minimization and mitigation measures described in this section and summarized in Table 4 will ensure the Preferred Alternative would not result in undue risk to human health or life.

2.7.2.2 *Alternative 1 Partial Implementation of the ICRMP*

Similar to the Preferred Alternative, implementation of Alternative 1 would not result in undue risk to human health or life. None of the activities associated with implementation of the Alternative 1 would impact health and safety. Continuing to evaluate and monitor identified historic properties through periodic condition assessments has the potential to benefit human health and safety, by ensuring property conditions are maintained in a safe condition over the long-term.

2.7.2.3 *No Action Alternative*

Selecting the No Action Alternative would result in no impact to health and safety, because this alternative would not include any ground disturbing or program implementation activities. However, the selection of the No Action Alternative has the potential to result in negative impacts to health and safety, due to the lack of oversight and maintenance of culturally significant properties over the long-term, causing structures to fall into a state of disrepair and result in unsafe

conditions for human-access, as well as leaving potentially unsafe conditions to continue within the current archaeological curation facility (i.e., presence of ACM and/or LBP). The potential presence for ACM and LBP to occur in the curation facility does not currently present a hazardous materials risk to occupants of the building, as the risk is directly related to potential construction activities.

2.8 NOISE

Laws and regulations relevant to noise include, but are not limited to:

- The Noise Control Act of 1972 (PL 92-574); and
- Village of Highland Falls noise ordinance (Village of Highland Falls §143-2).

2.8.1 Affected Environment

Sound is a physical phenomenon consisting of vibrations that travel through a medium, such as air, and are sensed by the human ear. Noise is defined as any sound that is undesirable because it interferes with communication, is intense enough to damage hearing, or is otherwise intrusive. Human response to noise varies depending on the type and characteristics of the noise distance between the noise source and the receptor, receptor sensitivity, and time of day. Noise is often generated by activities essential to a community's *quality of life*, such as construction or vehicular traffic.

Sound varies by both intensity and frequency. Sound pressure level, described in decibels (dB), is used to quantify sound intensity. The dB is a logarithmic unit that expresses the ratio of a sound pressure level to a standard reference level. Hertz are used to quantify sound frequency. The human ear responds differently to frequencies. "*A-weighting*", measured in A-weighted decibels (dBA), approximates a frequency response expressing the perception of sound by humans. Sounds encountered in daily life and their dBA levels are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Common Sounds and Their Levels.

Outdoor	Sound Level (dBA)	Indoor
Motorcycle	100	Subway train
Tractor	90	Garbage disposal
Noisy restaurant	85	Blender
Downtown (large city)	80	Ringling
Freeway traffic	70	TV audio
Normal conversation	60	Sewing machine
Rainfall	50	Refrigerator
Quiet residential area	40	Library

Source: Harris 1998

The dBA noise metric describes steady noise levels, although very few noises are, in fact, constant. Therefore, A-weighted day-night sound level has been developed. Day-night Sound Level (DNL) is defined as the average sound energy in a 24-hour period with a 10-dB penalty added to the

nighttime levels (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.). DNL is a useful descriptor for noise because: (1) it averages ongoing yet intermittent noise, and (2) it measures total sound energy over a 24-hour period. In addition, equivalent sound level (L_{eq}) is often used to describe the overall noise environment. L_{eq} is the average sound level in dB.

The Noise Control Act of 1972 (PL 92-574) directs Federal agencies to comply with applicable Federal, state, and local noise control regulations. In 1974, the USEPA provided information suggesting that continuous and long-term noise levels in excess of DNL 65 dBA are normally unacceptable for noise-sensitive land uses such as residences, schools, churches, and hospitals. Neither NYS nor Orange County maintain noise ordinances.

Existing sources of noise include local road traffic, aircraft overflights, rotorcraft (helicopter) activities, and natural noises such as the rustling of leaves and bird vocalizations. Training exercises at West Point include helicopter activities at the helipad and drop zones, small arms firing, large caliber weapons, and demolitions. A rail spur is also located in the South Post area of the Installation, and travels along the Hudson River directly through the Installation.

2.8.2 Environmental Impacts

Noise is considered unwanted sound that can disturb routine activities (e.g., sleep, conversation, student learning) and can cause annoyance.

The following sections describe the impacts and beneficial effects on noise for the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative.

2.8.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Implementing the Preferred Alternative would not result in significant noise impacts. None of the proposed management actions are expected to generate substantial noise. Upgrades to the archaeological curation facility are anticipated to occur within the existing building footprint, and associated noise from construction activities would be limited to the short-term period associated with the construction upgrades. Upgrades to the archaeological curation facility include renovation of heating, ventilation and air conditioning equipment using the best available technology and has the potential to reduce the levels of interior noise within the building over the long-term. Overall exterior noise levels in the area of Building 675 are anticipated to decrease from current conditions as a result of implementing the Preferred Alternative, due to use of the best available technology associated with the new heating and cooling systems proposed for the building upgrades.

2.8.2.2 Alternative 1 Partial Implementation of the ICRMP

Similar to the Preferred Alternative, implementation of Alternative 1 would not result in significant noise impacts and would be lower in comparison to the Preferred Alternative since construction noise associated with upgrades to the archaeological curation facility would not occur. None of the activities associated with implementation of the Alternative 1 would generate substantial noise.

2.8.2.3 *No Action Alternative*

Under the No Action Alternative, current management measures for cultural resources would remain in place. Implementing the No Action Alternative would not be expected to have any effect on the noise environment.

2.9 TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

Laws and regulations relevant to traffic and transportation include, but are not limited to EO 13693, *Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade*.

2.9.1 Affected Environment

Transportation in and around West Point is achieved mainly via road and street networks, pedestrian walkways, trails, and bike paths. The transportation system serves West Point traffic consisting of everyday work, living, and recreational trips. West Point also is the third most visited tourist attraction in NYS as well as attracting civilian participation at West Point sporting events.

On-Post Roadways and Gate Traffic. Access to the Main Post is provided through four gates. Thayer Gate is the main entrance and provides access from the south via US Route 9W/NYS Route 218. Stony Lonesome Gate is on the south-central edge of the Main Post and provides access from the west and south via US Route 9W/NYS Route 218. Washington Gate, considered the “back entrance”, is in the northwest portion of the Main Post and provides access from the north via NYS Route 293. This gate has restricted access to DoD identification card and decal holders. Lee Gate is on the north edge of the Main Post and has been used for access from the north via NYS 218.

Off-Post Roadways. Several major highways serve the West Point area. Direct access to the Main Post is by US Route 9W and NYS Route 218. Interstate (I-) 84 is approximately 15 miles (24 kilometers) north of the Main Post while I-87 is approximately 9 miles (14 kilometers) to the west. US Route 6 is south of the Installation. It provides an east-west connection between I-87 and US Route 9W and the Palisades Interstate Parkway (PIP) to the east. PIP begins 5 miles (8 kilometers) south of the Main Post and leads to I-287. East of the PIP on I-287 is the Tappan Zee Bridge, which provides access to New York City. West of the PIP on I-287 is the terminus for the Garden State Parkway.

Air, Rail, and Public Transportation. The closest airport to West Point is Stewart International approximately 30 minutes travel time from West Point, which provides commercial and passenger air service to the Hudson Valley region. A rail spur is located behind the West Point Museum, which provides commercial service by Conrail Shared Assets Operations and travels along the Hudson River through the Installation. The closest Amtrak passenger rail service is Croton-Harmon Station approximately 15 miles (24 kilometers) south of West Point. Coach bus service is available at the Croton-Harmon Amtrak station, which provides bus service to West Point (Coach 2023). Orange County does not have public transportation, but the Coach bus service covers routes traveling to most cities in NYS. Parking capacity at West Point is appropriate for existing demand. Barracks and larger facilities have dedicated parking lots, and parallel parking is provided on many streets. Pedestrian traffic is accommodated by a system of sidewalks along many streets and

walkways between buildings. Troop pathways are provided between foot traffic high-volume areas.

2.9.2 Environmental Impacts

The following sections describe the impacts and beneficial effects on traffic and transportation for the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative

2.9.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Implementing the Preferred Alternative would not result in significant traffic or transportation impacts. None of the proposed management actions are expected to affect traffic flow or patterns or impact existing transportation resources. Upgrades to the archaeological curation facility is anticipated to result in a minor increase in traffic from construction personnel; however, construction activities are expected to be staggered through the renovation period such that the increase in construction traffic accessing the Installation on a daily basis would be low. The overall increased level of traffic associated with the construction of the facility would be very small when compared to existing traffic on surrounding roadways. Since the roadways approaching the site are free-flowing and below capacity, these impacts would be minor and would not appreciably affect any nearby roadways or intersections.

2.9.2.2 Alternative 1 Partial Implementation of the ICRMP

Similar to the Preferred Alternative, implementation of Alternative 1 would not result in significant traffic or transportation impacts and would be lower in comparison to the Preferred Alternative since the minor increase in construction traffic associated with upgrades to the archaeological curation facility would not occur. None of the activities associated with implementation of the Alternative 1 would affect traffic flow or patterns or impact existing transportation resources.

2.9.2.3 No Action Alternative

Selecting the No Action Alternative would result in no impact on existing traffic or transportation resources. Transportation resources would remain as described in Section 2.9.1.

2.10 UTILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Laws and regulations relevant to utilities and infrastructure include, but are not limited to:

- Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1976;
- Energy Policy Act of 2005 (PL 109–58), which aims to combat growing energy problems, and changed US energy policy by providing tax incentives and loan guarantees for energy production of various types; and
- The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (PL 110-140), which is a US energy policy that strives to provide greater energy independence and security for the US; increase production of clean renewable fuels; protect consumers; increase the efficiency of products, buildings, and vehicles; promote research on and deploy greenhouse gas capture and storage options; and improve the energy performance of the Federal Government.

2.10.1 Affected Environment

Utility services that serve West Point include water, wastewater, gas, electricity, and communications. The utility components discussed in this section include electricity and distribution lines, communications, water supply, stormwater drainage, natural gas, heating and cooling systems, wastewater treatment, and solid waste management. West Point is currently near 95% capacity for wastewater treatment and energy usage.

2.10.1.1 *Electricity and Distribution Lines*

Electricity at West Point is provided by Orange and Rockland Electric. The electrical distribution system is composed of primary and secondary overhead and underground distribution lines, transformers, regulators, substation switchgear, oil and air switchgear, and switching cabinets. Electricity enters the Main Post at two main locations via 34.5-kilovolt lines that are then transformed into 13.8- and 4.16-kilovolt lines. Electricity for Camp Buckner and Camp Natural Bridge is provided through overhead power lines that connect to the Orange and Rockland Dean Substation near NYS Route 293 and Mine Road. In 2011 West Point's total megawatt hours (MWh) of energy usage was identified as approaching the limit of electrical capacity the utility provider could provide. To address the existing 34.5 kilovolt transmission loop line that is nearing capacity, Orange & Rockland Electric is planning to upgrade the Woodbury to Highland Falls and USAG West Point Transmission Line, located between the Villages of Highland Falls and Woodbury, which include portions of the line that are located on the Installation. The proposed project consists of building a new double-circuit transmission line for approximately 12 miles (19 kilometers). The line will be constructed to 138 kilovolt standards, but will initially be operated at 69 kilovolts, originating in the Woodbury Transition Yard and extending to the vicinity of Orange & Rockland's existing Highland Falls Substation, as well as USAG West Point's West Point 1 and West Point 2 Substations (Orange & Rockland Electric 2023). In addition to increasing capacity, this project will improve system reliability.

2.10.1.2 *Communications*

Communications systems at West Point include telephone, fire alarm, security, fire, and cable. Telephone service is provided by Verizon, but all infrastructure is owned by the Army. Many of the buildings are connected to fiber optic cables.

2.10.1.3 *Domestic Water*

Section 2.1.1.3 describes the domestic water supplies for West Point.

2.10.1.4 *Stormwater Drainage System*

USAG West Point currently holds a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (Municipal Storm Sewer System General Permit) which requires only stormwater be discharged, and prohibits introduction of pollutants into the stormwater system. Stormwater from the cantonment area drains into Crow's Nest Brook, Highland Brook, Kinsley Farm Brook, Dassori Pond—or through open channels or pipes, catch basins, and swales—all eventually emptying into the Hudson River. Storm drainage on Camps Buckner and Natural Bridge, and on the firing ranges throughout the West Point Military Reservation, proceeds via natural swales,

man-made ditches, and storm pipes where roads cross drainage ditches. Water from Camps Buckner and Natural Bridge is discharged into Popolopen Lake. Stormwater from the South Post area discharges to the Hudson River. Section 2.1.1.6 provides additional information on stormwater runoff and water quality.

2.10.1.5 *Natural Gas*

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Company supplies natural gas to West Point. The gas distribution system consists of high-, medium-, and low-pressure lines and includes approximately 200 regulators, and 13 regulator stations for approximately 27 miles (43 kilometers) of lines. Natural gas on the Installation is used for the steam plant boilers, cooking, domestic hot water generation, residential heating, and the laundry plant. Some outlying buildings use liquid petroleum gas.

2.10.1.6 *Heating and Cooling System*

Heat for most Main Post buildings is provided through a central plant in Building 604. This plant consists of natural gas boilers and steam-turbine-driven generators. A natural gas-fired steam plant in Building 845 serves the Post Laundry, Keller Army Community Hospital, and several other surrounding buildings. Steam for centrally heated buildings is distributed under pressure through piping in a combination of underground tunnels and buried piping. Buildings outside the reach of the central steam distribution system are heated by individual steam hot water or air systems.

2.10.1.7 *Wastewater Treatment*

Sanitary sewer lines consist of buried sewer collection and main lines, pumping stations, and treatment plants. West Point operates two wastewater treatment systems and plants, including the Target Hill Wastewater Treatment Plant (discharges to the Hudson River), which serves a majority of the Installation; and Camp Buckner Wastewater Treatment Plant, which serves Camp Buckner and Camp Natural Bridge (discharges to the Popolopen Creek) (USAG West Point 2018). Sanitary sewage from the Main Post area discharges to the Village of Highland Falls Wastewater Treatment Plant.

2.10.1.8 *Solid Waste Disposal*

All solid waste generated at the Installation is brought off-site to the nearest landfill and/or transfer station. Recycling is required by law in NYS, and all residents of West Point are encouraged to utilize recycling containers located throughout the Installation, drop off recyclable materials at locations managed by the West Point Recycling Program, and use curb-side recycling in their communities.

2.10.2 *Environmental Impacts*

The following sections describe the impacts and beneficial effects on utilities and infrastructure for the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative.

2.10.2.1 *Preferred Alternative*

Implementing the Preferred Alternative would not result in significant impact to utilities or infrastructure. None of the proposed management actions are expected to negatively affect utility usage or demands. Upgrades to the archaeological curation facility may include renovation of heating, ventilation and air conditioning equipment; and other equipment and appliances that utilize the best available technology. Upgrading these systems and equipment has the potential to reduce energy demands currently realized for the building. The infrastructure of the building would be improved as part of the upgrades as well. No new service connections are anticipated to be required. The Preferred Alternative is anticipated to provide a benefit to energy demands over the long-term, which would be lower and more efficient as a result of replacing current equipment with energy saving appliances and building systems.

2.10.2.2 *Alternative 1 Partial Implementation of the ICRMP*

Similar to the Preferred Alternative, implementation of Alternative 1 would not result in significant impact to utilities or infrastructure. No benefit to energy demands would be realized as upgrades to the archaeological curation facility would not occur. None of the activities associated with implementation of the Alternative 1 would affect utilities or infrastructure.

2.10.2.3 *No Action Alternative*

No impacts on utility systems would be expected from implementing the No Action Alternative, under which the environmental baseline would not change. Mechanical systems would not be upgraded. Utility and infrastructure conditions would remain as described in Section 2.10.1.

2.11 MATERIALS AND WASTE

Laws and regulations relevant to materials and wastes include, but are not limited to:

- The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980;
- The Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act, which amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, requiring the Federal Government, before termination of Federal activities on any real property owned by the Government, to identify real property where no hazardous substance was stored, released, or disposed of;
- 29 CFR Part 1926, *Safety and Health Regulations for Construction*;
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which is the primary Federal statute regulating the control of and disposal of solid and hazardous waste, and includes obtaining permits, identifying and listing hazardous waste, adhering to proper procedures when transporting or disposing of waste, developing risk management plans, maintaining records, and requirements for underground storage tanks;
- The Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992, amended the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and contains specific restrictions on hazardous waste land disposal, including treatment standards that must be met before hazardous waste is stored or disposed;

- Hazardous Material Transportation Act, which provides protection against the risks to life and property inherent in the transportation of hazardous material in commerce by improving the regulatory and enforcement authority of the Secretary of Transportation;
- Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, which is intended to prevent and reduce pollution at the source whenever feasible; recycling of pollution in an environmentally safe manner for pollution that cannot be prevented; and disposal or other release into the environment of pollution only as a last resort and conducted in an environmentally safe manner;
- Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1976;
- EO 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards;
- EO 12856, Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements;
- EO 12873, Federal Acquisition, Recycling, and Waste Reduction;
- ARs, including Army, Housing and Urban Development, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration guidelines; and Army Engineering and Housing Support Center Technical Note 420–70–2, *Lead-Based Paint: Hazard Identification and Abatement*; and
- Army Engineering and Housing Support Center Technical Note 420–70–2, *Lead-Based Paint: Hazard Identification and Abatement*.

2.11.1 Affected Environment

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, Section 120 (h), as amended by the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (PL 102-426), requires the Federal Government to identify real property where no hazardous substance was stored, released, or disposed of, before termination of Federal activities on any real property owned by the Government.

USAG West Point generates non-hazardous and hazardous wastes through the course of normal operations, and has implemented procedures for recycling and properly disposing of various types of waste. USAG West Point also has several policies regarding disposal of construction and demolition materials and other construction related wastes, as well as an Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (USMA West Point 2012). The Army has an overall goal of diverting at least 50% of construction and demolition waste from landfills by reuse or recycling.

Non-hazardous wastes generated at West Point are collected and delivered to the West Point Transfer Station off of NYS Route 293, prior to being disposed of off-site at an approved landfill. Recycling is required by law in NYS, and all residents of West Point are encouraged to utilize recycling containers located throughout the Installation, drop off recyclable materials at locations managed by the West Point Recycling Program, and use curb-side recycling in their communities. The hazardous waste program at West Point is managed by the Environmental Management Division. Activities generating hazardous waste are required to comply with established West Point policies, including the West Point Hazardous Waste Management Policy. Hazardous materials currently used and/or present at West Point include hazardous, toxic, and/or infectious wastes generated from Keller Army Community Hospital, automotive repair shops, pest control activities (see Section 2.7, Health and Safety), the Department of Chemistry, the West Point

1 Elementary School, and the USMA Band. The Environmental Management Division at West Point
2 is responsible for managing the hazardous waste program, and provides oversight to ensure that
3 all hazardous substances are handled in accordance with USEPA, NYSDEC, and ARs; stored and
4 handled according to West Point's Health and Safety plan; and monitored on a regular basis. West
5 Point coordinates with the Defense Logistics Agency to dispose of hazardous wastes at NYS-
6 licensed offsite disposal facilities. Any hazardous material spills that occur at West Point are
7 reported, contained, and remediated in accordance with NYSDEC regulations, ARs, and West
8 Point's Installation Spill Contingency Plan (US Army Institute of Public Health 2011). Adherence
9 to West Point's Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan is required for sites that store
10 petroleum or other hazardous materials in 55 gallon drums or larger. Spills that have the potential
11 to impact the environment must be reported to West Point's Environmental Management Division
12 immediately.

13 No National Priorities List sites are located at West Point. West Point's Environmental Restoration
14 Program is responsible for investigating and remediating environmental contamination that
15 resulted from past practices. There are several former landfills and former ranges included in the
16 program. Remediation of the landfills is addressed thru the Installation Restoration Program while
17 the ranges are managed thru the Military Munitions Response Program.

18 Unexploded ordnance is a hazard associated with inactive artillery impact areas, and unexploded
19 ordnance are known to have been inadvertently deposited outside designated artillery impact areas.
20 At West Point, active and former artillery impact areas are located along the northwest boundary
21 of the Main Post/Academic Area, and within range and TAs and dud zones located in the West
22 Point Military Reservation.

23 **2.11.2 Environmental Impacts**

24 The following sections describe the impacts and beneficial effects on materials and waste for the
25 Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative.

26 **2.11.2.1 Preferred Alternative**

27 Implementing the Preferred Alternative would not result in significant materials or waste impacts.
28 Upgrades to the archaeological curation facility is anticipated to result in a short-term minor
29 impacts due to an increase in demand for materials and resulting waste for disposal from
30 replacement of equipment and building materials as part of the building upgrades. Implementation
31 of the impact minimization and mitigation measures described in this section and summarized in
32 Table 4 will ensure the Preferred Alternative would not result in significant materials or waste
33 impacts.

34 **2.11.2.2 Alternative 1 Partial Implementation of the ICRMP**

35 Implementation of Alternative 1 would not result in impact to materials and waste. Upgrades to
36 the archaeological curation facility would not occur under this alternative and as such there would
37 be no increase in material and waste demands. None of the activities associated with
38 implementation of the Alternative 1 would affect material and waste.

2.11.2.3 *No Action Alternative*

No impacts on materials and waste would occur from implementing the No Action Alternative, under which the environmental baseline would not change.

2.12 LAND USE

Laws and regulations relevant to land use include, but are not limited to:

- The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (USC Title 43, PL 94–579) governs the way public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management are managed through land use planning, land acquisition, fees and payments, administration of Federal land, range management, and rights-of-way on Federal land;
- The National Trails Systems Act (PL 90-543, as amended through PL 111-11, March 30, 2009; and USC Volume 16, §1241-1251), which established a national trails system, and trails for other purposes; and
- EO 11307, *Coordination of Federal Programs Affecting Agricultural and Rural Area Development*.

2.12.1 Affected Environment

West Point is in Orange County, New York. The Installation covers 15,700 acres and historically was used for tree harvesting, agriculture, and settlement. During the 19th and 20th centuries, much of the land was deforested to provide timber to the charcoal and brick industries in the region (USAG West Point 2018). The land was acquired by the US government in the 1930s and 1940s, and since that time have been used to support the military mission of USAG West Point. Most of the land at the Installation is used to support field training and maneuvering and is undeveloped.

West Point contains four land use zones, including Cadet, Cadet Support, Post Support; and Recreational, Industrial and Field Training (USAG West Point 2018). Uses within these zones include:

- Cadet – Academic, intramural athletic, billeting, and parading. The center of the Cadet zone is Washington Hall. This zone is designed to allow access to anything within the zone within a 10 minute walk from the center.
- Cadet Support – Intercollegiate athletic fields and some Cadet support facilities.
- Post Support – Housing, commercial, and service support to staff and faculty, non-West Point military personnel, and military retirees.
- Recreational, Industrial, and Field Training – Building and storage area support for industrial operation, field TAs, recreation areas, and open space.

Main Post. Land use in the Main Post area is highly developed, with some areas considered undevelopable due to steep slopes. This area contains a majority of the buildings and structures, including, but not limited to, housing and shopping areas, a gas station, and a fire station. For planning purposes, Land uses on the Main Post include academic, administrative, limited military field training, recreation, facility support and residential. A golf course, ski area and USMA

Preparatory School are located on the Main Post.

Ranges and Training Areas (TAs). Military training of Cadets is conducted on 48 TAs, 14 live fire ranges, one artillery range, one mortar range, and one mortar firing point on over 14,000 acres of land. Most of the ranges direct weaponry into the approximately 963 acres of land on the reservation that are designated as a permanent impact/dud danger area. Several areas of the Installation are Training Exempt Areas (TEAs) (see Figure 7 for TEAs and other areas not identified with a training area letter that represent TEAs). Several TEAs are off-limits to most training activities because of cultural, historical and/or wildlife resources that occur there. Crow's Nest (see Figure 7) is a dud danger zone located in the northern part of the Installation and a designated off-limits area due to its past use as an impact area for artillery fire (USAG West Point 2018).

The area surrounding West Point is dominated by residential, agricultural, and recreational land uses. Other land uses located adjacent to the Installation include Black Rock Forest and Storm King State Park (in the Towns of Cornwall and Highlands) to the north; the Hudson River to the east; Highland Falls, Fort Montgomery, and Bear Mountain/Harriman State Park in the Town of Highlands to the south; and Mineral Springs and Smith Clove Roads (in the Town of Woodbury) to the west (USAG West Point 2018). Constitution Island is bordered by the Hudson River to the west and Metro North Railroad and a National Audubon Society marshland to the east.

2.12.2 Environmental Impacts

The following sections describe the impacts and beneficial effects on land use for the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative.

2.12.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Implementing the Preferred Alternative would not affect land use. No incompatible land uses would be created on the Installation or surrounding properties as a result of implementing the ICRMP. West Point land uses would benefit from the Preferred Alternative over the long-term through the continued evaluation and monitoring of identified historic properties through periodic condition assessments, that will ensure that maintaining cultural resources at the Installation do not impact or interfere with the military mission.

2.12.2.2 Alternative 1 Partial Implementation of the ICRMP

Similar to the Preferred Alternative, implementation of Alternative 1 would not affect land use. No incompatible land uses would be created on the Installation or surrounding properties as a result of partial implementation of the ICRMP. West Point land uses would benefit from Alternative 1 through the continued evaluation and monitoring of identified historic properties through periodic condition assessments, to ensure that maintaining cultural resources at the Installation do not impact or interfere with the military mission.

2.12.2.3 No Action Alternative

Potential adverse impacts on land use would be expected from the No Action Alternative. The Proposed Action would not be implemented and there would be no change in land use; however,

implementation of the No Action Alternative could potentially create situations of conflicting land use between the Installation mission and the identification of cultural resources sites, as well as an increased potential for the destruction of cultural resources sites due to inadequate knowledge of their location or inadequate planning for cultural resources preservation. Additionally, a gap in identification or cataloging all the cultural resources or potential historic properties on the Installation, could result in the USMA to be in noncompliance with various Federal statutes and regulations, such as Section 110 of the NHPA, concerning the management of historic properties.

2.13 SOCIOECONOMICS

Socioeconomic impacts include those to business volume, income, employment, population; and impacts to minority and low-income communities as specified in the EO 12898 *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations* (dated 11 February 1994). Impacts to environmental justice resulting from the Project are discussed in Section 2.16.1 (*Environmental Justice*).

2.13.1 Affected Environment

This section describes the socioeconomic environment of the region of influence (ROI) surrounding West Point. An ROI is a geographic area selected as a basis on which socioeconomic impacts of project alternatives are analyzed. The ROI for the socioeconomic environment is defined as Orange County, New York. Data for NYS and the US are presented for comparative purposes.

Employment. The total percentage of civilian labor force of those 16 and older within the ROI was 62.7% between 2017 and 2021, compared to the NYS labor force at 62.9% and the national labor force at 63.1% (US Census Bureau [USCB] 2022a, b, c). The ROI unemployment rate as of April 2023 was 2.4%, whereas the NYS unemployment rate for April 2023 was 4.0% (NYS Department of Labor 2023). Compare to the national unemployment rate of 3.4% for April 2023 (US Bureau of Labor Statistics 2023), these regional unemployment rates are similar.

Income. The ROI per capita personal income (PCPI) for the period of 2017-2021 was \$37,651, which was 87% of the NYS level PCPI of \$43,208 and 99.9% of the national PCPI of \$37,658. The ROI median household income of \$85,640 was 114% of the NYS median household income of \$75,157 and 124% of the national median household income of \$69,021 (USCB 2022a, b, c).

Population. The ROI's 2020 population was 401,324, an increase of about 28,511 persons since 2010. The ROI's population growth of 7% was higher than the NYS population growth of 4% and approximately the same as the national population growth of 7% (USCB 2022a, b, c). Orange County is one of the fastest growing counties in New York. The county's population growth between 2020 and 2022 was tied for fourth with Schoharie County, behind Sullivan, Schenectady, Saratoga, and Otsego counties (USCB 2022d).

2.13.2 Environmental Impacts

The following sections describe the impacts and beneficial effects on socioeconomics for the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative.

2.13.2.1 *Preferred Alternative*

Implementing the Preferred Alternative is anticipated to have a short-term, minor benefit on socioeconomic resources in the ROI. A minor increase in spending and employment would result from upgrades to the archaeological curation facility, as well as from any cultural resources surveys conducted as a result of implementation of the ICRMP. No unacceptable change in personal income or loss of employment opportunities, or negative effects on minority and/or low income populations would result from implementation of the Preferred Alternative.

2.13.2.2 *Alternative 1 Partial Implementation of the ICRMP*

Implementing Alternative 1 is not anticipated to impact socioeconomic resources. No benefit to socioeconomic resources in the ROI would be realized, as identified for the Preferred Alternatives, as the benefits from a minor increase in spending and employment would not result as upgrades to the archaeological curation facility would not occur. No unacceptable change in personal income or loss of employment opportunities, or negative effects on minority and/or low income populations would result from implementation of Alternative 1.

2.13.2.3 *No Action Alternative*

No economic impacts would be expected from implementation of the No Action Alternative. None of the proposed Project activities would be implemented under the No Action Alternative.

2.14 COASTAL ZONE

Laws and regulations relevant to coastal zone resources include, but are not limited to:

- Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, Section 307(c) (1) and (2) and 15 CFR 930.35 (d);
- Coastal Zone Reauthorization Amendments of 1990, Section 6217, which addresses nonpoint pollution problems in coastal waters as part of state Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Programs;
- Estuary Protection Act (16 USC 1221-1226, PL 90-454, August 3, 1968; 82 Stat. 625) provides for conservation of coastal zone, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with other Federal and state agencies, to study and inventory estuaries of the US, including land and water of the Great Lakes, and to determine whether such areas should be acquired by the Federal Government for protection; and
- Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.

2.14.1 *Affected Environment*

West Point is located within a NYS-designated coastal zone management area that is associated with the Hudson River. Therefore, development projects must be evaluated for consistency with the 44 NYSDOS Coastal Management Program (CMP) State Coastal Policies, which are designed to promote the beneficial use of coastal resources, prevent their impairment, or address major activities that substantially affect numerous resources. The policies are grouped together to address issues related to development, fish and wildlife resources, flooding and erosion hazards, general issues, public access, recreation, historic and scenic resources, agricultural lands, energy and ice

management, water and air resources, and wetlands in NYS-designated coastal zone areas (NYSDOS 2017). Furthermore, pursuant to 15 CFR Part 930.36(b), the NYSDOS CMP must be notified of a project's consistency with State Coastal Policies at least 90 days prior to implementation of the project. To ensure that a proposed project is consistent with NYSDOS' State Coastal Policies and will have no undue adverse impacts on NYS coastal zone resources, West Point must coordinate and consult with the NYSDOS CMP and other agencies. For specific projects related to implementation of the ICRMP, an evaluation of the individual project(s) would be required to submit to NYSDOS CMP.

2.14.2 Environmental Impacts

Environmental impacts in the coastal zone that result from a project are considered significant if coastal resources—including fish and wildlife, historic and scenic, public access and recreation, and water and air resources—are unduly impaired as a result of project implementation. Impacts may range from short-term (less than 1 year) to long-term (greater than 10 years) prior to returning to pre-impact conditions. Also, the extent of impacts to coastal resources may be widespread, localized, or limited to a particular site.

The following sections describe the impacts and beneficial effects on the coastal zone for the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative.

2.14.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Implementing the Preferred Alternative is not anticipated to affect the coastal zone or coastal resources. Construction activities associated with the upgrades to the archaeological curation facility are anticipated to occur within the existing building footprint, and be limited to activities conducted inside the building itself. No ground disturbing actions are anticipated to be required to implement the building upgrades. No impact to the coastal zone would occur as a result of implementing the Preferred Alternative.

2.14.2.2 Alternative 1 Partial Implementation of the ICRMP

Implementing Alternative 1 is not anticipated to impact the coastal zone or coastal resources. No ground disturbing activities would be required to partially implement the ICRMP. No impact to the coastal zone would occur as a result of implementing Alternative 1.

2.14.2.3 No Action Alternative

No significant adverse impacts on coastal zone would be expected from the No Action Alternative. The Proposed Action would not be implemented and there would be no change related to development, fish and wildlife resources, flooding and erosion hazards, general issues, public access, recreation, historic and scenic resources, agricultural lands, energy and ice management, and water and air resources in NYS-designated coastal zone areas.

2.15 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts are the result of a proposed action being added to the effects of other past, present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions (RFFAs), regardless of the agency or person

responsible for such actions. This section provides a summary of cumulative impacts associated with the Project in relation to other RFFAs, recently completed, and ongoing projects at West Point. This section addresses only those resources subject to cumulative environmental impacts, whereas “no impact” issues are not addressed.

2.15.1 Recent Past, Ongoing, or Foreseeable Future Projects in the Vicinity

This section takes the approach (consistent with other USAG WP EAs) of considering USAG WP projects together, to evaluate the potential cumulative impacts of the various USAG WP activities in the region.

The following is the list of projects at West Point that have been recently completed, are ongoing, or represent reasonably foreseeable future actions. With the exception of Cragston Dam, all of these projects are located in the Main Post area of the Installation.

- Thayer Hall Rehabilitation (Academic Buildings Upgrade Program) - Rehab of NHLDC-contributing building.
- Washington Hall Rehabilitation (Academic Buildings Upgrade Program) - Rehab of NHLDC-contributing building.
- Taylor Hall Rehabilitation (Academic Buildings Upgrade Program) - Rehab of NHLDC-contributing building.
- Arvin Gym Upgrades - repairs and an addition to an NHLDC-contributing building.
- Cadet Uniform Factory Upgrades - repairs and upgrades to an NHLDC-contributing building.
- Fort Putnam Repairs - repairs to Revolutionary War fortification.
- Revolutionary War Fortifications Reconstructions - Proposed reconstruction and repair of multiple dry-laid stone masonry fortifications.
- Lower Cragston Dam Decommissioning - decommissioning of a NR-eligible dam outside of the NHLDC.
- NHLDC Nomination Update – ongoing effort to update the USMA NHLDC documentation.

2.15.2 Potential Cumulative Impacts

The principal environmental resources affected by the Preferred Alternative that may contribute to potential cumulative impacts include health and safety, and materials and waste. Beneficial cumulative effects on water resources, geology and soils, natural resources, cultural resources, visual and aesthetic resources, health and safety, utilities and infrastructure, land use, and socioeconomic resources also are expected.

2.15.2.1 Health and Safety Impacts

The Proposed Action has the potential to results in health and safety impacts to human life due to the potential for ACM, LBP, and radon to be encountered during construction activities associated with upgrades to the archaeological curation facility.

2.15.2.2 Materials and Waste Impacts

The Proposed Action would require a minor, short-term increase in demand for materials and associated waste disposal from replacement of equipment and building materials as part of the upgrades for the archaeological curation facility. Additionally, construction activities will involve use of hazardous materials such as solvents, lubricants, sealants, adhesives, petroleum products, paints, and stains. Five of the nine projects identified in Section 2.15.1 also are associated with building rehabilitation and/or upgrades and have the potential to appreciably result in cumulative impacts to materials and waste.

2.16 ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

2.16.1 Environmental Justice

In accordance with EO 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations (11 February 1994), Federal agencies are required to identify and address the potential for disproportionately high and adverse environmental and human health effects on minority and low-income populations resulting from the agencies' programs, policies, and activities. Implementation of the Preferred Alternative is not expected to have a disproportionately high or adverse environmental or human health impact on minority and low-income populations.

A ROI is a geographic area selected as a basis on which social and economic impacts of project alternatives are analyzed. The ROI for USAG West Point is defined as Orange County, New York. According to the US Census Bureau (USCB), the estimated 2022 population of Orange County was 405,941 (USCB 2022a). The Village of Highland Falls had a population of 3,829 in 2019 (City-Data.com 2023a).

According to EO 12898, minority populations exist where the percentage of minorities exceed 50%, or where minorities are meaningfully greater than the general population. According to the 2020 Census, minority populations (those not listed as "White – not Hispanic") composed 38.9% of the ROI's total population, which is lower than both the NYS minority population of 45.3% and the national minority population of 40.7% (USCB 2022a, b, c). American Indians composed 0.9% of the ROI's total population, which is slightly lower than the NYS Indian and Alaska Native Persons population of 1.0% as well as the national occurrence of 1.3% (USCB 2022a, b, c). Approximately 48% of the population of the Village of Highland Falls was listed as a minority, with the largest minority group (Black) representing approximately 21.5% of the total Village population (City-Data.com 2023a). The Village of Highland Falls is composed of three census tracts—the closest of which is Tract 137. According to the 2020 Census, minorities comprised just 40.3% of the population within the tract (US Census 2020). Therefore, there was no minority population within the Village or nearest census tract, as defined by EO 12898.

1 The poverty rate in the ROI, Orange County, is 12.2%, which is lower than the NYS poverty rate
2 of 13.9% and higher than the national poverty rate of 11.6% (USCB 2022a, b, c). The estimated
3 percentage of residents with incomes below the poverty level in 2021 in the Village of Highland
4 Falls was 8.6% (City-Data.com 2023b).

5 West Point is its own Census Designated Place (CDP). According to the 2022 Census, minority
6 populations (those not listed as “White – not Hispanic”) within the West Point CDP composed
7 69.3% of the total population, which is higher than both the NYS minority population of 45.3%
8 and the national minority population of 40.7% (USCB 2022b, c, e). American Indians composed
9 0.2% of the West Point’s total population, which is slightly lower than the NYS Indian and Alaska
10 Native Persons population of 1.0% as well as the national occurrence of 1.3% (USCB 2022b, c,
11 e). Approximately 30.7% of the population of West Point’s CDP was listed as a minority, with the
12 largest minority group (Hispanic or Latino) representing approximately 12.0% of the total
13 population (USCB 2022e). The percent of individuals in poverty in the West Point CDP is 2.3%
14 (USCB 2022e).

15 USMA, which does not use quotas in its admissions process, has developed and undertaken
16 strategies to meet its goal to graduate officers that more closely resemble the racial makeup of the
17 Army (in 2009, nearly 63% of the total Army population was white, compared with 75% of
18 USMA’s student body) (James 2009a). Beginning in 2010, USMA made the entire admissions
19 application available online to assist with minority outreach and also created a recruiting video
20 targeting minority students (James 2009b). Admissions officials also work to build stronger
21 relationships among minority members of Congress (the application requires a nomination from a
22 US senator or representative). USMA staff meet with minority caucus members on Capitol Hill to
23 discuss the application process, which have improved African-American nominations and
24 Congressional Black Caucus nominations since 2010. The class of 2013 recruited a record number
25 of minorities into its incoming class of 1,300 Cadets including as many as 91 African American
26 and 127 Hispanic undergraduates (James 2009a). All military housing is mixed residential—
27 minority and low-income Cadets and military members are integrated as part of the general
28 population at West Point.

29 Although military housing is the only type of housing available at USAG West Point, low-income
30 housing is available in the Village of Highland Falls located immediately south of the South Post
31 area of USAG West Point. The nearest low-income housing community, Weyant Green, is located
32 off West Point Highway on Webb Lane in Highland Falls, New York, just outside the boundary
33 of the South Post area of the Installation. Weyant Green consists of 51 units, including 40 one-
34 bedroom units exclusively for seniors and 10 two-bedroom units for low income and middle
35 income families (Related 2023).

36 The CEQ’s guidance on Environmental Justice: Guidance Under the National Environmental
37 Policy Act (1997) encourages agencies to consider relevant data concerning the potential for
38 multiple or cumulative exposures to human health or environmental hazards and historical patterns
39 of exposure to environmental hazard, even if certain effects are not within the control or subject to
40 the discretion of the agency. USEPA provides a screening tool, which was reviewed to determine
41 the presence of areas of potential environmental justice concern. Projects are considered to be in
42 an area of potential environmental justice concern if the area reviewed, in this case the West Point
43 installation area, if the area shows one or more of the 13 environmental justice indices are at or

1 above the 80th percentile in the nation and/or state. Also, scores under the 80th percentile should
2 not be interpreted to mean there are definitively no environmental justice concerns are present.
3 Historical patterns of exposure at West Point were reviewed to evaluate impacts related to
4 implementation of the Preferred Alternative, utilizing USEPA's Environmental Justice Screening
5 and Mapping Tool (USEPA 2023d).

6 Per USEPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool West Point is divided into three
7 screening areas, including the area around Constitution Island (Putnam County, population 910),
8 the area west of Hudson River covering a majority of the Installation (Orange County, population
9 6,386), and the western most area of the Installation (Orange County, population 2,568). The 13
10 environmental justice indices reviewed for the three screening areas defined for West Point by
11 USEPA are provided below.

- 12 • Particulate matter 2.5
- 13 • Ozone,
- 14 • Diesel particulate matter,
- 15 • Air toxics cancer risk,
- 16 • Air toxics respiratory hazard index
- 17 • Toxic releases to air,
- 18 • Traffic proximity,
- 19 • Lead paint,
- 20 • Superfund proximity,
- 21 • Risk Management Program (USEPA) facility proximity,
- 22 • Hazardous waste proximity,
- 23 • Underground storage tanks, and
- 24 • Wastewater discharge.

25 For each of the indices reviewed for the three screening areas that define West Point, none were
26 identified as being above the 80th percentile. Report results for each of the three screening areas
27 are available through the USEPA program and are provided as references to this EA. For the
28 Constitution Island area, the index reported as having the highest percentile for the state was toxic
29 releases to air (24th percentile) and lead paint was reported as having the highest percentile for the
30 nation (27th percentile (USEPA 2023e). For the screening area defined for the majority of the
31 Installation located west of the Hudson River, the index reported as having the highest percentile
32 for the state was wastewater discharge (46th percentile) and hazardous waste proximity was
33 reported as having the highest percentile for the nation (55th percentile (USEPA 2023f). For the
34 screening area defined for the western-most portion of the Installation, the index reported as having
35 the highest percentile for the state was wastewater discharge (44th percentile) and traffic proximity
36 was reported as having the highest percentile for the nation (49th percentile (USEPA 2023g).

37 In an effort to ensure effective public participation and access to information, a Notice of
38 Availability was published in local newspapers at the start of the public comment period for the
39 Draft EA, hardcopies of this document made available at local libraries, and both hardcopies and
40 electronic copies distributed to interested parties (see Section 6.0). Affidavits of publication are
41 provided in Appendix E. Public comments received on the Draft EA are located in Appendix C.

2.16.2 Energy Requirements and Conservation Potential of Various Alternatives and Mitigation Measures

Energy requirements of the alternatives are described in Section 2.10.2. USAG West Point is both required and committed to conserving electricity and other forms of energy. For instance, USAG West Point has a strategic plan for meeting and/or exceeding current Federal mandates for energy and water use called the Comprehensive Energy and Water Management Plan (USAG West Point 2011b). As described in Section 2.16.3, *Climate and Greenhouse Gases*, through establishment of the ACS the Army has committed to reducing net GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 (compared to 2005 levels), attain net-zero GHG emissions by 2050, and proactively consider security implications of climate change in strategy, planning, acquisition, supply chain, and programming documents and processes (Department of the Army, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment 2022). In recent years West Point has taken several steps towards reducing energy consumption and improving efficiency of Installation buildings. The West Point Department of Public Works has rebuilt the campus energy management control system to install state-of-the-art controls in heating and cooling systems, streamlined repair and installation of improved lighting, and continues to build upon prior successes that enable the Installation to accelerate results to meet GHG emissions reduction targets.

USAG West Point must also meet numerous laws, regulations, and EOs regarding energy usage and conservation. Some of the authorities prescribe standards for compliance. Others require specific planning and management actions to protect environmental values potentially affected by Army actions. Those that specifically address energy usage and conservation include:

- Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007, (Public Law 110-140);
- Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58);
- Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 USC 6361(a)(1));
- National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 USC 8253, 8259g, 8262g, and 8287);
- EO 13514 Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance;
- EO 13423 Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management;
- EO 13123 Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management; and
- EO 11912 Delegations of Authority under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

USAG West Point is committed to meeting the requirements and goals for new construction and upgrade projects to meet the GHG emissions reduction targets through consideration of relevant laws and regulations, targeting site energy consumption budgets, using energy efficient and Energy Star® materials and equipment, and other measures that will reduce GHG emissions and energy usage.

Nonrenewable energy resources would be committed to upgrade the archaeological curation facility that is included in the Preferred Alternative, including fossil fuels (e.g., gasoline, petroleum products, and lubricants) consumed by construction equipment, and electricity consumed by power tools and equipment. Upon completion of the upgrade of the archaeological curation facility, fossil

fuels and electricity will continue to be consumed in operation of the facility; however, through incorporation of green building practices into the facility upgrades, energy and water consumption needs would be anticipated to be reduced in comparison to current conditions. Consumption of nonrenewable energy resources will be minimized or conserved to the extent practicable during construction of the upgrades through the appropriate use of efficient construction equipment where practicable. Consumption of nonrenewable energy sources will be minimized during operation of the upgraded facility through installation of new, energy-efficient, and low-usage utility systems for energy conservation. In addition to meeting Energy Policy Act of 2005 and energy consumption budget requirements, this will also ensure the building complies with the central energy plant requirements for combined heat and power. To meet these requirements, architectural, electrical, plumbing, and mechanical designs that are expected to be included in the upgraded facility are associated with energy efficiency and sustainability features, such as, occupancy sensors to shut off lights in rooms and common areas when rooms are unoccupied, and use of light-emitting diode and fluorescent lighting; plumbing and water efficiency features; upgrades to mechanical efficiency features (such as the HVAC system), and use of appliances that have an EnergyStar © rating or better.

2.16.3 Climate Change

Climate change impacts can potentially affect ecosystems, resources and communities and make them more susceptible as well as less resilient to other environmental impacts apart from climate change. In some instances, this may exacerbate the environmental effects of a proposed action. For example, if projected changes could notably exacerbate the environmental impacts of the overall project, these impacts should also be considered as part a NEPA analysis.

EO 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance* outlines policies intended to ensure that Federal agencies evaluate climate-change risks and vulnerabilities, and to manage the short- and long-term effects of climate change on their operations and mission. The EO specifically requires the Army to measure, report, and reduce its GHG emissions from both their direct and indirect activities. EOs 14008 (*Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*) and 14057 (*Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability*) are climate change policies that aim to chart out a sustainable climate pathway, for both the US and worldwide. Building upon these policies the US Army has established three major goals (or Lines of Effort [LOE]) to be implemented through their Army Climate Strategy (ACS), including:

- LOE 1: Installations will enhance resilience and sustainability by adapting infrastructure and natural environments to climate change risks, securing access to training and testing lands into the future, and mitigating GHG emissions.
- LOE 2: Acquisition and Logistics will increase operational capability while reducing sustainment demand and strengthening climate resilience.
- LOE 3: Training will prepare a force that is ready to operate in a climate-altered world (Department of the Army, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment 2022).

In establishing the ACS the Army has committed to reducing net GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 (compared to 2005 levels), attain net-zero GHG emissions by 2050, and proactively consider

security implications of climate change in strategy, planning, acquisition, supply chain, and programming documents and processes (Department of the Army, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment 2022). In the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, the Department of Defense (DoD) is to reduce GHG emissions consistent with preventing an increase in global average temperature of greater than or equal to 34.7°F (1.5°C), compared to pre-industrial levels (Congress.gov 2021).

The CEQ recently released guidance on when and how Federal agencies should consider GHG emissions and climate change in NEPA analyses. The guidance states that Federal agencies should utilize information gained during the NEPA process to help inform decisions that align with climate change commitments and goals, such as evaluating reasonable alternatives that would lower GHG emissions. Additionally, agencies should consider mitigation measures that would avoid or reduce GHG emissions and are encouraged to mitigate GHG emissions to the greatest extent possible. Mitigation measures should meet appropriate performance standards to ensure they are additional, verifiable, durable, enforceable, and able to be implemented; and should not be limited to addressing significant effects (88 FR 1196–1212).

The effects of the Preferred Alternative won't be foreseeably exacerbated by climate change. Upgrades to the curation facility will improve energy efficiency of the building through installation of sustainability features, whereas the effects of the No Action Alternative (continued poor energy efficiency, higher energy demands associated with the older HVAC systems and appliances, and lack of insulation) will be exacerbated by rising temperatures, humidity, and other climate-induced impacts to energy usage.

2.16.4 Other Environmental Considerations

Possible conflicts between the Project and Federal, regional, NYS, and local land and airspace use plans, policies, and controls for the area concerned were assessed. Such plans and policies include: the CAA, Clean Water Act, Noise Control Act, NHPA, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and Toxic Substances Control Act. The EOs that need to be considered include: EO 12088, *Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards*; EO 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*; EO 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*; and EO 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*; EO 13186, *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*; and EO 12372, *Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs*. No specific conflicts have been identified for the Proposed Action to date, and several of these are addressed specifically in other sections of this EA. Implementation of the Preferred Alternative as described in this EA will be performed in accordance with all applicable plans and policies, and West Point will obtain and comply with all applicable permits. Therefore, implementation of the ICRMP is not expected to result in conflicts with applicable plans and policies.

2.16.5 Protection of Children from Environmental Health and Safety Risks

EO 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health and Safety Risks*, requires Federal agencies, to the extent permitted by law and mission, to identify and assess environmental health and safety risks that might have a disproportionately high and adverse impact on children, as a

1 result of the agencies programs, policies, or activities. In the case of West Point, minors under the
2 age of 18 include Cadets and students enrolled in the USMA Preparatory School, as well as
3 children of Installation residents and visitors. Construction sites and equipment, such as those that
4 are to be used to upgrade the archaeological curation facility, can be tempting to children and could
5 pose a short-term risk to the safety of children. West Point and contractors will follow safety
6 measures stated in 29 CFR Part 1926 *Safety and Health Regulations for Construction*, and AR
7 385–10 *Army Safety Program*, to protect the health and safety of West Point personnel, residents,
8 visitors, and construction workers during construction. Passive and active safety measures (such
9 as fences, signs, and access barriers) will be implemented, and construction equipment will be
10 secured when not in use. Construction vehicles using roadways also will be required to follow
11 existing speed limits, which will help protect children and others from potential accidents. Due to
12 these safety measures, no disproportionately high and adverse impact on children will be expected
13 from implementation of the Preferred Alternative.

14 **2.17 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS OF THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE**

15 The environmental consequences of the No Action Alternative would include long-term adverse
16 impacts on cultural and visual resources located at West Point. Under the No Action Alternative
17 cultural resources would negatively be impacted because USMA would not be able to comply
18 effectively and efficiently with Chapter 6, AR 200-1 and other pertinent laws and regulations
19 pertaining to cultural resources management. This shortcoming could also result in conflicts with
20 the ongoing USMA mission and training activities. Activities such as new facilities construction,
21 building renovation, rehabilitation, demolition, maintenance, repair, and/or any other ground-
22 disturbing activities (including mission training) could potentially affect significant cultural
23 resources. Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for routine activities and projects would be
24 more protracted than streamlined, and USMA's ability to respond to inadvertent discoveries,
25 vandalism, and/or looting of archaeological sites could be hindered. Additionally, compliance with
26 Section 110 of the NHPA would be hindered without guidance on the numbers and locations of,
27 and strategy for, identifying historic properties. With respect to the existing cultural resource
28 collection, USMA would be out of compliance with 36 CFR 79, and the collection could
29 potentially suffer deterioration or would need to be transferred from the installation.

30 As no adverse impacts have been identified for the Preferred Alternative, implementation of the
31 No Action Alternative would not be associated with avoidance of any potential adverse impacts as
32 identified in the analysis for all resource areas included in this EA.

33 **3.0 SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS**

34 **3.1 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

35 This section provides a summary of the anticipated adverse impacts and/or beneficial effects for
36 each resource area under the Preferred Alternative and No Action Alternative scenarios for
37 implementation of the ICRMP (Table 3). This section also summarizes the impact minimization
38 and mitigation measures that will be implemented for the Preferred Alternative (Table 3). These
39 measures have been selected and designed to help avoid and minimize the adverse environmental
40 impacts that are expected from implementing the Preferred Alternative, and mitigate for those
41 impacts that cannot be avoided. Based on the results of the environmental analysis and the

1 proposed minimization and mitigation measures provided below, the Preferred Alternative is
2 expected to result in short-term minor impacts and beneficial effects. No significant adverse
3 impacts are associated with the Proposed Action.

4 A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was prepared for the Proposed Action (and presented
5 at the beginning of this EA). A signed copy of the final FONSI is provided in this Final EA
6 prepared for the Proposed Action.

7 Short-term minor impacts on materials and wastes are expected to result from implementation of
8 the Proposed Action. Potential impacts to on materials and waste, and health and safety of human
9 life will be minimized through implementation of minimization and mitigation measures identified
10 in Table 4. Long-term beneficial effects (or potential beneficial effects) on water resources,
11 geology and soils, natural resources, cultural resources, visual and aesthetic resources, health and
12 safety, utilities and infrastructure, land use, and socioeconomic resources are expected.

13 Implementing the No Action Alternative would be expected to have long-term adverse impacts on
14 cultural and visual resources located at West Point. Cultural resources would negatively be
15 impacted because USMA would not be able to comply effectively and efficiently with Chapter 6,
16 AR 200-1 and other pertinent laws and regulations pertaining to cultural resources management.
17 This shortcoming could also result in conflicts with the ongoing USMA mission and training
18 activities. Activities such as new facilities construction, building renovation, rehabilitation,
19 demolition, maintenance, repair, and/or any other ground-disturbing activities (including mission
20 training) could potentially affect significant cultural resources. Compliance with Section 106 of
21 the NHPA for routine activities and projects would be more protracted than streamlined, and
22 USMA's ability to respond to inadvertent discoveries, vandalism, and/or looting of archaeological
23 sites could be hindered. Additionally, compliance with Section 110 of the NHPA would be
24 hindered without guidance on the numbers and locations of, and strategy for, identifying historic
25 properties. With respect to the existing cultural resource collection, USMA would be out of
26 compliance with 36 CFR 79, and the collection could potentially suffer deterioration or would
27 need to be transferred from the installation.

28 Visual resources would be negatively impacted if the ICRMP were not to be implemented, as
29 USMA would not be able to comply effectively and efficiently with Chapter 6, AR 200-1 and other
30 pertinent laws and regulations. This shortcoming could also result in conflicts with the ongoing
31 USMA mission and training activities. Activities such as new facilities construction, building
32 renovation, rehabilitation, demolition, maintenance, and repair, among other activities, could
33 potentially affect significant visual resources. Compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for
34 routine activities and projects would be more protracted than streamlined, would be less efficient
35 due to lack of coordination of the steps of the Section 106 process, and USMA's ability to respond
36 to unanticipated visual intrusions could be hindered. Additionally, compliance with Section 110
37 of the NHPA would be hindered without guidance on the numbers and locations of, and strategy
38 for, identifying potentially significant visual resources.

1

Table 3. Summary of Potential Environmental Consequences.

Resources	Preferred Alternative	No Action Alternative
Water Resources	Potential long-term beneficial effects	No impacts
Geology and Soils	Potential long-term beneficial effects	No impacts
Air Resources	No impacts	No impacts
Natural Resources	Potential long-term beneficial effects	No impacts
Cultural Resources	Long-term beneficial effects	Long-term adverse
Visual Resources	Long-term beneficial effects	Long-term adverse
Health and Safety	No impacts through use of minimization and mitigation measures Potential long-term beneficial effects	Potential long-term adverse impacts
Noise	Potential long-term beneficial effects	No impacts
Traffic and Transportation	No impacts	No impacts
Utilities and Infrastructure	Potential long-term beneficial effects	No impacts
Materials and Waste	Short-term minor adverse impacts	No impacts
Land Use	Long-term beneficial effects	Potential long-term adverse impacts
Socioeconomics	Short-term minor beneficial effects	No impacts
Coastal Zone	No impacts	No impacts

2 **3.2 IMPACT MINIMIZATION AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

3 This section provides a summary of the impact minimization and mitigation measures that will be
4 implemented if the Preferred Alternative is selected. These measures have been selected and
5 designed to help avoid and minimize the adverse impacts of the Proposed Action, and to mitigate
6 impacts that cannot be avoided, so that the impacts will not be significant (Table 4). The only
7 potential impacts identified in the EA analysis is for health and safety, and materials and waste.
8 No additional minimization or mitigation measures are proposed for other resources evaluated in
9 this EA.

10 **Table 4. Summary of Impact Minimization and Mitigation Measures.**

Water Resources

- No water resources impacts are expected and therefore no special mitigation measures are warranted.

Geology and Soils

- No geology and soils impacts are expected and therefore no special mitigation measures are warranted.

Air Resources

- No air resources impacts are expected and therefore no special mitigation measures are warranted.

Natural Resources

- No natural resources impacts are expected and therefore no special mitigation measures are warranted.

Cultural Resources

- No cultural resources impacts are expected and therefore no special mitigation measures are warranted.

Visual Resources

- No visual resources impacts are expected and therefore no special mitigation measures are warranted.

Health and Safety

- All construction contractors will be required to prepare and implement health and safety plans that comply with EM 385-1-1, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, local military base rules, and any other Federal, state, and local, laws, ordinances, criteria, rules and regulations that may apply. These include safety measures outlined in 29 CFR Part 1926, *Safety and Health Regulations for Construction*, and AR 385–10, *Army Safety Program*.
- Per AR 420-1, *Army Facilities Management*, and AR 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*, radon mitigation techniques, such as the use of radon resistant materials, will be used for the Project. Post-construction radon testing of the upgraded archaeological curation facility will be implemented to ensure radon mitigation techniques implemented are effective. If necessary based on radon testing results, additional mitigation and testing will be conducted to ensure radon levels are below the USEPA action level.
- During all construction activities that may pose a physical hazard to visitors and/or building employees/staff, the construction area will be closed to visitor and employee/staff access. Highly visible barriers will be erected around the construction and staging areas to prevent public access.

Noise

- No noise impacts are expected and therefore no special mitigation measures are warranted.

Traffic and Transportation

- No traffic and transformation impacts are expected and therefore no special mitigation measures are warranted.

Utilities and Infrastructure

- No utilities and infrastructure impacts are expected and therefore no special mitigation measures are warranted.

Materials and Wastes

- Prior to beginning demolition or upgrade work, the archaeological curation facility building and existing infrastructure elements will be examined by trained inspectors to identify the presence of ACM and LBP in any elements being demolished and removed from the structures, if these structures have not already been surveyed.
- Any materials not characterized for lead contamination are assumed to contain lead, and will be managed as hazardous waste. Any materials identified to contain LBP or ACM will be disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal, state, and local solid waste management regulations, including USEPA regulations, and in coordination with the West Point Solid Waste Management Branch.
- Where required, ACM (especially asbestos that could become friable during demolition), will be removed and disposed of separately prior to demolition in accordance with the Army, USEPA, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration guidelines, which include contractor training and notification requirements, use of personal protective equipment, and approved disposal methods. The

removal of ACM will be conducted by trained and certified workers, and all work requests that may disturb asbestos will be reviewed by the West Point Environmental Management Division, which is responsible for managing the hazardous waste program at West Point.

- All waste disposal will be in accordance with applicable local, state, and Federal regulations.
- Hazardous wastes will be disposed of at state-licensed off-site disposal facilities.
- For Project-related use of typical hazardous construction materials (such as solvents, lubricants, sealants, adhesives, petroleum products, paints, and stains) West Point will require its contractors to comply with proper and legal transport, temporary storage, handling/use, reporting, and disposal procedures, in accordance with all Federal, state, and local regulations.
- Hazardous materials that are inadvertently spilled will be handled and disposed of in accordance with local, state, Federal, and Army regulations, and in accordance with established USAG West Point procedures, including the USAG West Point Hazardous Waste Management Policy.
- Construction contractors will be responsible for preventing and responding to spills by implementing proper storage and handling procedures, including USAG West Point's Installation Spill Contingency Plan.
- Non-hazardous debris will be collected in dumpsters, monitored daily, and will not be allowed to litter adjacent areas.
- A Construction Waste Management Plan will be implemented to achieve a minimum 50% recycling rate for building construction materials. The remaining construction debris (including hazardous waste) will be disposed of at a landfill licensed to accept such debris.
- Construction contractors are responsible for submitting and maintaining a construction Waste Management Plan and contractors must provide their own disposal containers.
- Hazardous materials will be handled and stored in accordance with established procedures and guidelines, such as 29 CFR Part 1926, Safety and Health Regulations for Construction.
- If workers are required to perform ground disturbing activities, they will receive instruction on procedures to follow in the event anything suspicious (e.g., UXO) is uncovered during ground disturbing activities.

Land Use

- No land use impacts are expected and therefore no special mitigation measures are warranted.

Socioeconomics

- No socioeconomics impacts are expected and therefore no special mitigation measures are warranted.

Coastal Zone

- No coastal zone impacts are expected and therefore no special mitigation measures are warranted.
-

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APPENDIX A
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan 2024–2028
(Volumes 1 and 2)

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INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

2024-2028

**UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
WEST POINT, NEW YORK**

Volume One



2022

Front cover: The focal point of the United States Military Academy, The Plain, is both dominated and defined by the distinctive military gothic architecture of Washington Hall and the Cadet Chapel (courtesy: Public Affairs Office, U.S. Military Academy).

**INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

2024-2028

**UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
WEST POINT, NEW YORK**

Volume One

Prepared for:

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Executive Summary

Army Regulation (AR) 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.16 require installations to develop an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) as an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of the cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities. The ICRMP will be reviewed annually and updated every five years as needed. West Point has considerable legal responsibilities established by federal laws and implementing regulations related to the identification, preservation, and management of cultural resources within its limits. Under Chapter 6, AR 200-1, the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), through delegation to the U.S. Army Garrison West Point (USAGWP) Commander, must designate a Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) to coordinate the facility Cultural Resources Management program. The CRM performs day-to-day management of cultural resources, and ensures that the USAGWP remains in compliance with all applicable federal laws and implementing regulations. This ICRMP is intended to guide the CRM, and West Point leadership, in complying with the range of federal preservation requirements and Army regulations.

The mission of the West Point Cultural Resources Management Program is to:

- Directly support the military mission of the USMA at West Point by defining a sense of culture and heritage that directly impacts unit cohesion, morale, and combat effectiveness. As a result, the historic setting directly benefits the Corps of Cadets;
- Directly support military training by providing a venue for staff rides, tactical studies, and topographical instruction. The Revolutionary War fortifications are used for academic training by the Dean and for military tactics instruction by the Department of Military Instruction (DMI);
- Directly support quality of life for installation residents and military families by maintaining the historic landscapes, architectural standards, and visual aesthetics that significantly contribute to the sense of community and neighborhood on post; and
- Directly contribute to the esprit de corps of the West Point cadets, faculty, civilians, and residents.

This ICRMP is the fourth such document prepared at West Point, and represents a substantial revision of the previous ICRMPs. This revision of the ICRMP has been divided into two volumes, Volume One presents the core plan, identifying roles and responsibilities, critical components, and fiscal year phasing; supporting background information and technical data are provided in the appendices in Volume Two.

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Section One

Introduction

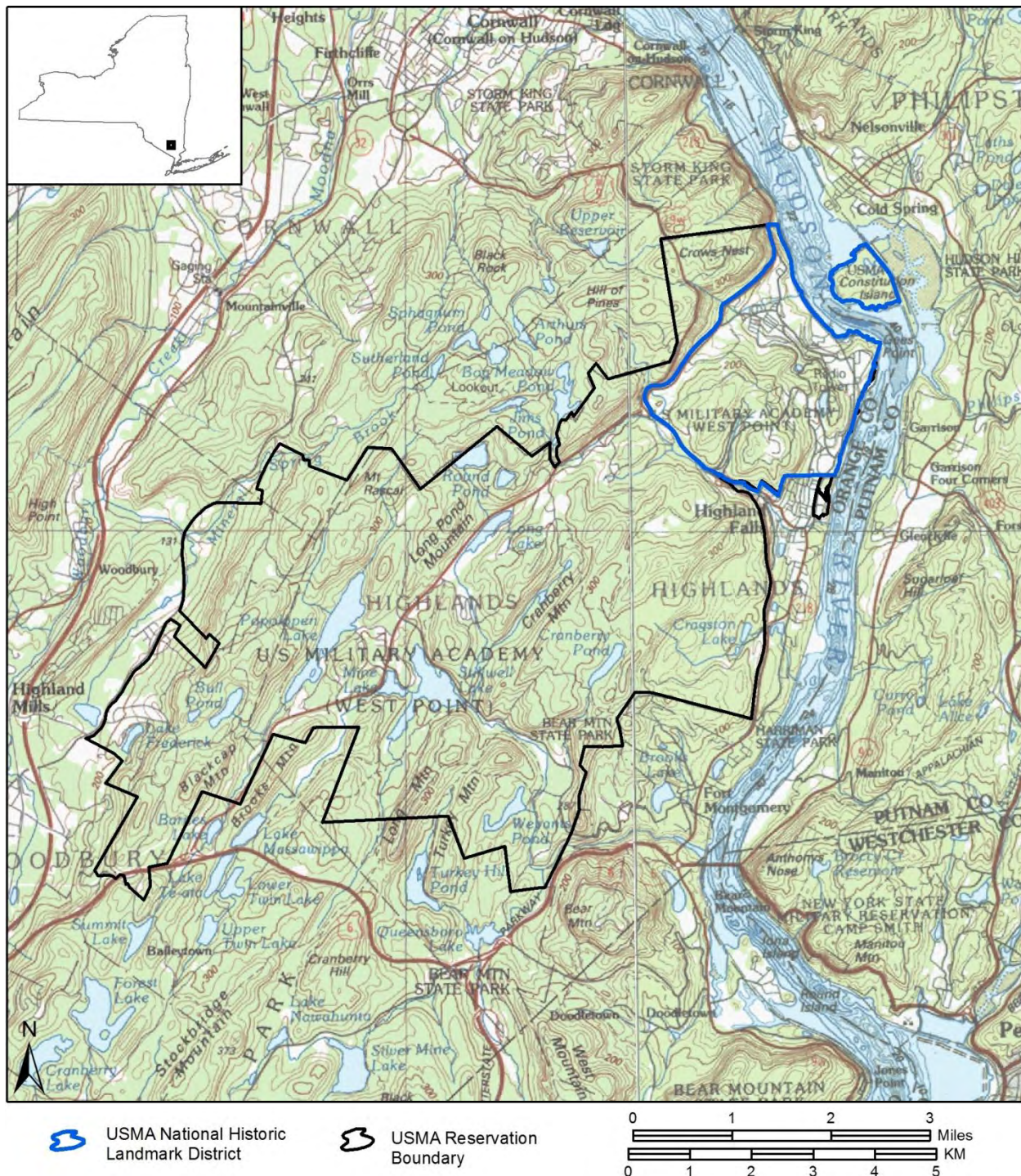
Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMPs) are required by internal military statutes and regulations, which include Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*, Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.3: *Environmental Conservation Program*, DoDI 4715.16, *Cultural Resources Management*, and DoD Measures of Merit. The AR 200-1 requires the designation of an (inherently governmental) installation cultural resources manager (CRM) to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program.

The ICRMP is a plan that supports the military training mission of West Point (map next page) through the identification of compliance actions required by applicable federal laws and regulations concerning cultural resources management.

West Point Cultural Resources Management Program Mission. The primary mission of the United States Military Academy (USMA) at West Point, New York is to “. . . educate, train, and inspire the Corps of Cadets so that each graduate is a commissioned leader of character committed to the values of Duty, Honor, and Country, professional growth throughout a career as an officer in the United States Army, and a lifetime of selfless service to the nation.” This mission is accomplished through the “West Point Experience,” a four-year cadet program that focuses on intellectual, physical, military, and moral development. The physical environment of the “West Point Experience” is rich in historic buildings, monuments, landscapes, and archaeological ruins and sites which provide daily reminders to the cadets of the traditions, continuity, and sacrifices of the Corps. These resources are vital to the quality of life on post.

The mission of the West Point Cultural Resources Management Program is to:

- Directly support the military mission of the U.S. Army Garrison West Point (USAGWP) by defining a sense of culture and heritage that directly impacts unit cohesion, morale, and combat effectiveness. As a result, the historic setting directly benefits the Corps of Cadets;
- Directly support military training by providing a venue for staff rides, tactical studies, and topographical instruction. The Revolutionary War fortifications are used for academic training by the Dean and for military tactics instruction by the Department of Military Instruction (DMI);
- Directly support quality of life for installation residents and military families by maintaining the historic landscapes, architectural standards, and visual aesthetics that significantly contribute to the sense of community and neighborhood on post; and
- Directly contribute to the esprit de corps of the West Point cadets, faculty, civilians, and residents.



**West Point Military Reservation and National Historic Landmark District (USGS 1:100,000
 Quadrangles: Middletown, NY-NJ-PA 1986; Bridgeport, CT-NY-NJ, 1986).**

Cultural Resources Management Program Introduction. West Point has many legal responsibilities related to the identification, preservation, and management of cultural resources within its limits. This ICRMP is intended to guide West Point in complying with the related cultural resources management/federal preservation requirements and Army regulations. The USMA Superintendent and the USAGWP Commander (as the Superintendent's designee for environmental actions) have direct responsibility for establishing an installation Cultural Resources Management program by means of an ICRMP that successfully merges cultural resources management within the process of achieving daily mission objectives. This ICRMP is designed to serve as a five-year plan for fiscal years 2024–2028 and replaces the 2012–2016 ICRMP. It follows the requirements to prepare an ICRMP as defined in Chapter 6, AR 200-1. It has been specifically tailored to West Point, outlining the facility cultural resources management program's history, achievements, objectives, responsibilities, and standard operating procedures (SOPs). It also reflects the latest guidance available and considers the current legal and regulatory mandates that apply to Army facilities. Although not a decision-making document, this plan provides the information necessary to enable the Superintendent, and those responsible for implementing his directives, to make informed decisions regarding the treatment of cultural resources at West Point.

This plan is divided into four principal sections:

- Section Two - A discussion of the legal and regulatory requirements that define the establishment of a U.S. Army Installation Cultural Resources Management program;
- Section Three - A discussion of the current organization and status of the West Point Cultural Resources Management Program;
- Section Four – Standard Operating Procedures; and
- Appendices that contain critical supporting information including a Historic Context for West Point, a comprehensive listing of all Cultural Resources, a bibliography to support the program; and implementing documents for the program.

Section Two provides a brief review of preservation laws and regulations and information regarding the cultural resources management program—the roles and responsibilities, its history, information related to previous ICRMPs, and a summary of the major components of the program.

Section Three provides a background and assessment of the current ICRMP at West Point.

Section Four provides the Standard Operating Procedures that are applicable to West Point with respect to the management of potential impacts to historic properties.

The appendices contain supporting documents to the plan. Appendix A includes a description of the installation, its size, and missions and an analysis of the cultural landscape that includes a discussion of the natural environment, and a historic context documenting the pre-European contact (precontact) period and historic development of the installation.

Appendix B provides a review of West Point's cultural resources database including architectural, archaeological, and historic landscape properties. Cultural resources surveys, inventories, and assessments conducted to date at West Point have resulted in the identification of a wide range of historic properties, including the following:

- National Historic Landmark District (NHL) of 2,000 acres (approximately);
- Queensboro Ironworks Historic District (National Register Eligible District);
- 250+ known archaeological sites;

- 500+ historic buildings and structures (A certified list of contributing properties has not been established);
- 35+ historic monuments and plaques;
- Nine (9) historic landscapes; and
- Over 300 cubic feet of artifacts and associated records.

To date, no Native American Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) have been identified at West Point.

Cultural Resources Issues Confronting West Point. Although the cultural resources at many military installations include collections of historic buildings, structures, and archaeological sites, few contain the number and the NHL designation of those at West Point. The size of the district, its visibility as a prominent tourist attraction, its location within the facility, and the NHL designation represent a source of pride and a unique challenge for the Army and the academy. The challenges are a result of the concentration of a number of installation activities within the historically designated area and the presence of development constraints. Consequently, the installation, and the cultural resources program more specifically, is constantly attempting to achieve harmony between mission activities and preservation of the facility's historic resources. This harmony is best achieved when:

- Cultural resources are considered early in the planning process when changes to project plans can be made or coordination regarding any effects can occur without delaying the proposed action;
- Section 110 compliance is an installation priority. Compliance includes the ongoing management and protection of known historic properties and the identification of unknown historic properties;
- Preventative and routine maintenance programs are based upon accepted protocols (including the Secretary of the Interior's standards for historic preservation, National Park Service preservation briefs, and West Point maintenance and repair SOPs) and are conducted regularly;
- Ground-disturbing and construction activities are monitored to ensure that historic properties are not damaged and the installation complies with all National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) requirements/conditions;
- West Point designers, program managers, and other applicable facility staff are well informed of the cultural resources program requirements and the diversity and significance of installation resources; and
- Army procedures are followed for planning and implementing actions, specifically the submission of project proposals for review by the Department of Public Works (DPW).

Many of these general issues are being addressed through implementation of this document, and current management practices (see the 2016 Operations, Maintenance, and Development Programmatic Agreement [OM&D] PA 2016; see Volume Two, Appendix J).

Section Two

West Point Cultural Resources Management Program Requirements

Introduction. The Department of Defense (DoD) is responsible for the protection of America's citizens, land, and natural and cultural resources. The DoD was one of the first federal preservation agencies in the country, when in the 1870s the War Department was given responsibility for protecting Yellowstone, the nation's first national park. All federal agencies are now required by law to take necessary measures to identify, preserve, and protect significant cultural resources under their jurisdiction and to carefully consider the effects that their actions will have on these resources. This ICRMP is intended to serve as the core document that will guide West Point in complying with federal preservation requirements, United States Army regulations, and DoD policies. It also serves as the primary tool to implement the facility's cultural resources management program. As a comprehensive plan, this document has been designed to accomplish the following:

- Assist West Point in supporting mission requirements by ensuring that activities conducted as part of its mission address cultural resources management issues and legal compliance requirements.
- Serve as a component of the West Point Master Plan, to complement other facility plans such as an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), Installation Design Guide (IDG), and Athletic Master Plan, to provide the Superintendent, or delegated official, with the information necessary to make informed decisions regarding the cultural resources under his/her control.

The need for developing and implementing the ICRMP is to comply with Chapter 6 of AR 200-1, Cultural Resources, and by reference, the applicable cultural resources legal requirements defined by the regulation. According to Chapter 6 of AR 200-1, ICRMPs shall be prepared and implemented by all federally owned or federally controlled Army installations having statutory and regulatory cultural resources management responsibilities. West Point is such an installation; therefore, development and implementation of the ICRMP is required.

This ICRMP contains a series of policies, SOPs, and objectives that will enable West Point to meet the legal responsibilities for management of its cultural resources. As such, it is intended to guide the cultural resources program and program components for FY 2024 through 2028. The Superintendent, Garrison Commander, and West Point personnel involved in planning activities, are the intended audience of this document. This includes, in particular, the Cultural Resource Manager (CRM) who is the individual responsible for the day-to-day management of cultural resources at West Point.

The goal of the cultural resources program is to support the military and academic missions of West Point by providing professional expertise and support services in the fields of history, architecture, archaeology, and historic preservation. This is achieved through ensuring full compliance with cultural resources legislation; contributing to historic preservation awareness; and developing a community-wide sense of stewardship for West Point's heritage.

Legal and Regulatory Requirements

FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

All federal installations and agencies are directed by a range of federal laws, as implemented by the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), to establish programs for the preservation of historic properties, as a core value of the U.S. Government and nation.

Cultural resources are defined as historic properties in the NHPA, as cultural items in the NAGPRA, as archaeological resources in ARPA, as sacred sites (to which access is provided under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 [AIRFA]) in Executive Order (EO) 13007 Indian Sacred Sites, and as collections and associated records in 36 CFR Part 79, Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Collections. Requirements set forth in National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, 36 CFR Part 79, EO 13007, EO 13175, and their implementing regulations, define the USMA's compliance responsibilities for management of cultural resources.

The NHPA was previously codified at title 16 of the United States Code (USC). Effective December 19, 2014, it was moved to title 54 starting at section 300101. The regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA, at 36 CFR part 800, are not affected by this recodification. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has published the following section equivalencies (1/7/2015):

Name	Old NHPA (title 16)	New NHPA (new title 54)
NHPA in general	16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.	54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.
Section 106	16 U.S.C. 470f	54 U.S.C. 306108
Section 110(a)	16 U.S.C. 470h-2(a)	54 U.S.C. 306101(a) and 306102
Section 110(f)	16 U.S.C. 470h-2(f)	54 U.S.C. 306107
Section 110(k)	16 U.S.C. 470h-2(k)	54 U.S.C. 306113
Section 110(l)	16 U.S.C. 470h-2(l)	54 U.S.C. 306114
Section 111	16 U.S.C. 470h-3	54 U.S.C. 306121 and 306122

Because it refers to the section in the original public law that enacted the NHPA and has been in constant use for over 50 years, the ACHP is continuing to refer to Section 106 (now Section 306108) of the NHPA as "Section 106."

AR 200-1 specifies Army policy for cultural resources management. Implementation of this updated ICRMP is subject to availability of annual funding. All actions contemplated in this ICRMP are subject to the availability of funds properly authorized and appropriated under federal and state law. Nothing in this ICRMP is intended to be nor shall be construed to be a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act, 31 USC § 1341.

Specific legal requirements defined by Chapter 6, AR 200-1 are set forth in the following laws and regulations:

- **Antiquities Act of 1906** (16 USC § 431-433, 34 Statute 225) authorizes the President to designate historic and natural resources located on federally-owned or controlled land as National Monuments. The act provides protection to precontact-period and historic ruins and objects by providing criminal sanctions against excavation, injury, or destruction of those resources.

- **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)** of 1966, as amended through 2000 (54 USC § 300101 et seq., 36 CFR § 800), is the cornerstone of federal cultural resources management law. It establishes a national historic preservation program that includes elements for identification, evaluation, and protection of Historic properties. The NHPA presents a policy for supporting and encouraging the conservation of historic properties or historic resources—the terms used to refer to “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria” (36 CFR § 800.16(I)(1)). “The term eligible for inclusion in the National Register includes both properties formally determined as such in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet the National Register criteria.” (36 CFR § 800.16(I)(2)). Section 106 (54 U.S.C. 306108) of the NHPA ensures that cultural resources are properly considered in the planning stage of any federal agency activity. Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their undertakings on any properties eligible for inclusion, or listed, in the National Register during the planning stage and to provide the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

Section 110 of NHPA (54 U.S.C. 306101, 306102, 306107, 306113, and 306114) states that the federal agency must assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties that are owned or controlled by the agency and that the federal agency should use, to the maximum extent possible, historic structures that are available. Section 110 reinforces the responsibilities of the federal agency to inventory, evaluate, and preserve historic properties. It is the responsibility of the agency to establish a program to locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary all cultural resources that appear to qualify for inclusion in the National Register.

Section 111 of NHPA (54 U.S.C. 306121 and 306122) complements the directives of Section 110 by addressing the responsibilities of a federal agency to implement appropriate adaptive uses, leases, exchanges, or management procedures for federal historic properties. Agencies are encouraged to implement adaptive uses for historic properties that are not needed for current or projected agency purposes. After consultation with the ACHP/SHPO (State Historic Preservation Officer), agencies may lease or exchange historic properties if the action is compatible with preservation.

Section 112 of NHPA (54 U.S.C. 306131(a)(1)(A)) requires that all research, preservation, and protection activities be conducted by persons meeting professional standards developed by the Secretary of the Interior, including both agency and contractor personnel. Personnel responsible for the management of historic properties are not required to meet the Secretary’s standards. All data produced by research are to be maintained permanently in appropriate databases.

Section 304 of NHPA (54 U.S.C. 307103(a)) authorizes the head of a federal agency to withhold from public disclosure any information about the location, character, or ownership of a NRHP-eligible property if that disclosure might cause invasion of privacy, might cause harm to the resource, or might impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners. Only a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) filing can make such information available. It should be noted, however, that the release of any information requires consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the ACHP. Any use of Section 304 by an Installation

Commander to restrict information (with or without ARPA assertion) must include notification to the Department of the Army Headquarters (HQDA).

- **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)** of 1969 (42 USC 4321 et seq.) establishes a national policy that encourages harmony between humans and the environment. The act states that the federal government shall use all practicable means to preserve the productive harmony of the environment while fulfilling the social, economic, and other requirements of generations of Americans. Included in preserving the environment is the preservation of important historic and cultural aspects of our national heritage. The act requires all federal agencies to incorporate environmental considerations in their planning and decision-making through a systematic interdisciplinary approach. The Act often requires federal agencies to prepare a report, most commonly an environmental assessment (EA), which assesses the potential impacts of any proposed action on the environment. If impacts are judged potentially significant, an environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared. An EIS identifies any unavoidable adverse environmental effects, as well as alternatives to the proposed action, prior to its implementation. The EIS shall be prepared as early in the planning process as possible and shall accompany the action's proposal through the agency review process.

Utilization of the NEPA Process for Section 106 Compliance: Under the revised 36 CFR Part 800 regulations, there is now a provision for coordinating NEPA with the Section 106 process. If an agency decides that it will use the NEPA process for Section 106 purposes [36 CFR § 800.8(c)], the agency must notify the SHPO/THPO (Tribal Historic Preservation Officer) and the ACHP that it will be doing so and meet the Standards for Developing Environmental Documents to Comply with Section 106 [36 CFR § 800.8(c)(1)]. Substitution of the NEPA process on a situational basis would be beneficial for those projects where an EA or EIS would be required anyway (e.g., demolition of one or more contributing buildings within the NHL). Substitution of the NEPA process for strict case-by-case management, if applied to all cases, would not be advantageous, for there would be a number of cases in which the NEPA process would not be necessary; only Section 106 compliance would be necessary. If applied to selected cases, however, the substitution of the NEPA process for strict case-by-case management would offer the same benefits as substitution on a situational basis.

- **Executive Order (EO) 11593** (13 May 1971) establishes a national policy to preserve and maintain the historic and cultural environment of the United States. The EO directs federal agencies to administer historic properties under their control so as to preserve the resources for future generations. This EO was codified and incorporated into the 1980 amendments to the NHPA as Section 110 and was further revised during the 1992 amendment to the NHPA.
- **Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA)** of 1974 (16 USC § 469-469c) is also known as the Archeological Recovery Act and the Moss-Bennett Bill, the latter referring to the primary sponsors of the bills in the Senate and House that led to the act. Its legislative and legal titles are: Public Law 93-291 and 16 U.S.C.469-469c. Passed and signed into law in 1974, this act amended and expanded the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960. The AHPA required that federal agencies provide for "...the preservation of historical and archeological data (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise be irreparably lost or destroyed as the result of...any alteration of the terrain caused as a result of any federal construction project or federally licensed activity or program (Section 1)." The AHPA built upon the national policy, set out in the Historic Sites Act of 1935, "...to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance." The AHPA expanded the policy by focusing attention on

significant resources and data, but does not require that they be shown to be of "national" significance (Archaeological Method and Theory: An Encyclopedia, edited by Linda Ellis, Garland Publishing Co., New York and London, 2000).

- **American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)** of 1978, as amended (42 USC § 1996– 1996a) states that it is the policy of the United States to “protect and preserve for American Indians their inherent right of freedom to exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians, including but not limited to access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonials and traditional rites.” The provisions of AIRFA guarantee access to traditional sites on federal lands and noninterference with religious practices. Consultation under AIRFA with Native American groups can simultaneously satisfy the requirements of NEPA as well.
- **Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)** of 1979 (16 USC § 470aa–470ll) establishes that archaeological resources on public lands are part of the nation’s heritage and should be preserved for the benefit of the American people. Unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, alteration, or defacement of archaeological resources on public lands is prohibited. ARPA sets forth criminal and civil penalties for such violations. The act requires a permit for any excavation or removal of archaeological resources from public lands that is not sponsored by the federal agency.
- **Executive Order (EO) 13007, Indian Sacred Sites** establishes that federal agencies are responsible for allowing Native American religious practitioners access to and ceremonial usage of sacred Native American sites on federal land. The agency will keep the locations of such sites confidential and will avoid adversely affecting the integrity of these sites.
- **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)** of 1990 (25 USC § 3001 et seq., 43 CFR § 10) sets forth the rights of Native American tribal groups and Native Hawaiian organizations with respect to ownership of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony with which they can demonstrate lineal descent or cultural affiliation. The act protects Native American burial sites and controls the removal of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony on federal, Native American, or Native Hawaiian lands during planned or unanticipated excavations. NAGPRA requires that federal agencies and museums receiving federal funds inventory holdings for such remains and objects, and work with the tribal groups in a consultation process to reach agreements on the repatriation or other disposition of the remains and objects.
- **American Battlefield Protection Program Act of 1996 (ABPPA)**, as amended (16 USC 469k) was enacted to “assist citizens, public and private institutions, and governments at all levels in planning, interpreting, and protecting sites where historic battles were fought on American soil during the armed conflicts that shaped the growth and development of the United States, in order that present and future generations may learn and gain inspiration from the ground where Americans made their ultimate sacrifice. ”It is the express purpose of the ABPPA, “using the established national historic preservation program to the extent practicable,” to enable the Secretary of the Interior to “encourage, support, assist, recognize, and work in partnership with citizens, Federal, State, local and tribal governments, other public entities, educational institutions, and private nonprofit organizations in identifying, researching, evaluating, interpreting, and protecting historic battlefields and associated sites on a National, State, and local level.”

- **Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area (HRVNHA) Act** of 1996 (Title IV, Sec. 902, *et seq.*) asserts that “The Hudson River Valley between Yonkers, New York and Troy, New York possesses important historical, cultural, and natural resources, themes of settlement and migration, transportation and commerce,” and establishes as boundaries the New York counties “of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Westchester, and Rockland, and the Village of Waterford in Saratoga County, New York.” It also establishes the Hudson River Valley Greenway Communities Council and the Greenway Conservancy to serve jointly as the management entities, which are to establish a “Heritage Area Committee” to manage the Heritage Area. All of West Point falls within the boundaries of the HRVNHA, and this federal legislation also offers special opportunities for West Point to partner with local communities, government agencies, and the Heritage Area Committee to enhance its preservation goals.
- **Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections** (36 CFR § 79) The preservation and maintenance guidelines for collections of precontact-period and historic material remains and records recovered from federal or federally assisted programs that are in the care of the federal government are set forth in Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections [36 CFR Part 79]. The National Park Service (NPS) has established definitions, standards, procedures, and guidelines to be followed by federal agencies in preserving precontact-period and historic remains.
- **Presidential Memorandum: Distribution of Eagle Feathers for Native American Religious Purposes** (59 FR 22953). The Presidential Memorandum of 29 April 1994 stipulates that salvageable eagle carcasses and eagle feathers located on federal lands may be collected for those Native American entities who are engaged in religious activities and are federally recognized tribes eligible to receive services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs listed under 25 USC § 479a-1. Collected salvageable carcasses and feathers for Native American religious purposes should be shipped to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Forensic Laboratory.
- **Presidential Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, titled Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Groups**, dated April 29, 1994 (59 FR 22951) The memorandum outlines the responsibility of federal agencies to respect the sovereignty of tribal nations and requires agencies to engage in government-to-government consultation with them prior to taking actions that may affect their interests.

Army/DoD Regulations and Directives

- **Department of Defense Directive 4710.1.** As specified in DoD Directive 4710.1, the policy of the department is to integrate archaeological and historic preservation requirements of applicable laws with the planning and management of DoD activities. It assigns specific responsibilities to department heads, lists management procedures mirroring federal laws and regulations concerning cultural resources, and reinforces the responsibility of the DoD to comply with these laws. The directive applies to all branches and departments of the DoD, including National Guard and Reserve components.
- **Army Regulation 200-1: Environmental Protection and Enhancement.** AR 200-1 provides the policy for environmental protection and enhancement and for compliance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and other environmental acts. AR 200-1 states that the Army’s goal is to protect cultural resources of historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value situated on

Army-controlled property. Environmental audits and status reports are required, and entities responsible for site selection for military construction activities are to conduct environmental surveys prior to site selection.

- **Army Regulation 200-2: Environmental Effects of Army Actions.** AR 200-2 implements the requirements of NEPA in assessing the environmental effects of Army actions by establishing policy, procedures, and responsibilities for integrating environmental considerations into planning and decision-making stages of actions. It establishes criteria for determining actions that may be excluded from an EIS or EA and lists applicable categorical exclusions.
- **Army Regulation 200-4: Cultural Resources Management.** AR 200-4 (Cultural Resources Management), effective 1 October 1998, was superseded by the most recent revision of AR 200-1, and is no longer applicable; and
- **Army Regulation 870-20: Historical Properties and Museums.** AR 870-20 standardizes the guidelines and procedures for maintaining an Army museum. Used in conjunction with 36 CFR Part 79 (Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections), this regulation includes procedures for the care and maintenance of significant property, for certification as a professional museum, for the establishment of exhibits, and for the acquisition, cataloguing, and deaccessioning of historical objects.

Additional laws, regulations, directives, and Executive Orders that apply to the West Point cultural resources program are outlined below in Table 1.

Table 1
Federal Laws, Regulations, Orders, and Procedures

Authority	Name
43 CFR Part 3	Preservation of American Antiquities Implementing Regulations
54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, amended through 2000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 36 CFR Part 800 Protection of Historic Properties (Primary NHPA implementing regulation) - 36 CFR Part 60 National Register of Historic Places - 36 CFR Part 61 Procedures for State, Tribal, and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs - 36 CFR Part 63 Determinations of Eligibility - 36 CFR Part 67 Historic Preservation Certifications Pursuant to . . . the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation 36 CFR Part 68 Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties - 48 FR § 44716–44740 Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (9/29/1983) - 48 FR § 44716–44720 Standards for Preservation Planning 	NHPA Implementing Regulations and Associated Guidelines

Authority	Name
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 48 FR § 44720–44723 Standards for Identification - 48 FR § 44723–44726 Standards for Evaluation - 48 FR § 44726–44728 Standards and Guidelines for Registration - 48 FR § 44728–44730 Standards for Historic Documentation - 48 FR § 44730–44734 Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation - 48 FR § 44734–44737 Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation - 48 FR § 44737–44740 Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation Projects, including Professional Qualification Standards - 36 CFR Part 78 Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibilities, under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act - 36 CFR Part 79 Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections - 36 CFR Part 800 Protection of Historic Properties 	
42 USC § 4321 et seq. - 83 Stat. 852 et seq.	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
40 CFR Part 1500–1508 Conducting Environmental Reviews	NEPA Implementing Regulations
25 USC § 3001 et seq. - 104 Stat. 3048	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
43 CFR Part 10 Regulation Final Rule	NAGPRA Implementing Regulations
42 USC § 1996 - 92 Stat. 469	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
16 USC § 461 et seq. - 49 Stat. 666	Historic Sites Act of 1935
36 CFR Part 65 National Historic Landmarks	Historic Sites Act Implementing Regulations
16 USC § 469–469c - 74 Stat. 220	Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960
16 USC § 469 et seq. - 88 Stat. 174	Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974
16 USC § 460 et seq. - P.L. 94–422	Land and Water Conservation Act of 1976
20 USC § 2101 et seq. - 89 Stat. 1129	American Folklife Preservation Act of 1976
42 USC § 12101 et seq. - 104 Stat. 327	Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990

Authority	Name
Executive Order 11593	Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Environment, 13 May 1971
Executive Order 13007	Indian Sacred Sites, 24 May 1996
Executive Order 13287	Preserve America, 3 March 2003
Presidential Memorandum	Distribution of Eagle Feathers for Native American Religious Purposes, 29 April 1994
Presidential Memorandum	Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, 29 April 1994
<u>Note abbreviations:</u> USC - United States Code, CFR - Code of Federal Regulations, P.L. - Public Law, FR - Federal Register, Stat. – Statute	

OVERLAPPING AUTHORITIES

Because different laws and regulations may apply to a specific issue, compliance with one set of laws and regulations does not necessarily constitute full compliance with all laws pertaining to that issue. For instance, AIRFA and EO 13007 address different aspects of Native American religious practices; Section 110 of NHPA, EO 11593, and ARPA all require inventory of all cultural resources on land under the control of federal agencies or the federal government; and NHPA and NEPA may both come into play when planned or proposed federal actions or undertakings result in the potential to affect cultural resources.

To the CRM, the relationship between the NHPA and NEPA may be of significance. The extent to which proposed actions will impact cultural resources is crucial in determining whether the undertaking has “no adverse effect” under NHPA, or whether it has “no significant effect” under NEPA. NEPA applies to federal actions that have the potential for significant environmental impacts (and that are not categorically excluded); NHPA can apply to any action that has the capability of affecting NRHP-eligible cultural resources. For example, an action to replace an original wooden door with an aluminum door on a historic property would not be considered a significant impact under NEPA. Under NHPA, however, the replacement of an original door could affect the integrity and eligibility of the building and thus be an “adverse effect.”

Under revised regulations implementing Section 106 of NHPA [36 CFR Part 800], the NEPA compliance process can be used for Section 106 compliance purposes if the procedures outlined in Section 8 of 36 CFR Part 800 are followed. According to the regulation, “An agency official may use the process and documentation required for the preparation of an EA/Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or an EIS/Record of Decision (ROD) to comply with Section 106 in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR § 800.3 through 800.6 if the agency official has notified in advance the SHPO/THPO, any Native American tribe on whose tribal land the undertaking occurs or affects historic properties, and the ACHP that it intends to do so, and the standards of 36 CFR § 800.8(c)(1) are met.”

The issue of archaeological fieldwork may also fall under overlapping authorities of ARPA and NHPA. Work conducted on an NRHP-eligible/listed property under an ARPA permit would have to employ the appropriate NHPA consultation procedures [36 CFR Part 800] on potential impacts to those properties. The same situation of overlap may occur with NAGPRA and NHPA; NAGPRA

requirements may apply if Native American human remains and associated funerary objects are uncovered in an archaeological excavation being conducted under a Section 106 action.

Consultation requirements fall under several areas of legislation and may, in some cases, overlap. The NHPA, ARPA, NEPA, and EO 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites) contain consultation requirements. Section 106 of NHPA coordination requires that a federal agency, when potentially impacting or having an impact on NRHP-eligible/listed historic properties, must consult with other federal, state, and local agencies, as well as federally recognized Native American tribal groups. Under ARPA permit-granting regulations, consultation is required for several actions:

Native American tribes must be notified of potential impacts that may affect properties holding significance for them.

Section 106 coordination must be undertaken when the proposed undertaking might affect National Register-listed or -eligible properties.

An appropriate NEPA document must be prepared, and it is appropriate, although not specifically required, to notify the public, including recognized local archaeological groups, about the purpose and scope of the action for which the permit will apply.

NEPA requirements dictate that EAs and EISs be made available to the public for comment on potential impacts to environmental and cultural resources. EO 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites), which allows Native American tribes the religious use of and access to sacred sites, directs agencies to implement or propose procedures to facilitate consultation with appropriate Native American tribes and religious leaders to expeditiously resolve disputes relating to agency action on federal lands that may adversely affect access to, ceremonial use of, or the physical integrity of sacred sites.

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR NHPA COMPLIANCE

West Point operates under a programmatic agreement (PA) with the New York State Office of Historic Preservation (NYSHPO) and the ACHP, and has a memorandum of agreement (MOA) for tribal consultation: *Programmatic Agreement Among the United States Army Garrison West Point, The New York State Historic Preservation Office and The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Operations, Maintenance, and Development United States Army Garrison West Point, West Point New York* (2016 OD&M PA) (see Volume Two, Appendix J). The NPS is consulted for adverse effects in the NHL.

STATE AND LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA) of 1980 is procedurally similar to the NHPA. New York also has specific procedures regarding burials and cemeteries. In cases where a project is not a federal undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[y]) for which West Point or another federal agency is responsible for compliance with NHPA or other requirements, compliance with state, local, city, county, or certified local government laws and regulations would be required. Common examples of actions that generally do not involve compliance with federal regulations are actions such as maintenance, repairs, remodeling, or demolition of historic buildings or land that is not owned or leased by the federal government, does not support a federal mission, and where no federal funding, federal permit or other assistance is involved.

In cases where a project is a federal undertaking for which West Point or another federal agency is responsible for compliance with NHPA or other requirements, both federal and state laws can apply. An example of this action is when the federal undertaking affects a historic property owned and managed by the state. Another example is if the action occurs on state-owned land where state permits for archaeological work could be required.

Brief summaries of state laws are provided below (quoted from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation), as well as information about who to contact for further details about each statute. Copies of all of the laws are available from the State Historic Preservation Office, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Peebles Island Resource Center; P.O. Box 189; Waterford, NY 12188-0189; (518) 237-8643; see <https://parks.ny.gov/shpo/contact/>.

- **New York State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA) of 1980**, Article 14, Sec. 14.09; 9 CRR-NY 426. SHPA was established as a counterpart to the National Historic Preservation Act and declares historic preservation to be the public policy and in the public interest of the state. The act created the New York State Register of Historic Places, the official list of sites, buildings, structures, areas or objects significant in the history, architecture, archeology or culture of the state, its communities or the nation. The act also requires state agencies to consult with the NYSHPO if it appears that any projects being planned may or will cause any change, beneficial or adverse, in the quality of any historic, architectural, archeological or cultural property that is listed on the NRHP or listed on the State Register or that is determined to be eligible for listing on the State Register. It requires state agencies, to the fullest extent practicable, consistent with other provisions of the law, to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts to such properties, to explore all feasible and prudent alternatives and to give due consideration to feasible and prudent plans that would avoid or mitigate adverse impacts to such property. The act also establishes agency preservation officers within state agencies for the purpose of implementing these provisions. In addition, the act reaffirms and expands the role of the State Board for Historic Preservation, which advises and makes recommendations to the SHPO on preservation programs and activities, including State and National Registers nominations and statewide preservation planning efforts (see <https://parks.ny.gov/shpo/environmental-review/preservation-legislation.aspx>).
- **State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA)**, 6 CRR-NY 617. Similar to NEPA, Part 617 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law, establishes a set of uniform regulations by which all state, county and local governmental agencies incorporate consideration of environmental impacts into their planning, review and decision-making processes. In addition, the statute also has provisions specifically addressing impacts to historic resources, such as buildings listed on the State or National Registers of Historic Places and archeological sites. To accomplish the goal of the act, SEQRA requires that all governmental agencies determine whether the action they directly undertake, fund or approve may have a significant impact on the environment. If an action may have a significant adverse impact, agencies must prepare or request an environmental impact statement. SEQRA applies to projects undertaken or permitted by county and local governments; consequently, many thousands of projects statewide that fall outside the purview of the state and national historic preservation acts are reviewed. New implementing regulations for SEQRA went into effect in 1996. Under this act, municipalities may request that a project be reviewed by the NYSHPO. All NYSHPO comments under this review are advisory only (see <https://parks.ny.gov/shpo/environmental-review/preservation-legislation.aspx>).

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGER

Under the provisions of AR 200-1, Chapter 6-4(a)(3), the Garrison Commander must designate a qualified installation Cultural Resource Manager (CRM) to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program. The West Point CRM shall meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Historian, Archaeologist, Architectural Historian, Architect, or Historic Architect (62 FR 119, pp. 33708-33723; see also, 36 CFR 61.6(e)). The CRM must possess the appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training and education to carry out program responsibilities, as required by AR 200-1, para 6-4.

West Point follows the CRM staffing stipulation described in the 2016 Operations, Maintenance, and Development Programmatic Agreement Programmatic Agreement [OM&D PA].

- A. The Commander shall designate the position of Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program. The West Point CRM must possess the appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training and education to carry out program responsibilities and may delegate responsibility in meeting the PA to a member of the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff and/or to contract support.
- B. The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall include at least one professional who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 44716) for Architectural History, Historic Architecture or Historic Preservation, whose primary responsibility is managing the architectural resources in the NHL, and one professional who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology, whose primary responsibility is managing the archaeological resources of the West Point range areas.
- C. West Point shall ensure that all individuals contracted to perform cultural resource management duties are qualified under the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for the tasks appointed to them (*id.*).
- D. In an Annual Report, West Point shall provide the SHPO with information regarding the names and qualifications of those persons providing the qualified professional services in support of the cultural resources management programs at West Point as well as new personnel employed in the position of CRM or West Point Cultural Resources Program staff. A template for the Annual Report is provided in Appendix B of the OM&D PA.

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Several key coordinating guidelines have been issued by the Secretary and the ACHP that prescribe standards recommended to manage historic preservation programs. Significant discussions are found in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties [36 CFR Part 68] and in Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines issued in the Federal Register of September 29, 1983 [48 FR 44716-44740]. The guidelines discuss preservation planning, identification, evaluation, registration, documentation, and professional qualifications. It should be noted that the above-

mentioned guidelines are neither law nor regulation and are only intended to serve as general guidance.

Other applicable standards include: the NYSHPO's *Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements* (a document that also includes guidelines for Phase 1, Phase 2, and Phase 3 investigations and is available at <https://parks.ny.gov/shpo/environmental-review/>); and the New York Archaeological Council's (NYAC's) 1994 *Standards for Cultural Resources Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State* and 2000 *Cultural Resource Standards Handbook* (both NYAC documents are available at <https://nysarchaeology.org/nyac/professional-standards/>).

Section Three

West Point Cultural Resources Management Program

Organization. Currently, the Cultural Resources Management program is a component of the Environmental Management Division of the Directorate of Public Works (DPW). The management program staff includes the Cultural Resources Manager, and one additional staff person.

Cultural Resources Management Program History. In 1993, the first full-time, dedicated CRM was hired at West Point. Since that time, the facility has maintained this position. Additional staffs of interns, contract employees, cultural resources contractors, and other government agencies have provided support and expertise to meet West Point's growing needs. Prior to 1993, West Point received its cultural resources support and expertise from external sources such as the National Park Service (NPS), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), academic institutions, and government contractors.

The first studies of West Point's historic resources began in the early twentieth century (1917-1934) when the New-York Historical Society's Field Exploration Committee conducted archaeological investigations there. Numerous academic and avocational studies followed, focusing largely on the installation's Revolutionary War archaeological resources.

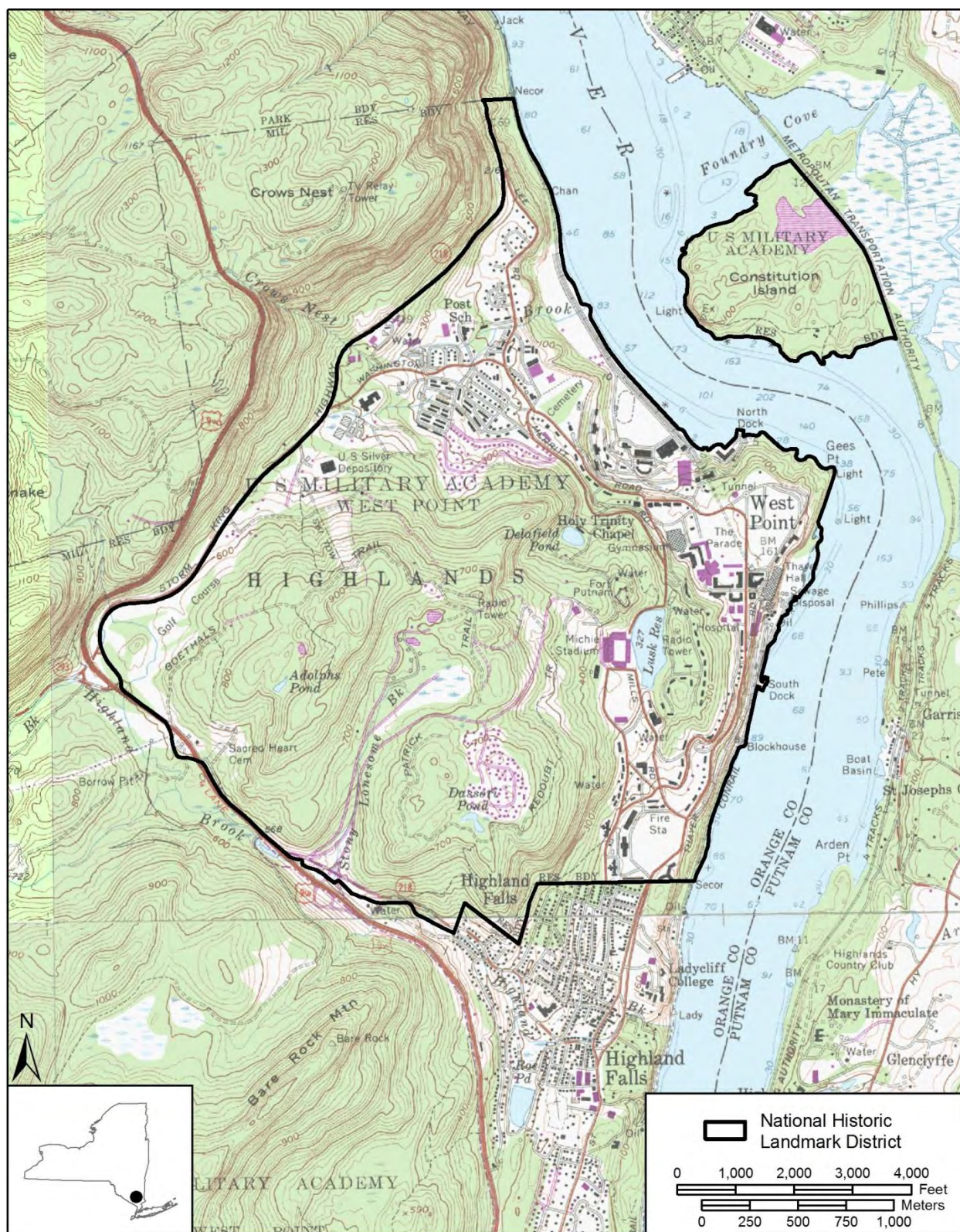
In December 1960, the United States Military Academy was officially found eligible by the NPS as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The following year the USMA was designated as an NHL.

In October of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places was passed into law (16 USC 470; 36 CFR 60.1), and shortly after, the USMA NHL was added to the Register by the NPS. In 1975, the USMA National Historic Landmark District was created by the NPS. This included a boundary and contributing properties.

In 1989 the program was guided by the Historic Resource Management Plan (HRMP), United States Military Academy, prepared by John Cullinane Associates and the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACERL). This document was developed to assist West Point with the management and preservation of historical resources that might be impacted through various projects. The HRMP included (1) a probability model of archaeological resources locations within West Point; (2) recommendations concerning field survey activities such as sampling technique, excavation, data recording, and laboratory analysis; and (3) a compilation of information concerning historic buildings and structures, including floor plans and drawings, and histories of those resources.

The 1989 HRMP, combined with the need to conduct intensive archaeological surveys in advance of construction of the Stony Lonesome Housing area, led to the first systematic archaeological surveys of West Point property using modern methodologies in 1990–1991.

In 1995, West Point hired its first CRM and adopted the United States Military Academy Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) prepared by the State University of New York (SUNY) at Albany. This document was intended for the management of archaeological resources at West Point and provided (1) an outline of procedures to be followed to ensure detection of archaeological resources on West Point property and proper mitigation of any impact by



future activities on those resources; (2) guidance concerning the preservation of historic sites and the museum curation of recovered artifacts, both previously discovered and potential new discoveries; and (3) a background archaeological context that summarized the regional archaeology and previous archaeological research projects at West Point. The 1995 CRMP was based on a computer-generated predictive model for the identification of areas potentially sensitive for archaeological resources and included a set of large-scale maps on which the predictive model had been based.

Between 1995 and 2000, the Cultural Resources Management program focused heavily on NHPA compliance activities with Section 106 coordination for major projects as well as some Section 110 related surveys and National Register evaluation efforts. The majority of these studies were conducted by cultural resources contractors, with archaeologists from the USACE, New York District, assisting the West Point CRM with supervision and review.

Two important documents were developed in 2001: the West Point ICRMP and the West Point Historic Landscape Management Plan (HLMP). The ICRMP, prepared by Geo-Marine, Inc., for the USACE, New York District, was the first of West Point's management plans to be developed under the revised AR 200-4 and to provide guidance on the protection and preservation of the full range of West Point historic properties. A draft PA that accompanied the ICRMP was finalized in 2003. The PA, which was signed by the NYSHPO, the NPS, and the ACHP, implemented six SOPs developed as part of the ICRMP, mandated a revised NHL nomination, and implemented an alternate review process (similar to the current PA). The second document, the HLMP, was part of an historic landscape documentation project undertaken at West Point by USACERL. The ERDC-CERL work included a survey (prepared in a separate document), development of a historic context (Historic Overview section of the HLMP), and recommendations for maintenance and management of West Point's historic landscapes (Historic Landscape Recommendations section of the HLMP). The Historic Overview divided West Point's development into six temporal periods, which have been adopted by subsequent studies. The Historic Landscape Recommendations provided a brief history of each landscape element, an assessment of its integrity, treatment options, and recommendations for future management.

Both the 2001 and the subsequent 2007 ICRMPs were designed to serve as a component of the West Point Master Plan, to complement other facility plans such as an INRMP, and to comply with the Army's guidance (DA PAM 200-4) for the development of ICRMPs. Two major sections of the document—the Cultural Resources Inventory (this section outlined past cultural resources studies and described the facility historic property inventory in 2001) and the Management Plan (this section detailed activities listed in the West Point Master Plan and the possible impacts associated with those activities)—were developed using then-current documents and information required revision in the installations next ICRMP. Other sections, such as the introduction and historic context, required minor revisions to reflect changes in facility needs or to update information. As a result, the ICRMP was revised and updated in 2011 by Stone Fort Consulting, LLC., and provided a phased five-year program between FY 2011 and FY 2016 to incorporate its revisions and goals believed to be realistically achievable at that time. Army guidance directs that the ICRMP should be updated every five years; thus, this current document has been developed for fiscal years 2024-2028 and incorporates new data, procedures, goals and objectives, and internal management guidelines.

Between 2013 and 2018 the Cultural Resources Management Office hired a full-time archaeologist and completed the Operations, Maintenance, and Development Programmatic Agreement (OM&D PA) concerning consultation procedures with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. A Memorandum of

Agreement was also signed with the Stockbridge-Munsee Community concerning consultation procedures.

Current Cultural Resources Management Program Five Year Plan. The United States Army Garrison West Point Cultural Resources Management staff has developed a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. In addition, the four parts of this plan have been identified as crucial in fulfilling the Garrison mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world (USMA), sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point.

- Maintenance and administration of the 2016 Operations, Maintenance & Development Programmatic Agreement with the SHPO and the ACHP: The Cultural Resources staff will continue to review and coordinate ongoing operation, maintenance, and development activities at West Point with the requirements of NHPA, in accordance with the 2016 Operations, Maintenance & Development Programmatic Agreement. It is imperative that this agreement be maintained in order to meet the requirements of NHPA and to ensure the continued day-to-day operation of both the Garrison and the USMA.
- Maintenance and implementation of other agreement documents and mitigations: The Cultural Resources staff will ensure all other agreement documents, management plans, and mitigations are current and implemented. This includes ensuring the adequacy of and adherence to existing Tribal MOA's and West Point Housing and Lodging PAs, completing all outstanding mitigations, and updating the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan in 2024. This will also include implementing and abiding by any other legal agreements made after the implementation of this ICRMP.
- Upgrading the archaeological curation facility and completing artifact inventory: The Cultural Resources staff will ensure compliance with federal regulations for the curation of federally-owned and administered archaeological collections (36 CFR Part 79). All efforts will be made to upgrade the curation facility (Bldg. 675) to meet standards. In addition, a complete inventory of West Point's archaeological collection, already underway, will be completed.
- Continuing historic property evaluations and monitoring: The Cultural Resources staff will continue to evaluate properties for historical significance, as required by NHPA. Also, identified historic properties will be monitored through periodic condition assessments.

Garrison Commander Roles and Responsibilities. Under AR 200-1, the Garrison Commander is responsible for compliance with federal laws that pertain to cultural resources and serves as the signatory for documents, such as the ICRMP, PAs, and MOAs. AR 200-1 directs the Garrison Commander to:

- Designate a qualified installation CRM to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program;
- Establish a process that requires staff elements, tenants, and other appropriate parties to coordinate with the CRM early in the planning stages of a project to determine if any cultural resources are present and if project activities have the potential to directly or indirectly impact cultural resources;
- Implement the 2016 OM&D PA that addresses and streamlines compliance with NHPA;
- Ensure that cultural resources management is coordinated with other facility activities such as training and testing, master planning, environmental impact analysis, natural

resources and endangered species management planning (this includes INRMPs), and facilities and housing;

- Establish funding priorities and program funds for cultural resources compliance into the Environmental Program Requirements report;
- Serve as the “Federal Agency Official” responsible for installation compliance with NHPA (as defined in 36 CFR § 800); and
- Establish government-to-government relationships with federally recognized Native American tribes and designate a coordinator for Native American affairs if significant Native American issues exist.

AR 200-1 stipulates that the Garrison Commander is responsible for ensuring that the CRM has appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training and education to carry out installation cultural resources management responsibilities. The commander must also make certain that all cultural resources technical work (including but not limited to identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties, and preparation and implementation of an ICRMP), is conducted by individuals who meet the applicable professional qualifications standards established by the NPS in 36 CFR 61, Appendix A.

CRM Roles and Responsibilities. Under Chapter 6, AR 200-1, the Garrison Commander must designate a Cultural Resource Manager to coordinate the facility’s CRM program. The CRM provides day-to-day management for cultural resources, ensures that all installation activities are in compliance with applicable cultural resources requirements, serves as coordinator of cultural resources management activities with organizational elements and tenant organizations, and oversees implementation of the ICRMP. Meeting these responsibilities involves:

- Coordinate Section 106 project review for all facility undertakings, including determining if historic properties would be affected by proposed undertakings in consultation with the NYSHPO;
- Serve as the Garrison Commander's designee for compliance with all applicable Cultural Resources laws and requirements;
- Notify the Garrison Commander, through DPW Management, when activities on post do not comply with all applicable laws and requirements in regard to Cultural Resources;
- Coordinate all correspondence with the NYSHPO;
- Develop and maintain files that document completion of the Section 106 review processor consultation process (including maps, plans, notes, data forms, photographs, memoranda, journal notes, draft and final reports, letters of concurrence /nonconcurrence, PAs, MOAs, and CAs);
- Insure that project managers or project proponents receive copies of Section 106 related correspondence from the NYSHPO (when appropriate);
- Review undertakings IAW current PA’s;
- Coordinate all Native American and/or public consultation pursuant to compliance with applicable laws or regulations (such as NHPA, NAGPRA, and AIRFA) or the public involvement plan section of this ICRMP;
- Conduct and/or review studies prepared as part of facility’s compliance with federal preservation legislation;
- Determine the NRHP eligibility of cultural resources in consultation with the NYSHPO;
- Serve as the point of contact for the NYSHPO, ACHP, and Native American tribes;
- Participate in the development of MOAs, PAs, and CAs;

- Oversee the proper curation of artifacts recovered from West Point in accordance with 36 CFR § 79;
- Assist ARPA permit applicants;
- Implement a proactive plan to preserve and protect all known archaeological sites (per compliance with ARPA);
- Periodically monitor the condition of known archaeological sites for evidence of vandalism;
- Assist the Superintendent with developing funding priorities for all cultural resources program and compliance activities;
- Develop budget requirements for compliance with this ICRMP and applicable PAs and/or MOAs, using the A-106 budgeting process to program these requirements through Army channels; and
- Manage and update the Cultural Resources GIS layer for West Point.

Annual Cultural Resources Training. A feature of the West Point Cultural Resources Management Program is annual cultural resources awareness training. Training for non-environmental personnel is crucial to ensure a successful cultural resources management program, compliance with environmental laws and policies, and protection of cultural resources. The CRM personnel will develop a training program for the training of design, construction, and maintenance staff, and others who may encounter cultural resources. Training subjects can include understanding SOPs, introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, and identification of cultural resources. An awareness training course would be approximately 2 to 4 hours.

Other Directorate of Public Works Staff Roles and Responsibilities. Other departments within DPW are participants in managing cultural resources:

- Master Planner—should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the Master Plan and IDG;
- Project Engineers—should include time schedules for cultural resources consultation and NEPA compliance in their project design and delivery schedules;
- DPW Maintenance Shops—both the shops and work order section should have a current inventory of cultural resources and should use the appropriate standards and techniques established for maintenance and repair of historic properties;
- Utilities—should have a permitting system established for any excavation on the installation. The CRM should review all plans for digging;
- Resource Management Office—responsible for tracking any cultural resources funds, and serves as an information source concerning funding; and
- Contracting Office—should provide advice on expenditure of funds to accomplish the cultural resources program. The Contracting Office should be made aware of legal requirements or agreements concerning cultural resources so that contracts are consistent with those requirements.

Staff Judge Advocate Roles and Responsibilities. The Staff Judge Advocate is not part of DPW but is an integral part of the cultural resources management compliance program. The Staff Judge Advocate's role includes:

- Review MOAs, PAs, CAs, EAs, EISs, and any other legally binding cultural resources documents for legal sufficiency;
- Interpretation of laws and regulations related to cultural resources management; and
- Interpretation of Native American Consultation Requirements.

External Coordination Process and Consulting Parties

New York State Historic Preservation Officer. Under NHPA, the NYSHPO is the state-level coordinator of historic preservation activities and is responsible for consulting with federal agencies during Section 106 review. During the Section 106 process, the NYSHPO will assist West Point with the determination of NRHP eligibility of properties affected by undertakings and the application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect. If the NYSHPO and West Point are not able to reach an agreement during the Section 106 process, then West Point may work directly with the ACHP (see below).

Section 106 consultation between West Point and the NYSHPO is guided by Stipulation II of the 2016 OM&D PA (see Volume Two, Appendix J). Specifically, the PA states West Point will consult with the SHPO for:

- determination of eligibility for historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking (OM&D PA Stipulation II B); and
- resolution of adverse effects of an undertaking on an historic property. This includes: determining whether a project's effect on an historic property is adverse; participation in the consultation process that involves Native American Tribes and other consulting parties; participation in consultation meetings; and efforts to minimize or mitigate the effects of an undertaking (OM&D PA Stipulation II D);

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The ACHP is a 20-member advisory body established by NHPA that is afforded the opportunity to comment on actions subject to the Section 106 process and issue notices of noncompliance. The ACHP's role in the Section 106 process at West Point is guided by the 2016 OM&D PA, in which the council plays a role in resolution of disputes between the USMA and NYSHPO regarding resolution of undertaking adverse effects on historic properties. Under criteria outlined in 36 CFR § 800 (Appendix A), the ACHP can also enter the Section 106 process when an undertaking:

- Presents important questions of policy or interpretation (*Id* at Para. (c)(2));
- Has the potential for presenting procedural problems (*Id* at Para (c)(3));
- Impacts the NHL (*Id* at (c)(4)); or
- Presents issues of concern to Native American tribes (*Id* at (c)(4)).

National Park Service. The NPS has no specific role as dictated by the regulations during the Section 106 review of NRHP-eligible properties. However, when the review process involves an NHL, the NPS has a more active role. NPS must be invited, as the representative of the Secretary of the Interior, to participate as a consulting party when it is determined that an undertaking will have an adverse effect on the USMA NHL (*Id* [36 CFR § 800.10(c)]).

In accordance with 36 CFR § 800.10(c), West Point notified the SOI through the Northeast Regional Office of the NPS of the 2016 OM&D PA, as it involves a National Historic Landmark (2016 OM&D PA). The NPS chose to participate in the consultation and has been invited to sign the current PA as a concurring party.

Native American Tribes. Native American Tribes (THPOs) invited to participate in Section 106 consultation must be consulted according to Presidential Memorandum, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, dated 29 April 1994. AR 200-1 requires the Garrison Commander to establish government-to-government relationships

with federally recognized Native American tribes and specifies that the Superintendent shall designate a coordinator for Native American affairs if significant Native American issues exist. In the past, West Point has consulted with the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; the Delaware Tribe of Indians; and the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians, all federally recognized Indian tribes (Tribes) with potential concerns for properties of traditional religious and cultural importance at West Point. These Tribes were invited to sign the 2016 OM&D PA as concurring parties. The consultation procedures between the USAG WP and the Stockbridge Munsee Community are governed by the 2014 Memorandum of Agreement between the United States Army Garrison (USAG WP) and the Stockbridge Munsee Community Regarding Consultation Procedures; it is therefore not part of, or superseded by the 2016 OD&M PA.

Interested Parties. West Point shall consult with local historical societies and preservation groups, the village of Highland Falls, and Orange and Putnam county governments (and others when West Point or the NYSHPO believe consultation is warranted) on issues regarding properties that are eligible or may be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Currently, these parties include: the Constitution Island Association; Scenic Hudson, Inc.; National Trust for Historic Preservation; Orange County Historical Society; Preservation League of New York State; Putnam County Historical Society; Hudson Highlands Land Trust; and Hudson River Keeper. The Army is the final decision maker regarding who to include, except where specifically designated in 36 CFR § 800.2(c).

All participants provided consulting party status are to be provided the ability to review all correspondence and reports, comment on agency determinations, and can be invited to be signatories to resolution-of-effect documents such as negotiated MOAs and PAs.

As noted earlier, public involvement, as part of the completion of NEPA and NHPA studies and documentation, is a well-developed process and has been demonstrated as a suitable approach for seeking public input in federally planned or supported projects. Public involvement is an integral and important component of NHPA consultation that should be evaluated and considered for all NHPA undertakings.

Implementation of Legal and Regulatory Requirements. This section presents procedural guidelines for meeting cultural resources management responsibilities at West Point. A plan to assist West Point's Cultural Resources Management program in supporting mission requirements over the five-year period of the ICRMP is outlined. Incorporated into the five-year plan is a discussion of policies, procedures, and key objectives for each of the program components listed below. Included within the Section 106 program component is a discussion of the roles and responsibilities of West Point staff, external coordination and consultation procedures, Section 106 schedule considerations, and actions exempted from further Section 106 coordination. A listing of SOPs and a discussion of their roles is also provided.

Components to the West Point cultural resources program include:

- Compliance with the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC § 431-433, 34 Statute 225)
- Compliance with Sections 106 (54 U.S.C. 306108) and 110 (54 U.S.C. 306101, 306102, 306107, 306113, and 306114) of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 2000 (54 USC § 300101 et seq., 36 CFR § 800)
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 USC 4321 et seq.) compliance
- Compliance with Executive Order (EO) 11593, Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Environment (13 May 1971) (36 FR 8921)

- Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974 (16 USC § 469-469c) compliance
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978, as amended (42 USC § 1996–1996a) compliance
- Compliance and enforcement of the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 (16 USC § 470aa–470ll)
- Compliance with Executive Order (EO) 13007, Indian Sacred Sites, (24 May 1996) (61 FR 104, p 26771 et seq.)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 (25 USC §3001 et seq., 43 CFR § 10) compliance
- Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area (HRVNHA) Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-333, Title IV, Sec. 902, *et seq.*) compliance
- Compliance with Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections (36 CFR § 79)
- Compliance with the Presidential Memorandum of 29 April 1994, Distribution of Eagle Feathers for Native American Religious Purposes.
- Compliance with the Presidential Memorandum of 29 April 1994, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments.
- A program for assessment of undertaking effects on visual and aesthetic resources.
- A program for historic research and studies.

Section 106 Compliance. Section 106 [54 U.S.C. 300108] of the NHPA ensures that cultural resources are properly considered in the planning stage of any federal agency activity. Under this law, West Point is required to consider the effects of undertakings on any properties eligible for inclusion in or listed in the NRHP during the planning stage and to provide the ACHP an opportunity to comment. At West Point, the Section 106 process is integrated with the NEPA review process when possible. Specifically, project review, project impact studies (EAs and EISs), as well as external coordination and consultation (i.e., NYSHPO, interested public, and NPS, and ACHP when required) and other activities related to NEPA and Section 106 compliance are coordinated simultaneously to reduce review time and costs. This approach has proven effective and beneficial.

Since 2014, the program's Section 106 coordination increased as more activities were managed to ensure an optimal level of compliance with federal legislation. At the same time, a number of routine activities determined not to have an effect on the facility's historic properties under the 2016 PA proceeded without the need for further external coordination. Numerous new procedures, cultural resources training sessions, and programs have been instituted and include the following:

- Specific consideration of potential impacts to historic properties as early as the inception and siting phase of major construction projects and building rehabilitation efforts. This has contributed to a significant reduction in “adverse effect” determinations;
- Historic preservation concerns integrated into scopes of work, design drawings, and specifications;
- Proactive Section 110 program that reduces the Section 106 burden by expanding the base of knowledge of facility cultural resources and their significance;
- Strong and positive working relationship with the SHPO;
- Involvement in the full range of maintenance and construction activities and CRM participation in Work Management Board Meetings;
- Implementation of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties to address four treatments: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. These Standards apply not only to historic buildings but also to a wide

variety of historic resource types eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This includes buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts.

- Adoption of the 2016 OM&D PA to reduce coordination for routine activities conducted in compliance with Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (63 FR 79 20496-20508), NPS bulletins or guidance documents, accepted SOPs, or where no historic features will be impacted;
- Utilization of standardized designs for facility infrastructure such as security devices, bollards, and lighting that is consistent with post aesthetics and sensitive to the historic character of the NHLD;
- Continued monitoring of construction projects, even after Section 106 coordination has occurred, to ensure that all NYSHPO stipulations are met and that no changes are made during construction that require additional coordination;
- Establishment of a salvage program and sample collection of historic materials;
- Promoting stewardship and conducting regular cultural resources training for West Point staff including, most importantly, DPW project managers, master planners, building commandants, Integrated Training Area Management, and other range staff;
- Utilization of new technologies, such as computer-generated models, to create graphic simulations to ascertain potential visual impacts of new construction within sensitive areas of West Point; and
- Utilization of GIS to locate and identify cultural resources at West Point prior to a planned activity.
- Adoption of the 2014 MOA Between the United States Army Garrison West Point (USAG WP) and the Stockbridge- Munsee Community Regarding Consultation Procedures, 2014.
- Improvements to internal review processes (Dig-Safes, DMOs, WMB).

As the Garrison Commander's designee, the CRM provides the day-to-day management of cultural resources, ensures that all installation activities are in compliance with applicable cultural resources requirements, oversees implementation of the ICRMP, consults with the NYSHPO (when required), and serves as coordinator of cultural resources management activities with organizational elements and tenant organizations.

Job order contracts (JOCs), major construction projects, estimating, and projects from other directorates are reviewed through environmental/cultural resources checklists designed to provide the CRM and other environmental staff with the information necessary to determine if resources may be impacted by the proposed activity (Appendix E). These checklists include the Environmental Preview Sheet (for JOC and estimate use), the Environmental Checklist (for use by other directorates), and the Submittal Package Checklist (required during the conceptual phase of major construction projects). If a project is determined to not qualify as a categorical exclusion, a Project Environmental Checklist is completed. This form includes fields for both cultural resources and visual/aesthetic consideration and is used to aid in the determination of environmental documentation, such as EAs, EISs, and Records of Environmental Consideration, that may be required. It should be noted that if a project on post does not comply with all applicable cultural resources laws and requirements, the CRM is obligated to notify the Garrison Commander, through DPW Management.

Section 106 Program and the 2016 OM&D PA. The NHPA is the principal authority used to protect historic properties. Under this law, West Point must determine the effect of its actions on cultural resources and take certain steps to ensure that these resources are located, identified, evaluated, and protected. Section 106 [54 U.S.C. 306108] compliance at West Point is guided by the 2016 OM&D PA, which establishes a review process that ensures that cultural resources are properly considered in the planning stage of any activity. West Point is required to consider the effects of

its undertakings on any properties eligible for inclusion, or listed, on the NRHP during the planning stage (see also 36 CFR Part 800 [Protection of Historic Properties]). Discussion of West Point's five-year plan for its Section 106 compliance program is outlined below.

West Point shall ensure that military and civilian undertakings within the academy, or where it is a proponent, will be assessed for impacts on known historic properties and the likelihood of identifying unknown NRHP-eligible and potentially-eligible resources. To avoid project delays, the West Point CRM must review all projects as early in the planning stages as possible. For rehabilitation and new construction projects, this equates to the concept design stage. CRM review is also required at the 35 percent, 65 percent, 100 percent project design levels, and when project designs are altered after the 100 percent design phase. For all other major projects or activities conducted within the NHL, CRM review must occur at the concept or scoping phase.

West Point shall use the process and documentation required for an EA/FONSI or an EIS/ROD (record of decision) to comply with Section 106 [36 CFR § 800.8(c)] whenever an undertaking requires that the NEPA process be conducted. If the NEPA process is not necessary, West Point will comply with Section 106 case-by-case compliance.

Any project that has the potential to effect NRHP-eligible or -listed properties (designated as contributing elements of the NHL or as individually-eligible properties), NOT covered under the list of excluded activities outlined in the 2016 OM&D PA (Volume Two, Appendix J), will be coordinated for review and comment with the NYSHPO. If the NHL is affected, West Point will also coordinate for review and comment with NPS. Project documentation will be forwarded to the ACHP for review and comment when:

- Issues cannot be resolved between the principal parties involved;
- there is no agreement between the NYSHPO and the Army as to the nature of the effect;
- the project impacts the NHL;
- the project presents issues of concern to Native American tribes; or
- the project presents important questions of policy or interpretation.

If changes are made to project plans after NYSHPO review and concurrence, additional coordination is required.

West Point adheres to the 2016 OM&D PA to implementation of this ICRMP (see Volume Two, Appendix J). The 2016 OM&D PA has established policies for the protection of historic properties at West Point and outlines activities that are excluded from further Section 106 consideration. West Point shall also maintain qualified staffing during the five-year period of the ICRMP. Staffing requirements must be fulfilled in order to ensure successful implementation of both the PA and ICRMP and compliance with Chapter 6, AR 200-1.

Effects to Historic Properties. Historic properties are impacted by project activities that result in:

- physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material reduction, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines;
- removal of the property from its historic location;
- change of the character of the property's use or physical features within the property's setting that contributes to its historic significance;

- introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

Section 106 Process. The following outlines the basic Section 106 process described in the 2016 OM&D PA (see Appendix J). Regulation time cycles are noted to provide project and program managers with an understanding of time requirements.

Step One: Determine if the activity is an undertaking that has the potential to affect cultural resources. The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall determine if the proposed activity is an undertaking as defined in 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(y). If the staff determines the project is not an undertaking the CRM shall document this determination for inclusion in the Annual Report, and West Point has no further obligations under the OM&D PA. If the staff determines the activity is an undertaking that has no potential to cause effects on historic properties as defined in 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(i), the CRM shall document this determination for inclusion in the Annual Report, and West Point has no further obligations under the OM&D PA. If the staff determines the activity is an undertaking listed in Appendix C of the 2016 OM&D PA that has limited potential to adversely affect historic properties, the CRM shall document this determination for inclusion in the Annual Report, and West Point has no further obligations under the OM&D PA. If the staff determines the activity is an undertaking that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties as defined in 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(i) and that is not listed in Appendix C of the 2016 OM&D PA, the staff shall continue to Step Two of the Section 106 Review Process.

Step Two: Determine the area of potential effect of the undertaking and identify historic properties that it may affect. The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff will determine and document the undertaking's area of potential effect (APE), taking into account direct, indirect, and cumulative effects. The staff will also determine whether the undertaking APE has been subjected to cultural resources investigation. If the APE has been investigated and no historic properties are present, the staff shall document this determination of "No Historic Properties Affected" for inclusion in the Annual Report; and West Point has no further obligations under the OM&D PA.

If all or a portion of the APE has not been surveyed for cultural resources, West Point will ensure that adequate investigation is completed by professionals meeting the qualifications described by the Secretary of the Interior (48 FR 44738-44739) as appropriate to the kinds of historic properties likely to be within the APE.

If an historic property is present in the undertaking's APE, the staff shall continue to Step Three of the Section 106 Review Process.

Step Three: Determine if historic properties in the undertaking APE are listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. If the NYSHPO and / or the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff have previously determined historic properties in the undertaking APE have are eligible for listing in the NRHP, or if historic

properties in the APE are already listed in the NRHP, the staff shall continue to Step Four of the Section 106 Review Process.

If there are properties requiring NRHP evaluation in the APE, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff will evaluate the property for eligibility to the NRHP and will forward documentation supporting the evaluations to SHPO for review and concurrence. The SHPO shall be afforded 30 calendar days to respond to the West Point's determinations of eligibility. The NYSHPO may request additional information and, upon receipt of supplemental information, will have another 30-day review period. Other consulting parties should be allotted this 30-day review period for comment. All correspondences to consulting parties should note this timeframe for response.

If West Point and the SHPO agree that the properties in the APE are not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP the staff shall document this determination of "No Historic Properties Affected" for inclusion in the Annual Report; and West Point has no further obligations under the OM&D PA. If West Point and the SHPO agree that properties in the APE are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall continue to Step Four of the Section 106 Review Process. If the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff and the SHPO do not agree on determinations of eligibility, West Point Cultural Resources Program staff will either resolve the disagreement through further consultation with SHPO or will consult the Keeper of the National Register pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 63.

Step Four: Evaluate the effects of the undertaking. The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall assess the effects of the proposed undertaking, to include direct, indirect, and cumulative effects, on historic properties using the criteria of adverse effects (36 C.F.R. § 800.5(a)(1)) and will make one of the following determinations:

"No Effect to Historic Properties": if it is determined that historic properties present in the APE will not be affected by the undertaking, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall document this determination for those undertakings for inclusions in the Annual Report and West Point has no further obligations under the OM&D PA;

"No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties": if it is determined that historic properties present in the APE will not be adversely affected by the undertaking, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall document this determination for those undertakings for inclusions in the Annual Report and West Point has no further obligations under the OM&D PA; or

"Adverse Effect to Historic Properties": if it is determined that historic properties present in the APE will be adversely affected by the undertaking, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall continue to Step Five of the Section 106 Review Process.

Step Five: Notify SHPO, THPOs, Consulting Parties, and the public of undertaking adverse effects. If the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff determines that the undertaking will have adverse effects on identified historic properties, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff will notify the SHPO using the following process:

a) The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall prepare a notification package for the SHPO that includes a description of the undertaking, an illustration of the APE, a list of identified historic properties within the APE, and the justification for the finding of adverse effects.

b) The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall send the notification package via the SHPO's Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS). Upon receipt of the notification package, the SHPO has 30 calendar days to provide a written response to the West Point CRM. If the SHPO does not respond within 30 days, then West Point will presume SHPO's concurrence with the finding of adverse effects and continue on in the next part of Step Five of the Project Review process.

c) If the SHPO does not concur with the finding of adverse effects, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall consult with the SHPO for no more than 15 calendar days, or other time period as agreed to between SHPO and the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff, upon receipt of SHPO notification of non-concurrence to attempt to resolve concerns as identified by the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff, upon receipt of SHPO notification of non-concurrence to attempt to resolve concerns as identified by the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff.

If at the end of the 15 calendar days, or other agreed-upon specified time, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff changes the finding to no adverse effects, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall document this SHPO concurrence for inclusion in the Annual Report. West Point has no further obligations under the OM&D PA. If at the end of the 15 calendar days, or other agreed-upon specified time, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff maintains the finding of adverse effects, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall continue on in the next part of Step Five of the Project Review process.

d) If the SHPO concurs with the finding of adverse effects, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff will continue on in the next part of Step Five of the Project Review process.

The West Point CRM shall notify interested Tribes, other Consulting Parties, and the public, within 10 calendar days of receiving the SHPO's concurrence of an adverse effect finding for an undertaking using the following process:

a) The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff will prepare a notification package including a description of the undertaking, an illustration of the APE, a list of identified historic properties within the APE, the explanation for the finding of adverse effects, steps taken or considered by West Point to avoid or minimize the adverse effects, any SHPO comments received by West Point regarding the undertaking, an invitation to participate in a consultation to resolve adverse effects, and the proposed date for a Consulting Parties meeting.

b) The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff will send the notification package in hard copy to the Tribes and other Consulting Parties.

The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the effect determination; however, if they wish West Point to consider their comments regarding the effect determination, Tribes should submit comments in writing within 30 calendar days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the West Point CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for comments. West Point shall take any tribal comments received into consideration before concluding the consultation and will notify the SHPO of any tribal concerns and the West Point response to those concerns.

Consulting Parties are under no obligation to provide comments on the effect determination; however, if they wish West Point to consider their comments regarding the effect

determination, Consulting Parties should submit comments in writing within 30 calendar days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the West Point CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Consulting Parties for comments and if they wish to participate in the resolution of adverse effects. West Point shall take any comments received into consideration before concluding the consultation and will notify the SHPO of any concerns and the West Point response to those concerns.

c) The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall post a notice of the adverse effects finding on the official West Point website to include a description of the undertaking, a list of identified historic properties, the explanation for the finding of adverse effects, steps taken or considered by West Point to avoid or minimize the adverse effects, any SHPO comments received by West Point regarding the undertaking, and an invitation to provide written comment within 30 calendar days of posting to the West Point CRM.

Step Six: Resolution of Undertaking Adverse Effects. If through consultation with the SHPO, Tribes, and other Consulting Parties the undertaking avoids the adverse effects, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff will document the alternatives utilized to reduce the effects of the undertaking to a no adverse effects finding and include them in the Annual Report. West Point has no further obligations under the OM&D PA.

If through consultation with the SHPO, Tribes, and other Consulting Parties the adverse effects are mitigated, the measures agreed to can be specified in a letter agreement referencing the administrative stipulations in the OM&D PA and signed by the Director of Public Works as the Commander's designee, SHPO, and any other party that may have a responsibility outlined in the letter agreement (see 2016 OM&D PA, Appendix D for a sample letter agreement). The letter agreement will be included in the Annual Report.

If through consultation with the SHPO, Tribes, and other Consulting Parties the adverse effects are minimized or mitigated, West Point shall determine which treatment measures in Appendix E of the OM&D PA are appropriate, and specify those treatment measures in a Memorandum of Agreement in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(c) and filed with the ACHP upon execution. Mitigation required by an MOA may be time consuming and NEPA compliance timelines should also be considered. The execution of the MOA evidences West Point's compliance with Section 106.

The ACHP will only participate in the resolution of adverse effects for individual undertakings if a written request is received from West Point or the SHPO. The ACHP shall transmit its comments within 45 days of receipt of the request for comment. If the Army terminates consultation, it shall notify the other consulting parties and provide written reasons for termination. All consulting parties and the public may provide their views within the 45-day ACHP comment time period. Following receipt of comments, the Garrison Commander or other major Army official must review the comments and prepare a summary of the decision that contains the rationale for the decision and evidence of consideration of the ACHP comments, and provide it to the ACHP and consulting parties prior to approval of the undertaking. Such an eventuality will result in significant and lengthy schedule impacts. Following the release of the summary, the Section 106 process is complete.

USAGWP Undertakings Not Requiring Coordination with the NYSHPO under the 2016 OM&D PA. Appendix C of the 2016 OM&D PA provides a list of activities that have limited potential to adversely affect historic properties and are exempted from coordination.

Section 106 Review Periods and Other Schedule Considerations. The following is the typical schedule for case-by-case Section 106 compliance. It should be noted that West Point is not required to contact the NYSHPO when there are no historic properties in the APE of an undertaking or if no historic properties will be affected by the undertaking as outlined in the 2016 OM&D PA. However, according to the stipulations of the OM&D PA (Appendix J), this allowance only applies if West Point maintains a qualified CRM. If no CRM is in place, this and other allowances may not be employed and case-by-case Section 106 coordination is required.

Requirements for scheduling coordination of projects through Section 106 review vary greatly and depend upon a number of factors that may affect a schedule including, but not limited, to the following:

1. Scope of the proposed action;
2. Level of cultural resources information within the area of potential effects (APE) (e.g., Are cultural resources studies required? Has the APE already been surveyed for cultural resources?);
3. Presence of identified NRHP-eligible or listed cultural resources within the APE;
4. Severity of the impact of the proposed action (e.g., demolition, mothballing);
5. Potential impact to historic district (direct or indirect);
6. Types of treatment or mitigation options;
7. Success of internal and external coordination;
8. Sensitivity of the resources (e.g., Are resources of Native American interest involved?); and
9. Preparation of agreement documents (if required).

Consequently, coordination with the CRM early in the project planning stages is critical to avoiding project delays.

Standard Operating Procedures. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are designed to provide guidance for West Point personnel in responding to actions and situations involving cultural resources. The SOPs have been prepared to assist West Point in complying with applicable state and federal laws, regulations, and guidelines pertaining to cultural resources management. - Additional SOPs may be added as required/needed in future updates, examples include but are not limited to: Archeological Surveys, Curation Guidelines, Site Testing and Evaluation, Internal Project Reviews, Historic Cemeteries, Safety, etc. The SOPs are to be available and familiar to on-site supervisory personnel involved in any undertaking or day-to-day operation at West Point. They describe actions to be taken during projects or day-to-day operations: in the event that archaeological materials or human remains are inadvertently discovered or damaged; or that damage or vandalism to archaeological materials are noted.

The following SOPs, included in Appendix I, establish a step-by-step process for complying with federal preservation legislation.

- SOP #1: Response to ARPA Violation
- SOP #2: Procedures for Discoveries of Human Remains
- SOP #3: Discovery of Artifacts

Failure To Comply with Cultural Resources Program Requirements. Military personnel make daily decisions that may enhance, jeopardize, or destroy important historic and archaeological resources. The United States Congress and the President of the United States have sent a clear

message by enacting numerous federal laws and regulations designed to protect resources significant to our nation's heritage. It should be noted that these resources are not owned by the federal agency entrusted with their management, they are property of the American people. Destruction of a National Register-listed or eligible resource not only results in a loss of a physical property but an opportunity for future generations to understand and honor their past. Consequently, when such an event occurs, there are penalties that may be incurred by a federal agency that neglects to follow federal preservation legislation, as described below.

It is a violation of federal law, specifically the NHPA of 1966 (54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.), for the U.S. Army or any federal agency to begin construction on any project that may affect a historic building, archaeological site, or other type of historic property before receiving NYSHPO review comments. Consequently, failure to coordinate with the CRM and to undergo the proper Section 106 procedure may result in litigation against the Garrison Commander, the Department of the Army and the DoD. Litigation has the potential to create costly construction delays and a negative perception of the installation, and engender animosity between West Point and its neighbors. Failure to adhere to NHPA can also result in foreclosure. As defined in 36 CFR § 800, "foreclosure" means an action taken by a federal agency official that effectively precludes the ACHP from providing comments that the agency official can meaningfully consider prior to approving a project that may impact historic properties. If foreclosure occurs, the ACHP notifies the head of the Army, the Army Federal Preservation Officer (FPO), and interested parties/public that it has made a foreclosure determination. Furthermore, it is a violation of Executive Order 12731, "Principles of Ethical Conduct for Government Officers and Employees" for a government employee to disobey the laws of the United States or its Constitution.

Army Alternate Procedures. The publishing of the revised Section 106 regulations (effective January 11, 2001) caused the DA to take a new approach by proposing Army Alternate Procedures (AAP) to 36 CFR Part 800. Although the AAP was intended to improve compliance process efficiency and reduce adverse mission impacts, installation commanders were specifically permitted to exercise their discretionary authority to choose to operate under either the AAP or the current regulations [36 CFR Part 800]. When the AAP were released, the West Point Garrison Commander, DPW Management and the West Point CRM reviewed them, and determined that because of the national significance of the West Point NHL district, that it would not be appropriate to utilize experimental, unproven procedures for the protection of West Point's nationally and internationally-significant historic properties, and that West Point would not implement the AAP. The NYSHPO was invited an opportunity to comment upon this decision, and formally concurred. Accordingly, the AAP are not implemented at West Point.

Section 110 Compliance. As noted in Section 1.3 of this document, Section 110 of NHPA requires federal agencies to assume responsibility for the protection and preservation of historic properties that are owned or controlled by the agency. The term "preservation," as defined in NHPA, includes management, rehabilitation, restoration, documentation, and recordation activities. Section 110 specifically dictates that each federal agency must utilize, to the maximum extent possible, historic buildings/structures that are available; locate, inventory, and evaluate all cultural resources that appear to qualify for inclusion in the National Register; and ensure that no potential National Register-eligible historic property is inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, substantially altered, or allowed to deteriorate. Consequently, there is a two-fold approach to Section 110 compliance: (1) management and protection of existing historic properties and (2) identification, assessment, and documentation of all potential National Register-eligible historic properties.

Cultural Resources Site Monitoring. Regular monitoring of West Point historic properties, particularly the Revolutionary War military fortifications, need to be performed on a monthly basis.

A Cultural Resources Site Monitoring Form was developed in 2001. During the development of the *Stabilization and Preservation of Department Of Defense Owned Military Fortifications* (Washington, D.C.: Department of Defense Legacy Resources Management Project 05-239, March 2006) the West Point Cultural Resources Management Office prepared a simple inspection checklist that should be used to conduct a monthly assessment of military fortifications. Photographs should be taken and drawings made as appropriate, and a simple inspection assessment should be completed on-site and maintained in a binder for each historic property, so that changes over time can be identified. A copy of this form and an example of an inspection performed using it, are provided in Appendix E.

Archaeological Resources Management. As noted above, the West Point Sections 106 and 110 programs trigger the need for identification, assessment, and management of the facility's archaeological properties. These properties reflect occupation/use ranging from the precontact period to historic-era Revolutionary War, early settlement, early industrial, and early academy time periods. Archaeological investigations are conducted to support various Range Control, DPW, and DMI projects. These studies are most commonly performed by professionally qualified contractors whose work is directly supervised by the West Point CRM.

Of West Point's 16,085 acres, approximately 9,000 acres require inventory. At the end of the 2018 field season, approximately 7,000 acres (roughly 50 percent) of the facility will have been surveyed. All sites are recorded on New York State site forms (see Appendix E for sample forms), and site locations are recorded using GPS. Once identified, recorded archaeological sites are added to the Cultural Resources Management Office's inventory and GIS catalog. All archaeological sites are treated as NRHP-eligible and protected until a formal determination of eligibility is made.

Since 2006, West Point has been annually conducting cultural resources surveys of substantial acreage of the West Point Reservation. Although portions of the reservation remain un-surveyed, the continuation of this annual survey effort will over a period of years result in accurate surveys being performed for the entirety of West Point.

As part of West Point's ongoing efforts to identify archaeological sites, historic landscape features, rock inscriptions, and other types of resources, the Cultural Resources Management Office makes use of GIS (Geographic Information Systems), which integrate historic and modern maps to locate potential historic properties. This procedure involves overlaying historic maps with known sites/buildings/features (such as Fort Clinton) with modern maps with the same known point(s). For example, by overlaying geo-referencing a historic map depicting the location of a demolished building and tying it to with a modern map through a common extant building or site feature, data concerning the potential location of buried foundations and features associated with the now-demolished building can be obtained. This approach can also aid in the identification and restoration of lost landscape elements such as those associated with the Olmsted Plan; assist in the documentation of the academy's evolution over time; and serve as an academic tool for studying Revolutionary War defenses.

The DPW GIS Office has established an effective layer of historic maps that is routinely used to assist with planning. Eventually, the Cultural Resources Management Office intends to have a decade-by-decade series of West Point maps beginning with the 1770s.

If an archaeological site is disturbed either intentionally or unintentionally, the potential data from the site may be lost or greatly diminished. ARPA makes it a felony for persons to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise deface any archaeological or paleontological resource located on

federal lands. Archaeological investigations, other than those accomplished as part of the installation's archaeological resources management responsibilities, on military-controlled lands require a federal permit issued by the federal land manager. It should be noted that the CRM, under ARPA and Section 304 of NHPA, may withhold any information pertaining to the locations of archaeological sites if disclosing such information would put the resource at risk. Consequently, archaeological site locations at West Point are not released in public documents.

Artifact Curation—36 CFR § 79 Compliance. Maps, records, notes, labeled artifacts, photographs, and reports associated with archaeological inventory, survey, and excavation projects are to be curated in a federally approved institution per 36 CFR § 79. Curation ensures that records and materials are preserved and made available to researchers in the future.

Native American Consultation. The NHPA, ARPA, NEPA, and EO 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites) all contain Native American consultation requirements. Section 106 of NHPA coordination requires that a federal agency, when potentially impacting or having an impact on NRHP-eligible/listed historic properties, must consult with other federal, state, and local agencies, as well as federally recognized Native American tribal groups. Under ARPA permit-granting regulations, Native American tribes must be notified of potential impacts that may affect properties holding significance for them. NEPA requirements dictate that EAs and EISs be made available to the public for comment on potential impacts to environmental and cultural resources. EO 13007, which allows Native American tribes the religious use of and access to sacred sites, directs agencies to implement or propose procedures to facilitate consultation with appropriate Native American tribes and religious leaders to expeditiously resolve disputes relating to agency action on federal lands that may adversely affect access to, ceremonial use of, or the physical integrity of sacred sites. Consultation requirements also apply under NAGPRA if Native American human remains and associated funerary objects are uncovered in an archaeological excavation at West Point.

Consultation between and tribes having an interest in West Point activities and cultural properties began in 2005. Consultation with the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians is guided by a 2014 Memorandum of Agreement with that nation.

West Point recognizes that consultation with Native American tribes is required under multiple legislative acts and necessitates a fundamental knowledge of tribal interest and protocol, and an ability, or willingness, to conduct consultations on a government-to-government basis. West Point also recognizes that Native American tribes possess a unique experience in both written and oral history to identify and evaluate historic properties of religious and cultural significance.

Architectural Resources Management. Historic architectural properties require special treatment and protection during ongoing use, routine maintenance, and repair. These activities must be structured so as not to alter or change the historic character of the building or its setting and, to the greatest extent possible, should seek to preserve the integrity of the property. The preservation and protection of architectural resources is particularly challenging at West Point, with its large number of historic buildings, many of which are NHLD-contributing and / or individually significant. Their NHL status and maintenance requirements can be overwhelming from the Sections 106 and 110 compliance perspectives. As discussed in previous sections, the Cultural Resources Management Office now participates in project review at the scoping stage for many activities including large maintenance and repair initiatives and new construction. This allows the CRM to assist the project's proponents in developing scopes of work that avoid impacts to historic architectural properties and, in some cases, avoid further Section 106 consideration under the 2016 OM&D PA. All work orders continue to be reviewed by the Cultural Resources

Management Office. When determined to be required, consultation with the NYSHPO is also initiated as early as possible.

Inspections, repairs, and preventative maintenance are guided by general guidelines, such as the Secretary of the Interior's standards for historic preservation projects [36 CFR § 67] and NPS Preservation Briefs

As required by Section 110 of the NHPA, West Point shall utilize, to the maximum extent possible, historic buildings/structures that are available, and ensure that no potentially National Register-eligible historic property is inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, substantially altered, or allowed to deteriorate beyond economical repair. The CRM is responsible for monitoring the condition of historic properties. Inspections, repairs, and preventative maintenance are guided by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties [36 CFR § 68] and NPS Preservation Briefs.

Aesthetic Resources. Aesthetic resources consist of natural and man-made landscape features that appear indigenous to the area and give a particular environment its visual characteristics. Over the 200-year history of West Point development, a careful balance has been maintained between the man-made and natural environment. The natural environment is characterized by scenic views of the Hudson River, pockets of forested areas, and the rocky and hilly topography of the Highlands. Set within this backdrop is West Point, the built environment of which ranges from Revolutionary War-era reconstructed fortifications, historic buildings, and structures representing each phase of the academy's development to new construction. There are also many designed landscape components (e.g., parade grounds, athletic fields, and gardens), monuments, bridges, and dams. Collectively, this setting is of national importance, as recognized by the National Historic Landmark District designation of over 2,000 acres that include the academy's core. It also part of the West Point sense of tradition, character, and identity.

Historic landscapes at West Point include but may not be limited to vistas and views of the Hudson River, athletic fields and parade grounds, the Plain, West Point Cemetery, Flirtation Walk, Kosciuszko's Garden, and Superintendent's Garden. These features are key contributing elements of the NHL and, like historic buildings and structures, can be impacted or lost through inappropriate maintenance, removal, or additions such as new construction. West Point shall continue to be sensitive to these resources and consider potential impacts of facility activities on them. The HLMP developed by Loechl et al. (2001) is a guide to the restoration and protection of these significant features of West Point's historic environment, including the overall parent landscape, featured landscapes (such as those listed above), and housing area landscapes (i.e., Professor's Row Housing Area, Thayer/Wilson Housing Area, Lee Housing Area, and Lusk Housing Area).

The CRM's utilization of standardized designs and materials for facility infrastructure elements has greatly reduced related Section 106 coordination and has resulted in the creation of an aesthetically pleasing environment that is in harmony with the historic character of the post. Substitutions to approved designs or materials, however, necessitate additional coordination and consultation under Section 106. Consequently, the Cultural Resources Management Office strongly recommends application of a standardized approach to project design. Such policies should be included as part of any revision of the Installation Design Guide (IDG).

Disposal of Property. The disposal or leasing of any historic property to a non-federal entity constitutes an undertaking. Any transfer of federal property without legally enforceable restrictions that guarantee its long-term preservation constitutes an adverse effect (36 CFR 800.5). It is the

responsibility of the specific project manager or the West Point Real Property Officer to notify the CRM that a historic or potentially historic property will be excessed. Frequently, such notification arrives late in the excessing process, resulting in belated awareness that the Section 106 proof of consultation is not in a real estate or environmental package. Coordination and consultation must be initiated as early as possible.

Disposal of federal property frequently operates within a short timeframe in which the following actions must take place:

- Determination of the presence or absence of historic properties;
- Determination of effect; and
- Development of a mitigation plan (preservation, covenant restrictions, alternative uses, data recovery), if necessary.

These actions are addressed through the Section 106 process. If Native American human remains, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are present, NAGPRA also would be applicable. It is especially important to remember that public consultation must occur throughout the process. Excessing or leasing federal property and removing it out of federal control requires compliance under NEPA.

The excessing or leasing of federal property to another federal agency involves no impact to historic properties, for such properties merely become the responsibility of the new federal manager under NHPA. If a property is leased to another federal agency at West Point, then West Point still maintains responsibility for compliance activities related to that property.

National Register of Historic Places Nominations. The Army will prepare NRHP nominations for eligible properties at West Point only when those properties will be actively managed by the installation as a site of interest open to the general public as set forth in the interim “Headquarters Department of the Army Policy on Nomination of Historic Properties” dated 25 July 1997; or if properties are transferred outside of federal agency control. These nominations will be developed in consultation with the NYSHPO and, as necessary, with NPS National Historic Landmark or National Register staff.

INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

2024-2028

**UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
WEST POINT, NEW YORK**

Volume Two: Appendices



2022

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Volume Two: Appendices

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Appendix A

West Point Historic Context

This appendix provides a description of USMA's physical environment and a historic context. The context is divided into pre-European-contact-period (precontact-period) Native American cultural history and historic (post-Euro-American contact) era subsections that include overviews of the historic pre-installation and installation history. Included in the installation history is a discussion of the development of USMA, its built environment, and historic landscape. This information is presented to provide baseline information necessary to understand the connection between the cultural resources of USMA and the history of West Point, and through it, the United States.

Description of USMA. The United States Military Academy, founded in 1802, is the oldest regularly garrisoned military post in the United States. USMA lies in New York state, in an area near a narrow bend in the Hudson River historically referred to as "West Point" in a subregion called the "Hudson Highlands." The Highlands, a 15-mile stretch of the Hudson that extends north from Peekskill Bay (located 50 miles north of New York City) to Newburgh, is defined by the striking contrast of hills on both sides of the river which rise to 1,000 feet.¹ Today, the facility encompasses 16,000 acres situated in Orange and Putnam counties.

The Main Post is located within the area bounded by the Hudson River on the east, New York State Route 218 on the north, U.S. Route 9 West (9W) on the west, and Highland Falls Village to the south. This area is highly developed and contains the majority of USMA's buildings and structures, including academic, administrative, recreational, facility support, and residential facilities. A population of 8,500 military and civilian residents (including dependents) resides on the installation. Of these, 4,400 are members of the academy's Corps of Cadets. The daily workforce that supports facility activities numbers approximately 4,200.²

Military training is conducted at 47 training areas, 10 ranges, one artillery firing point, and three mortar firing points within a 14,000-acre area located to the west of the Main Post.³ The majority of the ranges direct weaponry into 2,000 acres of designated permanent impact/dud danger areas. There are two summer training camps, Camp Buckner and Camp Natural Bridge, currently located on USMA property. Camp Buckner is on Popolopen Lake and Camp Natural Bridge is less than 0.5 mile away. The camps are used as administrative offices, summer housing for cadets, and summer housing for support/training personnel.

USMA also includes property once associated with Lady Cliff Academy, to the south of the USMA main entrance. Constitution Island, east of the Main Post across the Hudson River, is part of USMA and is a National Register-listed property. The island was the site of the unfinished Fort Constitution, which was occupied by British troops for 20 days during the Revolutionary War. From 1778 until 1783, the island and the forts at West Point became one of the main fortifications of the Hudson River. The USMA has maintained the grounds and the Warner house (home of nineteenth-century writers Susan and Anna Warner) since 1916. The Constitution Island

¹ F.F. Dunwell, *The Hudson River Highlands* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1991), xiv.

² D.R. Cubbison, "West Point Cultural Resources Management Program Briefing" (West Point, New York: Directorate of Housing and Public Works, United States Military Academy, Oct. 31, 2005).

³ United States Military Academy, *Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan: 1998 Through 2002*. Draft Final (Fairfax, Virginia: Tetra Tech, September 1997).

Association (CIA), a private “friends” organization, has assisted with the interpretation and educational activities at Constitution Island. Further information on Constitution Island can be found on the CIA website (www.constitutionisland.org).

Environmental Overview. The Hudson Valley province and Hudson Highland subregion, in which USMA is located, is characterized by an irregular topography created by alternating valley floors and ridges that range from 200 to 1,400 feet (60.96 to 426.7 meters [m]) above mean sea level (amsl). At the Main Post, the surface elevation is approximately 160 feet (48.77 m) amsl. The geology of the province is characterized by ancient bedrock layers that have been deformed by the Greenville Orogeny tectonic geologic event.⁴ The Hudson Highland subregion is characterized by folded layers of Precambrian, Cambrian, and Ordovician granites and gneiss, as well as basalt dikes and spills.⁵ Transecting the subregion is the Reading Prong, a major tectonic fold oriented northeast-southwest stretching from northeastern Pennsylvania to northwestern Connecticut. The Hudson River has formed a 0.25–0.50-mile-wide gorge through the Hudson Highlands subregion.

The Hudson valley was carved into the northeast-southwest-oriented slopes of the Reading Prong by the Laurentian ice sheet, which covered the region during four different periods of glaciation. The last, the Wisconsin glaciation, ended approximately 12,500 years ago.⁶ The weight of the glacier depressed the Niagara area in the present-day eastern Great Lakes region some 150 feet (45.72 m) lower than its present elevation. As a result, Lake Erie drained through the Niagara Peninsula into Lake Ontario, and with the St. Lawrence valley still blocked by the glacier, drainage was forced to the Atlantic through the Mohawk and Hudson valleys. Today, the Hudson River valley is filled with several meters of sediment from this event.⁷

Silurian-aged limestone, shale, and sandstone, along with Devonian-aged conglomerates and sandstones, occur across the low-lying ridges and valleys of the USMA region. The availability of igneous and metamorphic rocks, including gneiss, quartz, quartzite, slate, and greywacke, along with naturally occurring cherts, was important for the precontact-period manufacture of stone tools.⁸ Historically, outcrops of granite at Storm King Mountain and atop Crow’s Nest were an important source of building materials used in the construction of many of the buildings at West Point.⁹

The primary drainage areas in the region are the Woodbury and Moodna creeks. These creeks join approximately 4 miles (6.437 kilometers) west of USMA and empty as Moodna Creek into the

⁴ Y.W. Isachsen, et al., eds., *Geology of New York: A Simplified Account* (Albany, New York: New York State Museum, 1991).

⁵ W.J. Miller, *The Geological History of New York State. Bulletin 168* (Albany, New York: New York State Museum).

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ P.E. Calkin and B.H. Feenstra, “Evolution of the Erie Basin Great Lakes,” in *Quaternary Evolution of the Great Lakes*, P.F. Karrow and P.E. Calkin, eds., (Special Paper 30, Geological Association of Canada, 1985), 149-170; J.P. Coakley and C.F.M. Lewis, “Post-Glacial Lake Levels in the Erie Basin,” in *Quaternary Evolution of the Great Lakes*, P.F. Karrow and P.E. Calkin, eds., (Special Paper 30, Geological Association of Canada, 1985), 195-212; J.L. Forsyth, “Late Glacial and Post-Glacial History of Western Lake Erie,” *The Compass of Sigma Gamma Epsilon* 51 (1973):6-26; J.L. Hough, *Geology of the Great Lakes* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press), 1958; P.F. Karrow and B.G. Warner, “The Geological and Biological Environment for Human Occupation in Southern Ontario,” in *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario*, C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris, eds., (London: Occasional Publications of the London Chapter, OAS, No. 5, 1990), 5-35; C.F.M. Lewis, “Late Quaternary History of Lake Levels in the Huron and Erie Basins,” in *Proceedings of the 12th Conference on Great Lakes Research* (International Association for Great Lakes Research, 1969), 250-270.

⁸ R.E. Funk, “Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory,” *Science Service Memoir* 22 (Albany, New York: New York State Museum, 1976), 6.

⁹ S. Glover and D. Doucette, *Cultural Resources Investigation, Stony Lonesome II Housing Facility, U.S. Military Academy, West Point*. Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., (submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, 1991).

Hudson River 3 miles north of USMA.¹⁰ Naturally-occurring bodies of water at USMA include Round Pond, Cranberry Pond, Long Pond, and Bull Pond. Several man-made lakes and ponds—Stilwell Lake, Popolopen Lake, Dassori Pond, Delafield Pond, and Lusk Reservoir—are also present. Popolopen Lake originally consisted of two water basins that were drained into the Hudson River by Popolopen Brook.

Precontact period Resources Exploration. The Hudson Highlands region has been occupied or used by mankind since the retreat of the Laurentide ice sheet some 12,000 years ago. Given the rugged nature of the Highlands and the narrow channel of the Hudson River in the immediate vicinity of USMA, the valley was probably not a primary habitation area until the melt flow had decreased significantly. The precontact period of this region of New York is conventionally divided into the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Protohistoric/Contact cultural periods. These periods are further divided into traditions, and phases based upon distinguishing cultural, technological, or economic changes (Table 2-1).

Paleo-Indian Period (10,500–8000 B.C.). The term “Paleo-Indian” has been used since the 1930s to describe the earliest known inhabitants of North America. Paleo-Indian populations occupied the Hudson River valley at the end of the Pleistocene following retreat of the Laurentide ice sheet. By 10,500 B.C., the Holocene environment in the Northeast consisted of a tundra or park tundra environment that, between about 9000 and 8000 B.C., developed into a mosaic of spruce parkland and pine forests.¹¹ In the USMA region, the very low distribution of known Paleo-Indian sites is considered to reflect low population densities. Paleo-Indian peoples were highly mobile hunter-gatherers who appear to have specialized in hunting large game such as caribou and the now-extinct mastodon.¹² Subsistence patterns are now known to have encompassed the hunting of a variety of smaller game, fishing, and exploitation of available plant foods.¹³ Distinctive fluted projectile points, typically manufactured from high-quality cryptocrystalline stone materials such as jasper and chert are characteristic of Paleo-Indian peoples.

Paleo-Indian sites in this region have been classified as either camps or quarry workshops, although many “sites” consist merely of isolated fluted point finds.¹⁴ There are no known Paleo-Indian sites within USMA itself, although one of nine fluted points recovered by Ritchie in Orange County was discovered on or near USMA.¹⁵ Known Paleo-Indian sites in the lower Hudson valley region include Dutchess Quarry Caves No. 1 and No. 8 near Florida, West Athens Hill in Athens, Kings Road in Coxsackie, and Twin Fields in Dwaarskill.¹⁶ The locations of these sites suggest a preference for high, well-drained ground near streams or wetlands offering vantage points for observing game, and rockshelters near lithic source areas.

¹⁰ D.S. Olsson, *Soil Survey of Orange County, New York* (United States Department of Agriculture, NRCS in cooperation with Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, 1981), 2.

¹¹ R.E. Funk, “Early Cultures in the Hudson Drainage Basin,” in *Amerinds and Their Paleoenvironments in Northeastern North America*, W.S. Newman and B. Alawen, eds., (Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, No. 288, 1977), 316-332; R.E. Funk, D.W. Fisher, and E.M. Reilly, Jr., “Caribou and Paleo-Indian in New York State: A Presumed Association,” *American Journal of Science* 268 (1970), 181-186.

¹² Funk, “Recent Contributions.”

¹³ C. McNett, ed., *Shawnee-Minisink: A Paleoindian-Early Archaic Site in the Upper Delaware Valley of Pennsylvania* (New York: Academic Press, 1985); G.P. Nicholas, “A Model for the Early Postglacial Settlement of the Central Merrimack River Basin, New Hampshire,” *Man in the Northeast* 25 (1983), 43-63; G.P. Nicholas, “Rethinking the Early Archaic,” *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 15 (1987), 99-124.

¹⁴ W.A. Ritchie and R.E. Funk, “Aboriginal Settlement Patterns of the Northeast” *Science Service Memoir* 20 (Albany, New York: New York State Museum, 1973), 333.

¹⁵ W.A. Ritchie, *The Archaeology of Martha's Vineyard* (Garden City, New York: Natural History Press, 1969).

¹⁶ Funk, “Recent Contributions;” B. Salwen, “Post-Glacial Environments and Cultural Change in the Hudson River Basin,” *Man in the Northeast* 10 (1975), 43-70.

Table A-1
Precontact Period Cultural Chronology of the Northeast

Cultural Period	Approximate Dates
Paleo-Indian	10,500–8000 B.C.
Archaic	8000–1000 B.C.
- Early Archaic	8000–6000 B.C.
- Middle Archaic	6000–4000 B.C.
- Late Archaic	4000–1000 B.C.
Terminal Archaic	1700–700 B.C.
Woodland	1000 B.C.–A.D. 1600
- Early Woodland	1000 B.C.–300 B.C.
- Middle Woodland	300 B.C.–A.D. 1000
- Late Woodland	A.D. 1000–1600
Contact	A.D. 1600–1660

The end of the Paleo-Indian period is still poorly understood, and some researchers believe that the demise of the culture may have been caused by rapidly changing forest environments leaving no clear descendant cultures.¹⁷ Others, however, view early Holocene settlement patterns as locally stable with cultural continuity from the Paleo-Indian period to well into the Early Archaic.¹⁸

Archaic Period (8000–1000 B.C.). The term “Archaic” was first used in North American archaeology by Ritchie, who described a culture in the New York region that had not developed ceramic technology and was dependent on hunting, gathering, and fishing.¹⁹ Environmental changes associated with the end of the Pleistocene included climatic warming, a shift to a more closed forest with a greater abundance of northern hardwood species, the extinction of Pleistocene animal species and extirpation of other species, and a rise in sea level.²⁰ The subsistence and technology changes that occurred in response to these environmental shifts are reflected in new technologies and tool types that define the Archaic period. The period is generally divided into the Early, Middle, and Late, and a Terminal Archaic (or Transitional) that occurred at the end of the Late Archaic.

Generally, Early Archaic cultures represented an adjustment to changing post-Pleistocene conditions, although settlement patterns appear to represent the same preferences for site location as the preceding Paleo-Indian period. With the exception of diagnostic projectile points,

¹⁷ D. Snow, *The Archaeology of New England* (New York: Academic Press, 1980), 155-156.

¹⁸ J.F. Custer, “Analysis of Early Holocene Projectile Points and Site Locations from the Delmarva Peninsula,” *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 14 (1986), 45-64; W.M. Gardner, *The Flint Run Complex: Pattern and Process During the Paleoindian to Early Archaic. Occasional Publications No. 1* (Washington, D.C.: Archaeology Laboratory, Catholic University of America, 1974); W.M. Gardner, “The Flint Run Paleoindian Complex and its Implications for Eastern North American Prehistory,” in *Amerinds and Their Paleoenvironments in Northeastern North America*, W.S. Newman and B. Salwen, eds., (Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, No. 288, 1977), 257-263; W.M. Gardner, “Stop Me if You’ve Heard this One Before: The Flint Run Paleoindian Complex Revisited,” *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 11 (1983), 49-64; Nicholas, *Rethinking the Early*.

¹⁹ W.A. Ritchie, “The Lamoka Lake Site,” *Researches and Transactions of the New York State Archaeological Association* 4(2) (Rochester, New York, 1932); W.A. Ritchie, *The Archaeology of New York State, revised edition* (Harrison, New York: Harbor Hill Books), 31; Ritchie and Funk, *Aboriginal Settlement*, 37.

²⁰ L.A. Sirkin, “Late Pleistocene Vegetation and Environments in the Middle Atlantic Region,” in *Amerinds and Their Paleoenvironments in Northeastern North America*, W.S. Newman and B. Salwen, eds., *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, No. 288, 1977), 206-217.

the Early Archaic toolkit is similar to that of the Paleo-Indian, exhibiting an orientation toward hunting- and gathering-related activities. Early Archaic projectiles are notched, whereas the Paleo-Indian projectile points are distinguished by channel or flute scars. The Palmer, Kirk, and LeCroy projectile point types are usually assigned to the Early Archaic in New York.²¹ Evidence for new technologies and tools during the Early Archaic includes sporadic occurrence of netsinkers, chipped-stone axes/celts, and flat, pitted stones, possibly representing milling equipment, and suggests subtle shifts in subsistence strategies and related technology.²² A paucity of Early Archaic sites has often been attributed to ecological explanations such as the low carrying-capacity for game animals and human populations of the early Holocene, post-glacial, conifer-dominated forests. An Early Archaic bifurcated projectile point base recently recovered from site A07109.000954 is thus far the only definitive evidence of an Early Archaic presence at USMA.²³

The Middle Archaic (6000–4000 B.C.) is viewed as a time of dramatic environmental change and a corresponding change in precontact-period culture, resulting in alterations to the subsistence strategies employed by hunter-gatherers. Woodworking, milling, and ground stone tools found on sites dated to this period suggest technological changes in tools and reliance on a wider variety of resources.²⁴ Such changes in technology are viewed as responses to an environmental transformation into what were essentially modern-day conditions. The most extensive studies of Middle Archaic sites are from the southern New York region, particularly from stratified sites in the Delaware River valley. In the Hudson valley, Funk's research on Middle Archaic sites may indicate seasonal exploitation of fish. Included in Funk's study is the Sylvan Lake Rockshelter located on a ridge above Fish Kill, a tributary to the Hudson River. The site yielded Neville points from a deposit dating to 6270 B.C.²⁵ In the nearby region, Eisenberg recovered more than 70 Neville points from the Mohonk Rockshelter located above the Wallkill River.²⁶ Although archaeologists have investigated nearly two dozen Middle Archaic sites in New York in the past two decades, much remains to be learned about this period. No definitive Middle Archaic components are known to exist at USMA.

During the Late Archaic (4000–1000 B.C.), regional complexity developed as populations rapidly increased and previously established cultural patterns became more elaborate and intense. The subsistence and settlement system of the Late Archaic was marked by a dramatic increase in

²¹ B. Broyles, *Second Preliminary Report: The St. Albans Site, Kanawha County, West Virginia. Report of Archaeological Investigations No. 3* (Morgantown: West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, 1971); J.L. Coe, "The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont," *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 54, Part 5 (reprinted 1971).

²² C.A. Bebrich, "Lithic Artifacts from Sheep Rockshelter," in *Archaeological Investigations of Sheep Rockshelter, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania*, J.W. Michaels and I.F. Smith, eds., (University Park, Pennsylvania: Anthropology Department, Pennsylvania State University, 1967); E. Dumont and L. Dumont, "Of Paradigms and Projectile Points: Two Perspectives on the Early Archaic in the Northeast," *Bulletin of the New York State Archaeological Association* 74 (1979), 38-52; H.C. Kraft, *The Archaeology of the Tocks Island Area* (South Orange, New Jersey: Archaeology Research Center, Seton Hall University Museum, 1975); B.A. McMillan, "The Shawnee-Minisink Site: A Technological Analysis of the Early Archaic" (Ph.D. diss., American University, 1977).

²³ F.J. Schieppati et al., *Phase I/II Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed Stony Lonesome One-Stop Shopping Center/PX, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York* (Pan American Consultants, 1998), 5-34.

²⁴ D.F. Dincauze, *The Neville Site: 8,000 Years at Amoskeag. Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology Monographs Number 4* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University, 1976); R.E. Funk, "The Middle Archaic in New York," *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 7 (1991), 7-18; Snow, *The Archaeology*; R.M. Stewart and J.A. Cavallo, "Delaware Valley Middle Archaic," *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 7 (1991), 19-42.

²⁵ R.E. Funk, "Some Contributions of Archaeology to the Study of Cave and Rockshelter Sediments," *Man in the Northeast* 37 (1989), 35-122; Funk, *Middle Archaic*; Funk, *Recent Contributions*.

²⁶ L. Eisenberg, "Mohonk Rockshelter," (paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association, Middletown, 1984).

both the number of sites and the diversity of seasonally focused activities that occurred at different site types. Late Archaic sites in the USMA region are more abundant than those of any preceding period. New and different tool technologies were developed to maximize the exploitation of resources inherent to the deciduous broadleaf forest climax, a process that ultimately would have increased food supplies.²⁷ Late Archaic sites are found in a variety of upland and lowland settings. Milling equipment, stone axes, and adzes are frequent elements of toolkits and emphasize the importance of gathered resources. Points commonly found in Late Archaic sites consist of narrow-stemmed, broad-stemmed, and side-notched types such as Lamoka, Brewerton, Normanskill, Lackawaxen, Bare Island, and Poplar Island. Some of these different forms may represent distinct population or adaptive patterns. Several sites at USMA have been dated to the Late Archaic: USMA-7, Crow's Nest Rockshelter (NYSM 8097), and Redoubt 4 (USMA-12).

The Terminal Archaic, which dates from 1700–700 B.C., was a transitional period in which subsistence and settlement systems changed and new artifact types were introduced. In the Hudson valley, the sequence is characterized by the more or less well-defined cultural phases of the Laurentian phase, the Sylvan Lake complex, and the various phases of the Broadspear tradition, including the Snook Kill, River, Susquehanna, and Orient phases.²⁸ The later phases of this tradition are characterized by the use of steatite (soapstone) bowls and the distinctive Broadspear points of the Susquehanna, Koens-Crispin, and Perkiomen types. During the later phases, the Orient complex was first identified from burial sites on Long Island that yielded the diagnostic Orient Fishtail point, which may have derived from the Narrow Point tradition projectile points. Carved containers of soapstone with lug handles were frequently placed as grave goods with the dead.²⁹ Cumbersome soapstone vessels would not have been easily portable, and their use implies longer residence at habitation sites as well as changes in food preparation, cooking, and, perhaps, diet. Marcey Creek and Ware Plain ceramics may also have been introduced at this time. One possible Terminal Archaic site at USMA is the Bog Meadow Rockhouse (NYSM 7703) that has yielded several hundred artifacts.³⁰

Woodland Period (1000 B.C.–A.D. 1600). The Woodland is typically divided into Early, Middle, and Late in the Northeast. In general, the Early Woodland is signaled by the appearance of new cultural traits, namely the widespread use of ceramics, and the intensification of older traits, including mortuary ceremonialism, that were carried over from the Late and Terminal Archaic.³¹ Although the beginning of the Early Woodland is generally marked at 1000 B.C., there is inevitable overlap with the Late Archaic. During the Late Woodland (A.D. 1000–1600), which lasted until European contact, the adoption of horticulture played an integral part in population growth and in subsistence and settlement systems as well as in the establishment of large villages in mostly riverine settings.

²⁷ F.W. Kinsey, III, "Patterning in the Piedmont Archaic: A Preliminary View," in *Amerinds and Their Paleoenvironments in Northeastern North America*, W.S. Newman and B. Salwen, eds., *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, No. 288 (1977), 375-391; H.C. Kraft and A.R. Mounier, "The Late Woodland Period in New Jersey (ca. A.D. 1000-1600), in *New Jersey's Archaeological Resources from the Paleo-Indian Period to the Present: A Review of Research Problems and Survey Priorities*, O. Chesler, ed., (Trenton, New Jersey: Office of Cultural and Environmental Services, Department of Environmental Protection, 1982), 139-184.

²⁸ Funk, "Early Cultures."

²⁹ D.F. Dincauze, "The Late Archaic Period of Southern New England," *Arctic Anthropology* 12(2) (1975), 23-34; Ritchie, *Archaeology of New York State*, 164-178; Ritchie and Funk, *Aboriginal Settlement*; Snow, *Archaeology of New England*, 240-242.

³⁰ Rieth et al., *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, 49.

³¹ Ritchie, *Archaeology of New York State*, 179; Ritchie and Funk, *Aboriginal Settlement*, 48.

The first significant use of pottery began around 1000 B.C. and has been viewed as a technologically defined marker of the Early Woodland.³² Although continuities from the Terminal Archaic include Marcey Creek and Ware Plain ceramics as well as certain projectile point types such as the Orient Fishtail, the introduction of Vinette I ceramic wares signals a technological innovation for this period. Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Woodland also include the Meadowood, Rossville, and Lagoon projectile points.³³ Based on habitation and burial traits, Ritchie defined a Meadowood phase that characterizes the earliest and most prominent Early Woodland cultural complex in New York (1000–500 B.C.).³⁴ Another Early Woodland culture in eastern New York was the Adena-Middlesex that lasted from 800 to 300 B.C. Adena-Middlesex people had a rich material culture, reflected by pipes, gorgets, pendants, boat stones, Cresap points, Adena Beavertail points, and copper beads. The Bog Meadow Rockhouse site (NYSM 7703) at USMA has yielded Vinette I ceramic wares attesting to Early Woodland occupation in the region.

Ritchie differentiates the Middle Woodland from the Early Woodland by the introduction of the classic Woodland rocker- or dentate-stamped or impressed pottery styles (Vinette II), which may have originated from the Great Lakes region. Relationships with the Hopewell culture of Ohio have also been noted in New York and eastern Massachusetts with the occurrence of platform smoking pipes. During the latter part in New York, experimentation with cultivation of domesticated plants may have begun, and horticulture may have played a minor subsistence role.³⁵ An important Middle Woodland phase in eastern New York is the Fox Creek phase identified from sites in the Susquehanna and Hudson valleys. Artifact types typically assigned to the Middle Woodland include the Fox Creek Stemmed and Fox Creek Lanceolate points; the Greene point, first named in the Hudson valley; and the Jack's Reef Corner-notched and Jack's Reef Pentagonal points in central New York.³⁶ These point types may exist in assemblages collected from USMA sites.

In the Northeast, there is ample evidence of internal development and cultural continuity from the Middle Woodland to the Late Woodland, and an arbitrary date of A.D. 1000 divides the two. At the Sylvan Lake Rockshelter located on a tributary to the Hudson River, both Middle and Late Woodland occupations are indicated by ceramic types that include Jack's Reef Corded, Vinette Dentate, and Cayadutta Incised. A major alteration in settlement patterns during the Late Woodland was the formation of large villages, which, during the latter part of the period, were fortified with palisades, manifesting hostility between neighboring groups.³⁷

In the Hudson valley, Funk divides the Late Woodland into the Late Woodland I and Late Woodland II phases, corresponding to the Owasco (A.D. 1000–1300) and Iroquois (A.D. 1300–1600) traditions found to the west.³⁸ Between A.D. 1350 and 1650, ceramics exhibiting well-defined collars with incised linear geometric designs appeared in the lower Hudson valley, correlating the local cultural history with the Minisink phase of the Proto-Munsee people.³⁹ The cultural changes of the period A.D. 1300 to A.D. 1600 suggest a possible movement of Munsee

³² Ritchie, *Archaeology of New York State*, 179.

³³ W.A. Ritchie, "The Pre-Iroquoian Occupations of New York State." *Memoir No. 1* (Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, 1944); Ritchie, *Archaeology of New York State*, 180.

³⁴ Ritchie, *Archaeology of New York State*, 180-201.

³⁵ Ritchie, "The Pre-Iroquoian;" Ritchie, *Archaeology of New York State*, 180; D.F. Dincauze, "An Introduction to Archaeology of the Greater Boston Area," *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 2(1) (1974), 39-67.

³⁶ Ritchie and Funk, *Aboriginal Settlement*, 45.

³⁷ Ritchie, *Archaeology of New York State*, 180; Ritchie and Funk, *Aboriginal Settlement*, 163; Funk, "Recent Contributions," 155.

³⁸ Funk, "Recent Contributions."

³⁹ H.C. Kraft, *The Lenape: Archaeology, History, and Ethnography* (Newark: New Jersey Historical Society, 1986), 120.

populations into the lower Hudson valley.⁴⁰ USMA precontact-period sites—Marine Barracks (USMA-7), Stone Ramp (USMA No. 40), and Trophy Point (USMA-51), among others—have yielded Late Woodland ceramics.

European and Native Contact (A.D. 1600–1660). When European contact was first established in the Hudson valley, there were three Native American nations that occupied areas along the river: the Lenape or Delaware, the Mohicans, and the Mohawks. The Native Americans who occupied areas in what is today New Jersey, Delaware, southeastern Pennsylvania, and west of the Hudson River in New York called themselves the Lenape, which translates as “common people.” The Lenape or Delaware had settled along the lower Hudson valley and were composed of two related groups, the Munsee and the Unami, who were characterized by distinct Algonquian dialects. The Munsee occupied the territory that became northern New Jersey and southern New York. However, an early historian in Orange County New York, named E. M. Ruttenber, spoke of a Munsee village located near Cornwall, New York, which is in the West Point vicinity, showing just how far north the Delaware influence was felt. The Wappinger, who occupied an area that covered most of present-day Dutchess and Putnam counties, were the most northern Munsee group east of the Hudson River.⁴¹ Wappinger villages in proximity to the West Point area were Canopus (in Canopus Hollow, in present-day Putnam County) and Kekistontk (south of the Highlands in present-day Putnam County, and likely on the Hudson). Although the Wappinger, sometimes referred to as the “Highland Indians,” were a Munsee-speaking group, they were allied in their social relations with the Mahican to the north.⁴² The Mahican Nation, which later became known as the “Mohican”—a variation of the spelling that became popular after the seventeenth century—occupied the upper Hudson valley region. Their territory encompassed areas from Lake Champlain south to Dutchess County, New York, and west from Schoharie Creek to as far east as Vermont. The name Mohican was derived from the word Mohicannittuck, the Indian name for the Hudson River, that loosely translated as “the people of the waters that are never still.”

The Dutch established a trading post in 1614 near the modern-day site of Albany, New York. Early trading was predominantly with the Mohican and Mohawk, and by 1624, trade with the two nations was well established as evidenced by various Dutch items such as shell beads and smoking pipes that appeared in Mohawk villages. With the increase of trading in the region, competition between the nations for trade with the Dutch became fierce, and in 1624, a vicious Mohawk-Mohican war began. The Mohawk defeated the Mohican in 1628 and forced them to abandon much of their land, which allowed the Mohawk to control the fur trade through Albany well into the eighteenth century. In 1630 and 1631, the Dutch purchased the western portion of the upper Hudson valley from the Mohican, who had already vacated this land as a result of their earlier loss.⁴³

In the late sixteenth century, five tribes—the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk—created the Iroquois Confederacy. The confederacy was most likely established to prevent blood feuds and raiding, and the Mohawk who were located near the Hudson River were considered “Keepers of the Eastern Door,” “Elder Brother,” and “People of Flint.”⁴⁴ With the defeat of the

⁴⁰ Funk, “Recent Contributions,” Snow, *Archaeology of New England*.

⁴¹ I. Goddard, “Delaware,” in *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 15, W.C. Sturtevant, general ed. (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1978), 213-239.

⁴² J.T. Brasser, “Early Indian-European Contacts,” in *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 15, W.C. Sturtevant, general ed. (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1978), 198-212; I. Goddard, “Eastern Algonquian Languages in *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 15, W.C. Sturtevant, general ed. (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1978), 70-77.

⁴³ D. Mann, *Native American Historic Context for the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York* (Champaign, Illinois: U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, 2006), 11-18.

⁴⁴ Mann, *Native American Historic Context*, 14.

Mohican, the Mohawk became the primary resource for fur trade in the area and subsequently were subjected to smallpox and other European diseases. In 1634, the Mohawk suffered a smallpox epidemic that decimated their numbers and led many to believe that the Great Spirit was angry with them.

In the 1640s, violence over conflicting land issues erupted between the Delaware and Dutch. More than 1,000 Delaware lost their lives before a peace treaty was signed in 1645. By the early eighteenth century, several Delaware groups had moved west to Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio to escape depredations by the Dutch and by other Native American groups. The present location of most of the surviving Delaware Nation is on the Wichita-Caddo Reservation in Oklahoma.⁴⁵

No definitive Contact period sites are known at USMA. Such sites are difficult to locate and often cannot be clearly distinguished because of scant material remains. Sites dating to the period can, however, be identified by the presence of nonperishable European objects such as beads, axes, knives, and hoes found in association with Native American artifacts.

Early European Exploration and Settlement. Although the earliest description of the Hudson valley was from Giovanni da Verrazano in 1524, the Dutch were the first European group to explore and settle the Hudson Highlands region. In 1609, Henry Hudson sailed up the Hudson River as far north as Fort Orange (present-day Albany) in search of economic opportunities for the West India Company. Fur trading posts were soon set up at different points along the river as the region was consolidated as part of the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam.

The Dutch colonists who settled the Hudson valley lived in scattered bouwerries or farms, a dispersed pattern of settlement that was partly responsible for inhibiting the growth of Hudson valley villages during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.⁴⁶ The settlement pattern was also affected by the Dutch colonial policy of granting large tracts of land, known as patroonships, thereby concentrating the valley's landed wealth into the hands of a few individuals. Indian hostilities and the threatening presence of the French to the north were also factors in suppressing settlement. Hostile Native Americans eventually prohibited the Dutch from adequately controlling the region.⁴⁷ Following British seizure of the Dutch colonial interests in 1664, the patroonship system was continued by the British administration.

In 1683, the Hudson Highlands was officially organized under British rule, and the counties of Orange, Ulster, and Dutchess were set up as administrative units.⁴⁸ Located on the western side of the river, Orange County originally included the present territory of Rockland County. Most of the eastern Highlands, corresponding to Dutchess County, was part of the Highland Patent owned by the Philipse family until the Revolutionary War.⁴⁹ Before the war, colonial settlement of the lower Hudson valley was sparse; in 1698 a census enumerated only 3,000 Euro-Americans, including just 200 in Orange County, living north of Westchester County.

⁴⁵ I. Goddard, "Delaware," in *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 15, W.C. Sturtevant, general ed. (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1978), 213-239.

⁴⁶ C. Borstel, I. Wuebber, and A. Stefel, *Phase IA Cultural Resource Investigations for Fuel Oil Transportation Study at South Dock and Replacement of Boat Pier at Constitution Island, Orange and Putnam Counties, New York* (Albany, New York: Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., in association with Han-Padron Associates, 1995).

⁴⁷ S. Forman, *West Point: A History of the United States Military Academy* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1950); Sidney Forman, *Hudson Highlands Hill People* (Fort Montgomery, New York: Sidney Forman, 1982).

⁴⁸ D.W. Meinig, "The Colonial Period, 1609-1775," in *Geography of New York State*, J.H. Thompson, ed. (New York: Syracuse University Press, 1977); R.J. O'Brien, *American Sublime: Landscape and Scenery of the Lower Hudson Valley* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1981), 53-54.

⁴⁹ Borstel et al., *Fuel Oil Transportation*, 16.

Prior to the outbreak of the American War for Independence, the Highlands, including the area of the U.S. Military Academy, were also parceled out to numerous Colonial patentees. The area that includes what would become West Point was first granted by the English to Captain John Evans in 1694 as part of a much larger land grant of approximately 1,000,000 acres which extended from present-day Stony Point to “the Palz” (in the vicinity of what is now the City of Newburgh) and extended westward 30 miles. Evans, however, did not fulfill his obligations as stipulated in the patent and the tract was forfeited back to the English Crown shortly thereafter. The Highlands in the immediate area of the U.S. Military Academy on the west side of the river were subsequently divided among Charles Congreve (1723), Gabriel and William Ludlow (1731), John Moore (1747), and others, although the absence of level, arable land limited the appeal of these parcels for agriculture and settlement. The earliest permanent European occupation of the present-day USMA property may have been at Constitution Island by a member of the Martelaire family in the early 18th Century.⁵⁰ Constitution Island was owned by the Philipse family until ca. 1830 as part of the Highland Patent.⁵¹

The towns of Highland Falls and Cornwall, which initially developed around sawmill operations, were established during this period. By the subdivision outbreak of the Revolutionary War, farm villages had developed north of the Highlands, and the lower Hudson valley was considered settled. In 1771, Orange County had a population of approximately 10,000, and Dutchess County had 22,000.⁵² By 1800, Cornwall and the Town of Newburgh located to the north had developed into regional centers of commerce. The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 opened trade with the west and transformed the Hudson River into one of the busiest waterways in America.

Early in the nineteenth century, farmsteads and residences were located along the areas of the Hudson valley suitable for agriculture, and several residences of civilian farmers were established in the vicinity of present-day USMA. The steep slopes and rocky soils that characterize much of the western Highlands, however, precluded the development of commercial agriculture. Thus, economic activities in the western Highlands focused on hunting, trapping, lumbering, and iron production. Most people lived in log cabins and earned their living by lumbering or working the local iron mines. A few farmers devoted some of their activities to grazing livestock, including sheep and pigs, and to fruit crops, such as apples, cranberries, and cherries.⁵³ Such agricultural specialization was developed to meet the demands of growing populations in the cities to the south.⁵⁴ Nonetheless, settlements on the western side of the Hudson remained sparse during the nineteenth century.

In addition to farming, other industries, such as iron mining and smelting were taking place in the Hudson Highlands. By the late eighteenth century, the American frontier already lay west of the Hudson; much of the Highlands, however, remained forested as farmers rejected its imposing slopes in favor of the flatter and more fertile lands. Thus, extractive industries, namely lumbering, iron mining, and smelting, flourished, and iron furnaces and mines were scattered throughout the region. Exploitation of the magnetite iron ore of the New York-New Jersey border region had begun around 1700, and by the time of the Revolutionary War, Colonial America produced 14

⁵⁰ M. Knowlton. *United States Lands at West Point*. (West Point, NY: Quartermasters Office, USMA, 1863): 5-8; 13-15, 20-24, 33-35, 47-49; Pelletreau, *History of Putnam County*, 576; Rieth et al., *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, 18.

⁵¹ A.G. Adams, *The Hudson: A Guidebook to the River* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1981), 188.

⁵² O'Brien, *American Sublime*, 60, 53-54; Meinig, “Colonial Period.”

⁵³ Forman, *Hudson Highlands*, 4-7; M.A. Cinquino, et al., *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Cat Hollow-Beaver Pond Timber Harvest, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York* (Buffalo, New York: Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 1998); Glover and Doucette, *Stony Lonesome II*.

⁵⁴ O'Brien, *American Sublime*, 133.

percent of the world's iron supply, much of it coming from the Ramapo Mountains and Hudson Highlands.⁵⁵ During the late eighteenth century, the Forest of Dean Mine and Furnace as well as the Queensboro Ironworks, both located within present-day USMA Ranges and Training Areas, became an important component of the region's coal-based economy.

Several important geographic factors made the Highlands region appropriate for the location of ironworks during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Geological deposits in the Highlands region contained extensive deposits of limestone, required as a fluxing agent in iron processing. The vast stands of timber covering the region facilitated production of the charcoal necessary to fuel the ironworks. Several streams, including Popolopen Brook, that flow rapidly in steeply descending channels provided the water power needed for the machinery of the ironworks. The proximity to transportation networks along the Hudson River also played an important role in assuring that the products of the ironworks would reach their markets.⁵⁶

The two known iron extractive and smelting sites at USMA—the Forest of Dean Mine and Furnace, and the Queensboro Ironworks—were both located on what was known as the Forest of Dean Tract.⁵⁷ The Forest of Dean Mine opened in 1755 in the vicinity of Stilwell Lake, and a blast furnace operated nearby for about two decades. As a result of the active mines and ironworks, a small community emerged in the area. Numerous structures presumable associated with this community are depicted on the mid-nineteenth-century maps of the area.⁵⁸ Although the Forest of Dean Furnace was shut down during the Revolutionary War, the mine continued to produce ore until the 1930s.⁵⁹

The nearby Queensboro Ironworks, which developed ca. 1788 and remained active until ca. 1850, was an important component of the Hudson Highlands iron industry. As a relatively rare example of an aboveground, late eighteenth-century, ironworking facility, the Queensboro Ironworks has been listed on the National Register.⁶⁰

War for American Independence Period (1775–1783). With its 315-mile course winding from the upper reaches of New York state to Long Island, the Hudson River served as a link between the New England and Middle Atlantic colonies. Ferry crossings up and down the river were connected to overland routes on both sides of the Hudson, bringing vital supplies, goods, and the latest news to inhabitants. As tension between the British and the colonists escalated, control of the Hudson River became critical to both sides. The British, knowing full well that the Hudson served to link the colonies, would attempt to gain control of the river so as to divide the colonies in half, therefore, making communication or the movement of troops difficult for the Patriots.⁶¹

Recognizing the strategic importance of the Hudson River and assuming that the British would try to gain control of the corridor, the Continental Congress urged the New York Convention (a

⁵⁵ J.M. Ransom, *Vanishing Ironworks of the Ramapos: The Story of the Forges, Furnaces, and Mines of the New Jersey – New York Border* (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1966), 7.

⁵⁶ C.L. Hartwick and R.L. Porter, *Archaeological Investigations at the Queensboro Ironworks Historic District, U.S. Military Academy Reservations, Town of Highlands, Orange County, New York* (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Center for Public Archaeology, Rutgers University, 1996), 5-6.

⁵⁷ R.L. Porter and C.L. Hartwick, *Site Inspection and Completion of National Register Nomination Form, Queensboro Ironworks Historic District, United States Military Reservation*, draft report (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Center for Public Archaeology, Rutgers University, 1994).

⁵⁸ Schieppati, et al., *Phase I/II Cultural Resource Investigations*, 3-22 thru 3-24.

⁵⁹ F. Donaldson, "The Forest of Dean Mine," in *In the Hudson Highlands*, Soliviture Ambulador, ed. (New York: Walking News Inc., 1945); Ransom, *Vanishing Ironworks*, 223-253.

⁶⁰ Porter and Hartwick, *Site Inspection*.

⁶¹ Dunwell, *Hudson River Highlands*, 13-15; Rieth et al., *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, 18.

legislative body of Patriots) to establish forts along the river. Agreeing that fortification of the Hudson would be of benefit, members of the convention decided to send two of their members who were familiar with the area, Col. James Clinton and Mr. Christopher Tappen, to sail up the Hudson in order to recommend suitable locations and to estimate the cost of building a fortification system.⁶²

In their excursion up the Hudson, Clinton and Tappen noted a number of landscape features that were beneficial to a defense strategy. At West Point (an area along the western shore of the Hudson), there existed a treacherous bend in the river known as World's End that made navigation difficult. In addition, the high hills at this location blocked all but easterly winds and the strong tide frequently forced ships to the shores, leaving sailors stranded. Upon surveying the west shore (where USMA lies today), Clinton and Tappen discovered that an adequate amount of stone could be found for building fortifications. They also noted that there was a fresh supply of water and that the view overlooking the Hudson was advantageous. On the east side of the river, on Martelaer's Rock (now Constitution Island), they found an unoccupied house and an area suitable for a powder magazine.⁶³

In their recommendation to the convention, Clinton and Tappen suggested that two forts be constructed across the river from each other at World's End. One was to be a fort for 300 men constructed on the east side of the river at Martelaer's Rock. On the west side of the river, at West Point, they recommended a fort for 200. In addition, they proposed that several booms, chained together, be installed across the narrow river bend to obstruct the passage of British ships.⁶⁴

Construction on what would become Fort Constitution at Martelaer's Rock (later renamed Constitution Island in honor of the fort) commenced in September 1775 under the supervision of Bernard Romans and several New York commissioners appointed by the convention. Almost immediately, tension between Romans and the commissioners arose. Ignoring the original recommendations of Clinton and Tappen, Romans chose to fortify Martelaer's Rock, but across the river at West Point, he planned only to install a blockhouse and battery rather than a fort. He also decided to forgo the boom that was to cross the Hudson River.⁶⁵

Work at Martelaer's Rock progressed slowly in the fall of 1775, leaving the Hudson River vulnerable. The following year, on January 5, 1776, Congress agreed with Romans that a fort on the west side of the river across from Martelaer's Rock was not necessary, but also agreed to establish Forts Clinton, Montgomery, and Independence farther south along Popolopen Creek and across from Anthony's Nose.⁶⁶

In October 1777, the British successfully assaulted the four forts (Montgomery, Clinton, Independence, and Constitution) established along the Hudson River. Nevertheless, British control of the Highlands was short-lived, for soon after, troops were withdrawn back to the garrison of New York City. Though the assault had been a setback for American Patriots, it also provided an important lesson in defense strategy. As a result, Gen. George Washington quickly implemented plans to once again fortify the Hudson River. This time, however, West Point (where

⁶² Dunwell, *Hudson River Highlands*, 13-15; D.R. Palmer, *The River and the Rock: The History of Fortress West Point, 1775-1783* (West Point, New York: Constitution Island Association, Inc., 1969), 25-28; Rieth et al., *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, 18.

⁶³ Dunwell, *Hudson River Highlands*, 15-17; Palmer, *The River and the Rock*, 27-28.

⁶⁴ Palmer, *The River and the Rock*, 27-28.

⁶⁵ Palmer, *The River and the Rock*, 32-34.

⁶⁶ Dunwell, *Hudson River Highlands*, 17-18.

the future military academy would be established) would be core of the defensive and logistical position in the Hudson Highlands.⁶⁷

The new fortification system at West Point consisted of an arrangement of forts, batteries, and redoubts positioned to mutually support one another, in compliance with accepted military fortification principles of the mid-18th Century.⁶⁸ When construction began in January 1778, Col. Louis La Radiere was in charge, but Col. Thaddeus Kosciuszko soon replaced him in the spring of 1778 and was responsible for the design of the fortification system. The main garrison (originally named Fort Arnold in honor of Benedict Arnold, but renamed Fort Clinton after Arnold's betrayal of the colonies) was constructed on a flat plain above the river's edge. Strategically positioned on the cliff at the edge of the plain, this fort was the main fort in the West Point complex. It was made of tree trunks that were assembled on a steep wall of rock and hand-hewn stones. The walls created a circumference of 600 yards. Barracks and huts within the walls could accommodate up to 600 people. To the northwest of Fort Clinton stood Sherburne Redoubt. Fort Clinton held nine cannons and Sherburne Redoubt held five.⁶⁹

To the west of Fort Clinton, and at a higher elevation, sat Fort Putnam with "six artillery pieces."⁷⁰ Built at the summit of Mount Independence, it overlooked the river and the plain where Fort Clinton was located. Enclosed within the ramparts of Fort Putnam were a powder magazine, a cistern, and garrison quarters.⁷¹

Along the ridgeline, below Fort Putnam and south of Fort Clinton, were Redoubts (also referred to as forts) Webb, Wyllis, and Meigs. These three redoubts provided a total of four more guns for the West Point defense system. Constructed of stone, Fort Wyllis stood approximately 5 feet high. In addition, there were Redoubts 1, 2, 3, and 4 that provided protection for Fort Putnam. Redoubt 1 was constructed of wooden planks. To the west of Redoubt 1 stood Redoubt 2, which according to Benedict Arnold, was identical to Redoubt 1. Redoubts 2 and 3 were located to the west of Fort Putnam and were apparently similar, for Arnold described both as wooden structures about 10 feet high. It was noted that Redoubt 4, however, had a wall that was several feet thick and that on its west side was an 8-foot stone wall that was 4 feet thick.⁷² Along the shore were four batteries—Chain, Lanthorn, Green, and South—with a total of 11 cannon.⁷³

Across the river on Constitution Island, two more batteries overlooked the river while Redoubts 5, 6, and 7 served to protect against landward attacks. Under the supervision of Capt. Thomas Machin, the chain and boom was laid approximately 3 feet underwater, stretching from Constitution Island to West Point. The links for the chain were forged at the Sterling Furnace near Harriman. Groups of 10 links, with each link being 2 feet in length and 180 pounds, were connected together at New Windsor and floated downstream for installation.⁷⁴

⁶⁷ Dunwell, *Hudson River Highlands*, 21-25; Palmer, *The River, and The Rock*, 104-115.

⁶⁸ D. R. Cubbison, *Historic Structures Report, The Redoubts of West Point* (USMA, West Point, New York, January 2004); and D. R. Cubbison, *Historic Structures Report, The Hudson River Defenses at Fortress West Point, 1778-1783*. USMA, West Point, New York (January 2005).

⁶⁹ Dunwell, *Hudson River Highlands*, 25-27; Forman, *West Point*, 12; Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 6; Palmer, *The River and The Rock*, 168.

⁷⁰ Palmer, *The River and The Rock*, 168.

⁷¹ Dunwell, *Hudson River Highlands*, 25-27; Forman, *West Point*, 12; Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 6.

⁷² Rieth et al., *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, 25.

⁷³ Dunwell, *Hudson River Highlands*, 25-27; Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 6; Palmer, *The River and The Rock*, 168.

⁷⁴ Dunwell, *Hudson River Highlands*, 25-27; Forman, *West Point*, 11; Rieth et al., *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, 20.

The troops and officers stayed in hutments, tent units, and barracks that were laid out among the forts and redoubts. The hutments for enlisted men may have stood on stacked stone platforms, but there is no archaeological evidence to support this idea. The primary archaeological evidence for hutments is the remains of stone chimneys. Higher-ranking officers had hutments with walkways. Barracks were located both within the walls of Fort Putnam and Fort Clinton, on Trophy Point, and near the present-day professors' housing along Washington Road. A two-story stone prison, known as "Old Provost," was located to the west of Fort Clinton.⁷⁵

One of the most scenic spots, known as Kosciuszko's Garden, was located on the terrace south of Fort Clinton. Kosciuszko created the garden during the Revolutionary War when he was designing the fortification system. He planted flowers and built a fountain, creating a peaceful place where he could enjoy the scenery and meditate.⁷⁶

A series of trails connected the various defense structures. Chain Battery Trail, a pathway along the west side of the river, led from Kosciuszko's Garden to the battery guarding the boom and chain that stretched across the river, and on to Gee's Point and the West Point Dock and Quartermaster facilities (now North Dock). Sometime after the Civil War, the trail assumed the more romantic name of Flirtation Walk, reflecting its popularity as a strolling grounds for cadets, escorting their female guests.⁷⁷

Prior to the Revolutionary War, West Point was sparsely settled and had few buildings. With its rocky terrain, the area was not well suited for agriculture but was valued for its wood.⁷⁸ The few private residences that stood near the fortifications on the west side of the river included the "Red House" or Moore house (in the area of the rugby field and at one time referred to as "Washington's Valley"), the Thompson house, and the Old North or Gridley house (at the site of the present Administration Building [Building 684]). On the east side, at Martelaer's Rock stood an abandoned farmhouse owned by a Mr. Bunn. From July to late November 1779, Gen. Washington made the Moore house his headquarters.⁷⁹

The fortifications at West Point were placed under the command of Major General Benedict Arnold in August 1780, thus beginning one of the most famous—or infamous—chapters in West Point's history. Arnold, the widely celebrated "Hero of Quebec and Saratoga," was well known for his tactical brilliance, leadership charisma, and bravery in combat, and he surprised General George Washington when he turned down the opportunity to lead an attack against the British in Manhattan, requesting instead that he be assigned as commander of West Point—a position that did not seem to suit Arnold's known preference to be assigned an active field command. When Washington granted the request, he did not know that Arnold was considering changing his allegiance to the British and had begun negotiations through secret correspondence with Major John Andre of General Henry Clinton's staff in New York. When he asked to command West Point, he did so knowing that he could provide information to the British that could help them gain control of both West Point and the Hudson River. Upon taking command, Arnold sought to confirm the terms of his treason, and reached an agreement to meet with Major Andre to pass on maps and the plans to West Point. Arnold also arranged to have part of the new chain that stretched

⁷⁵ Rieth et al., *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, 29; G.S. Pappas, *To The Point: The United States Military Academy, 1802-1902* (Westport, Connecticut: Praeger, 1993), 26; and Forman, *West Point*, 15.

⁷⁶ Dunwell, *Hudson River Highlands*, 39; Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 64.

⁷⁷ Forman, *West Point*, 150.

⁷⁸ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 2.

⁷⁹ Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 7; Palmer, *The River and The Rock*, 33, 203, 217; Pappas, *To The Point*, 27.

across the river removed for “repairs,” to facilitate British navigation up the river. Not long after Arnold met with Andre and passed the documents to him Andre was captured near Tarrytown, New York. As he was dressed as a civilian, General Washington ordered him tried as a spy, and despite last minute efforts by General Henry Clinton to negotiate a stay of execution or an exchange of prisoners, Andre was hanged in Tappan, New York, on October 2, 1780. Upon learning that a letter revealing his treason was being delivered to George Washington, who was on his way to West Point, Arnold fled to the British ship “Vulture” and joined the British Army in New York City. Awarded the rank of brigadier general, Arnold would serve during campaigns in Virginia and Connecticut in 1781 before taking refuge in London with his wife and family.⁸⁰

West Point remained the major defensive position on the Hudson River, and served as a significant logistical and quartermaster center for the Continental Army throughout the remainder of the Revolution.⁸¹ The strength of its fortifications permitted Washington to transfer the Continental Army from New York State to defeat the British at Yorktown.⁸²

Establishment Period (1783–1817). With the end of the Revolutionary War, the nation at large maintained its opposition to a standing army. Widespread was the belief that an army was unnecessary during peacetime and that it could jeopardize the newly formed republican government. As a result, Congress dismissed the majority of enlisted men and officers on June 1, 1784. Approximately 100 men were retained for the purpose of guarding the nation’s stores. Fifty-five men were assigned to West Point where part of the nation’s supply of ammunition and weapons was kept at Redoubt No. 7 on Constitution Island.⁸³ It soon became clear, though, that an army was necessary not only for guarding supplies but for defending the Northwest frontier and the settlers who occupied territory belonging to the United States. Thus, in April 1785, Congress authorized an army of 700 noncommissioned officers and privates. Eighteen months later, authorization for an army of 1,340 additional persons was approved. Nevertheless, it was up to the individual states to provide the personnel, and only 1,000 men were actually recruited.⁸⁴

If the idea of a standing army was unpopular, then it was assured that the thought of a military academy would meet with skepticism. However, the Revolutionary War had taught some of the nation’s leaders—in particular, George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Henry Knox, and eventually, Thomas Jefferson—the value of well-equipped and well-trained troops. In December 1793, Washington made recommendations for a military academy in his message to Congress. Though it was not officially called an academy, it appears that instruction at West Point began as early as 1794. In that year, Congress authorized the formation of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers to garrison the country’s military installations. Composed of four battalions, at least one company—and sometimes more—was stationed at West Point. The troops at West Point were trained and received instruction in such topics as mathematics, science, and the theory of fortifications. They also received instruction in artillery and infantry tactics. By this time, the land on which West Point stood belonged to the United States government. In 1790, Stephen Moore requested from Congress compensation for the timber used and for damages incurred during the

⁸⁰ Dunwell, *Hudson River Highlands*, 28-31; Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 5.

⁸¹ D. R. Cubbison, *Historic Structures Report, Logistical and Quartermaster Operations at Fortress West Point, 1778-1783*. West Point, New York: West Point Museum (February 2006).

⁸² D. R. Cubbison, *Historic Structures Report, The Hudson River Defenses at Fortress West Point, 1778-1783*. USMA, West Point, New York (January 2005), 55.

⁸³ Forman, *West Point*, 13; Pappas, *To The Point*, 8.

⁸⁴ Pappas, *To The Point*, 8-9.

war on the land that he inherited from his father. To compensate Moore, an agreement was made to purchase the 1,770 acres.⁸⁵

Instruction at West Point continued up to and through the academy's official founding date of March 16, 1802, when Congress officially authorized the establishment of the United States Military Academy.⁸⁶ Maj. Jonathan Williams served as the academy's first superintendent. Even though Congress had approved of the academy, the installation received very little congressional support until the War of 1812 made it apparent that the country was in need of well-trained artillery and engineer officers.⁸⁷

Prior to its official founding in 1802, West Point looked very much as it did during the Revolutionary War. Low-lying yellow pines covered the plain, and the landscape was dotted with small knolls and hollows—the largest of which was Execution Hollow, an area southwest of the present Battle Monument where executions allegedly took place during the Revolutionary War.⁸⁸ Though there was some new construction, several of the buildings associated with the war now served different purposes. The buildings that existed prior to 1802 included “four officers’ quarters, the military storekeeper’s quarters, a shop, a laboratory, Long Barracks, soldiers’ barracks, an armory, military stores, a post office, a tailor shop, and a contractor’s store.” Also present were a small hospital and ordnance buildings, as well as several small structures that sat near the river below the Plain.⁸⁹

It is during this early period that the military academy began developing along the southern and western edge of the Plain. At the southern end stood the officers’ quarters, laboratory, shop, and storekeeper’s house.⁹⁰ Near present-day Bartlett Hall was the “model yard”—an area consisting of wooden models of fortifications used by Colonel Rochefontaine and Major Rivardi for instruction in artillery siege techniques.⁹¹

Classes were originally held in the former prison, Old Provost, until it burned in 1796. Old Provost, located near Execution Hollow, was a two-story frame building with two rooms on the ground floor. Initially classes were so small that only one of the ground floor rooms was used for instruction and three of the upper-level rooms were used as officers’ quarters.⁹²

The two major forts, Clinton and Putnam, had fallen into disrepair by the time the academy was established. Efforts to renovate Fort Putnam were started in the early 1790s, though the work was never completed. Renovations included the construction of a higher wall around the fort, the placement of nine bombproof arches over the barracks and magazine, and the replacement of the wood and earthen walls with stone.⁹³

Arriving at West Point just prior to when it was officially founded, Cadet Jonathan Swift made the following observations:

The buildings which I found on my first arrival at the Point were, at the [north] dock a stone house; on the brow of the hill above the first dwelling is the “White quarters” ...; and then

⁸⁵ Forman, *West Point*, 10-11, 21; Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 7; Pappas, *To The Point*, 10-11; Rieth et al., *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, 33.

⁸⁶ Pappas, *To The Point*, 10-22.

⁸⁷ Forman, *West Point*, 21, 38-39; Rieth et al., *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, 33.

⁸⁸ Pappas, *To The Point*, 12.

⁸⁹ Loechl et al. *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 7, 9.

⁹⁰ Loechl et al. *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 7.

⁹¹ Pappas, *To The Point*, 12.

⁹² Forman, *West Point*, 15; Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 8; Pappas, *To The Point*, 12, 41.

⁹³ Pappas, *To The Point*, 10.

the “Artillery Mess” of Lieuts. Wilson and Howard. The academy is situated on the western margin of the plain, near the base of rocks on whose summit 400 feet above stands Fort Putnam. Near the academy was an office on the edge of a small hollow To the south of this relique were the “Head Quarters” Farther south was the quarters of Lieutenants J. Wilson and A. Macomb and a small building afterwards used as a laboratory. In front of these was the model yard, containing a miniature fortress in wood, used in the lectures on fortification To the south and at the base of Fort Putnam Hill also were Rochefontaine’s quarters ...; diagonally from the garden gate of these quarters Rochefontaine had constructed a paved foot walk to the barrack on the north-east side of the plain, now the Cadets’ quarters. They are 240 feet in length and were constructed by Major Rivardi, whose quarters were in a building at the northern base of the Fort Putnam Hill, by the road leading to the German Flats and Washington’s Valley. Below the plain at the northwest, near the river, were the military stores, two long yellow buildings, containing the arms and accoutrements of the army of Burgoyne and also numerous brass ordnance To the east of these stores was the armory, and also the residence of Zebina Kinsley, the Armourer, and his exemplary wife. To the east was the hospital, under the charge of Dr. Nicholas Jones our surgeon, and brother of Mrs. Lieutenant Osborne. At the northeast angle of the plain was Fort Clinton, a dilapidated work of Generals Duportail and Kosciusko [sic], engineers in the Revolutionary war. This work was garnished with four 24-pounder cannon, on seacoast carriages. The fort also inclosed [sic] a long stone magazine filled with powder “many years of age.” ... To the west, overlooking the plain and 500 feet of elevation, is Fort Putnam, a stone casemated castle, having on its platform a couple of 24-pounder field pieces of artillery. ... On the eastern margin of the plain and sixty feet below, there are stone steps leading to a small area whose outward edge is of rock, sloping almost vertically to the Hudson. In this area a small basin in which had played a fountain, the whole having been constructed by Kosciuszko, and was his retreat and called after his, “Kosciusko’s [sic] Garden.” ... Nearly a mile northwest of the Point a ravine leads to a cascade over a rock, the water from which winds to the Hudson at the “red house,” the occasional resting place of Washington, called Washington’s Valley, and is at the termination of the slope of the Crow’s nest, a mountain of fifteen hundred feet in altitude that overlooks the point and river and many miles around. Adjoining the south boundary of the plain, a road leads down to the bank of the Hudson to Butter-Milk Falls and to Fort Montgomery. The road ... passed through the farm of Esquire North, whose house stood near the south boundary of the plain, a tavern that much annoyed the command at West Point.⁹⁴

Swift’s description of West Point portrays a scenic complex steeped in Revolutionary War history, yet one that was already intent upon training the future military officers of the nation.

New construction, however, was minimal under the direction of the first superintendent, Maj. Jonathan Williams, who lobbied to have the academy moved to another location—preferably Washington, D.C. Although Williams resigned as superintendent of West Point in 1803 after a dispute with the Secretary of War, he was reinstated in 1805 and remained at West Point until 1812 when Col. Jonathan Swift (the same Swift who worked on Kosciuszko’s Garden and planted elm trees) accepted the position. Although William’s desire to relocate West Point certainly prohibited the academy’s physical development, it should also be noted that he received little support from Congress, which still questioned the academy’s purpose and the country’s need for such an institution.⁹⁵

Perhaps as a sign of what was yet to come, when given the proper support and interest in West Point, three new buildings were erected in 1815—the Academy building, a mess hall, and South Barracks. A fourth building, North Barracks, was built in early 1817 before newly appointed

⁹⁴ Forman, *West Point*, 20-21.

⁹⁵ Forman, *West Point*, 32; Loechl et. al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 11.

Superintendent Sylvanus Thayer's arrival. All four buildings bordered the southern end of the Plain. The mess hall was on the west end. To the east of the mess hall was the Academy building—a two-story stone building built in a T-shape. On the ground floor, the Engineering Department used the east wing, and the west wing was a laboratory. Math classes were held in the central portion of the building during the week, but on Sundays, this area was devoted to chapel services. On the second floor, the center room was the library. The Philosophical Department used the west wing, and the east wing was the adjutant's office.⁹⁶

To the east of the Academy building was South Barracks, a two-story, U-shaped building of stone and stucco. Each of the two wings held 12 rooms where offices and officers' quarters were located. Cadets lived in the 50 rooms that formed the central part of the building. Stairways, on the outside of the building, were located at each end. At a right angle north of South Barracks was the four-story North Barracks, also constructed of stone and stucco. North Barracks held 40 cadet rooms and contained interior stairways. Cadet rooms in both barracks were heated with fireplaces. Wood was obtained from a nearby wood yard. With no running water, cadets were forced to fill buckets from a well near South Barracks. Typically, three cadets per room were assigned in South Barracks and four cadets per room in North Barracks.⁹⁷

In addition to new construction, the cemetery at West Point was officially established in 1816.⁹⁸ Located at German Flats, a reference to the Pennsylvania Dutch troops that camped there during the Revolutionary War, the cemetery received the remains of Revolutionary War dead that had previously been buried on the Plain and its vicinity. Just south of the cemetery was the cadet vegetable garden, which provided access to the cemetery until 1890. A cottage for the caretaker was built within the cemetery boundaries by 1872, and the original Cadet Chapel was moved there in 1910.⁹⁹

Although both the academic and physical development of the academy had gotten off to a slow start, there was some indication that West Point's fate was to improve. With Congress approving funds for the new construction of the Academy building and barracks, plus passage of a law in 1812 that increased the number of cadets to 250, West Point was finally receiving congressional support. At the same time, the academy was receiving greater public exposure through the burgeoning steamboat tourist industry. In spite of such positive trends though, West Point, at the end of the Establishment period, was under the leadership of Capt. Alden Partridge (January 1815 through July 1817), a vain, difficult man who failed to garner the respect of his faculty and who nearly brought the academy to ruin. Thus, by 1817, conditions were ripe for a strong leader such as Sylvanus Thayer.¹⁰⁰

The Thayer Period (1817–1833). Known as the “Father of the Military Academy,” Sylvanus Thayer was instrumental in turning West Point into a first-rate military academy.¹⁰¹ As he later wrote in 1865, Thayer believed his mission at West Point was “to create, to construct, to build up from the foundation under difficulties coming more from within than without.”¹⁰² Thayer's first

⁹⁶ Pappas, *To The Point*, 78.

⁹⁷ Pappas, *To The Point*, 78, 114, 151.

⁹⁸ Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 69.

⁹⁹ Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 69-70; Pappas, *To the Point*, 159.

¹⁰⁰ S.E. Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country: A History of West Point* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999), 58-59; Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 11; Pappas, *To The Point*, 75-91, 423-425; Rieth et al., *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, 34.

¹⁰¹ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 63.

¹⁰² Pappas, *To The Point*, 99.

priority was to improve the academic instruction and discipline among the cadets, but he was also determined to make physical improvements.

With faculty morale low, Thayer wisely consulted with academy instructors and asked for their assistance in making improvements to the curriculum. He also instituted measures to make cadets more accountable, disciplining those who refused to attend class or study, thus, relieving instructors to some extent of their unruly students. He was particularly disappointed with the cadets who made unauthorized forays at night to nearby taverns. Although cadets often resented Thayer's strict policies, he was known for his fairness. Disciplinary measures matched the degree of infraction and Thayer refused to play favorites. Perhaps most disturbing to him was the lack of support he sometimes received when dismissing disobedient cadets. On several occasions, his decisions were overruled when insubordinate cadets held political connections. President Andrew Jackson, in particular, reversed a number of Thayer's decisions.¹⁰³

While academia and discipline were foremost on Thayer's list, he did not ignore the facility's built environment. In 1817, he requested funds in the amount of \$32,500 for building an officers' and instructors' quarters, a hospital, a gun shed, a laboratory, an observatory, and an addition to the Mess Hall. He also asked for \$19,000 for books, instruments, and apparatus. He did not receive the requested money, though, for three years.¹⁰⁴

Upon finally securing the necessary funds for constructing new quarters, Thayer began with the Superintendent's Quarters, which were built on the west side of the Plain. The two-story, stone, rectangular structure was completed by 1821. This building stands today as the oldest West Point building, though it has been modified extensively. For the next four years, construction continued on houses for faculty and staff officers. Forming a row along the west side of the Plain next to the Superintendent's Quarters, was Professor's Row, a group of duplexes made of stone from the boulders found on the Plain.¹⁰⁵

In 1830, cadets received access to better medical care when a new hospital was constructed at the site of present-day Lee Barracks. Built of stone, it replaced the old Gridley (previously North) tavern, which was originally located near the present Administration building. As a tavern, the structure had been a source of contention between Thayer and the cadets who liked to sneak out at night for drinks. Thayer was able to resolve the dilemma in 1824 when he received permission to purchase the Gridley tavern and property. Upon doing so, he converted the wooden, two-story structure into a hospital. When the new hospital was built in 1830, a part of the Gridley Tavern was moved to the back of the new hospital and converted into an officers' quarters. The purchase of the tract added 300 acres to West Point property.¹⁰⁶

In addition to construction, Thayer implemented a number of improvements to West Point. Water was piped down to the Plain, the Mess Hall, quarters, and to an outlet near the cadet barracks when the body of water now known as Delafield Pond was converted into a reservoir. The Plain had been cleared of most of its pine but still contained scattered hollows and boulders. By using available stone for the professors' housing, though, Thayer helped to rid the Plain of its boulders, thus allowing him to relocate the summer camp site away from the Superintendent's Quarters to the northeastern portion of the Plain.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰³ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 108-109; Pappas, *To The Point*, 159.

¹⁰⁴ Pappas, *To The Point*, 113.

¹⁰⁵ Pappas, *To The Point*, 135-136.

¹⁰⁶ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 3; Pappas, *To The Point*, 121, 134.

¹⁰⁷ Pappas, *To The Point*, 133, 136, 143.

Perhaps one of Thayer's more ingenious plans was capitalizing on West Point's appeal as a social, historical, and cultural site. West Point continued to attract prominent citizens and politicians, garnering the academy both national and international attention. Taking advantage of the steamboat tourist industry that had become popular with the invention of the steamboat in 1807, Thayer made sure that guests of West Point enjoyed their stay. Visitors enjoyed the scenery, the Revolutionary sites, the quiet solitude of Kosciuszko's Garden, and the entertaining parades and drills performed by West Point cadets. Thayer was a hospitable host who genuinely enjoyed entertaining; but at the same time, he recognized the inherent value of good public relations, and thus he treated both officials and casual visitors quite well.¹⁰⁸

Visitors typically lodged at Cozzen's Hotel until 1829 when construction on the West Point Hotel was complete. Thayer had lobbied for a hotel for several years, as Cozzen's accommodations were limited. However, both funding and a site for the new hotel had been problematic. When Long Barracks burned in 1827, though, the issue of location was solved. The site, at the northern end of the Plain near present Trophy Point, was an appropriate site since it was near the path that led from the dock and was also within walking distance of the cadet area.¹⁰⁹

The West Point Hotel was constructed at a cost of \$18,000. Funds were secured from the Post Fund, which had grown from the revenue received for leases and profits from the sale of wood. The building was originally 50-by-60 feet with three stories and 37 rooms. The outer walls were of thick stone to provide insulation. Rooms were heated with fireplaces or wood burning stoves. The flooring was of oak with hand-forged nails from the West Point Foundry at Cold Spring. Although a French-imported kitchen range was installed, many meals were still cooked in the kitchen fireplace. Later additions to the hotel included those that were made solely to the west wing (i.e., the 1850 brick, three-story wing that added 43 rooms; the two-story brick addition of two rooms added to this wing in 1850; and another addition to this wing in 1879 when one story with one room was added). Still other additions to the hotel included wings of brick and frame construction, a stable in 1860, and a laundry in 1890. By 1889, the hotel had added 65 rooms to the original 37.¹¹⁰

The hotel allowed Thayer to entertain tourists, foreign dignitaries, politicians, artists, writers, and numerous prominent citizens in grand style. While Thayer often entertained individuals or small groups in his home, lavish dinner parties and dances were held in the hotel. Known as one of the finest hotels in the East, the West Point Hotel provided the academy with even greater national and international exposure.

Thayer's tenure had been a difficult one due, primarily, to the antagonism displayed by President Jackson. Distrustful of an academy that seemed to patronize the elite, Jackson frequently sabotaged Thayer's authority, making it difficult for Thayer to impose discipline at the academy. As a result, Thayer resigned in 1833. By the time he left, however, West Point was not only an academically sound institution, it was one that now commanded the attention of the American public and all those who visited.¹¹¹

The Civil War Era Period (1833–1902). Between the years of 1833 (when Thayer resigned) and 1902 (West Point's centennial), 18 superintendents were in charge of leading the military academy. The superintendent who most influenced the built environment during this time was

¹⁰⁸ Dunwell, *Hudson River Highlands*, 42; Pappas, *To The Point*, 156-159.

¹⁰⁹ Pappas, *To The Point*, 144, 178.

¹¹⁰ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 10; Pappas, *To The Point*, 178.

¹¹¹ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 108-111; Dunwell, *Hudson River Highlands*, 42; Pappas, *To The Point*, 156-157, 178-179.

Maj. Richard Delafield, who served as superintendent from 1838–1845 and again from 1856–1861.¹¹²

After Thayer resigned and prior to Delafield's appointment, West Point was under the leadership of Maj. Rene E. DeRussy. DeRussy oversaw the completion of the Cadet Chapel and an academic building with exercise rooms, though funding for both had been approved under Thayer's tenure. An indecisive leader, DeRussy delayed construction of the chapel until 1834 because he would not approve the plans. He also wished to have the chapel located near the West Point Hotel, at Trophy Point, but this location was considered by others to be too far from the cadet barracks; thus, his plans were overruled and the chapel was located on the south side of the Plain.¹¹³

The Cadet Chapel was completed in 1836. Its architectural style incorporates both Greek and Roman influences with Doric columns supporting a gable-roofed porch, arched windows, and an interior, circular ceiling. A mural above the altar, titled "Peace and War," was designed by West Point Professor of Drawing, Robert W. Weir. The stone chapel now sits in the cemetery, having been relocated after a new chapel was constructed in 1910. Originally, the 1836 chapel was to be razed once the 1910 chapel was completed, but cadets vehemently opposed such action and raised the necessary funds to have it moved.¹¹⁴

Construction on the Academic Building began in 1836. Located where Pershing Barracks presently stands, the building was three stories and constructed of stone. The first floor had round, arched openings. On the east side of the building was a two-story portico enhanced by six fluted Doric columns. The ground floor was a large hall where military exercises and cadet physical training took place. The building also contained 18 recitation rooms, a large room for the drawing academy, space for the engineering academy, a model room, and two galleries for art work. Completion of the building came none too soon, as the old Academic building was destroyed by fire February 19, 1838. In fact, classes were held and books were stored in various buildings until the fall season when the new Academic Building was complete.¹¹⁵

Following DeRussy's five-year term, Maj. Richard Delafield became the new superintendent in 1838. As a graduate of West Point under Thayer's supervision, Delafield admired the discipline and order that the former superintendent had maintained and tried to implement a similar atmosphere. During his tenure, the cadet corps increased to 1,000, generating a need for expanded and new facilities.¹¹⁶

Delafield's impact on West Point's physical environment was profound. Through his guidance, the architecture and landscape of the academy took a decidedly different turn, and his influence remains at West Point today. Soon after Delafield took the position of superintendent in 1838, he appointed a board to recommend a building plan for West Point. The board selected an architect, Isaiah Rogers, to assist. One suggestion made to Delafield was to clear part of the Plain by removing the North and South Barracks, which would free up space for military training. Agreeing with the board, Delafield first suggested that the new cadet barracks and future buildings be erected along the eastern edge of the Plain. Professor Dennis Mahan, head of the Department of Engineering from 1832 to 1871, argued however that this location would inconvenience cadets,

¹¹² Pappas, *To The Point*, 423.

¹¹³ Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 20; Pappas, *To The Point*, 226-227.

¹¹⁴ 115 Pappas, *To The Point*, 230-231.

¹¹⁵ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 12; Pappas, *To The Point*, 231, 233-235.

¹¹⁶ Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 21-22; Rieth et al., *Cultural Resource Management Plan*, 38.

especially in the winter. Delafield relented and recommended that the proposed new barracks be located to the west of the Academic Building.¹¹⁷

Delafield also received architectural designs from Rogers, but, with his own specific ideas as to how a military academy should look, he quickly rejected Rogers's plans. Delafield felt that the Greek Revival style favored by Rogers did not reflect the "military mission of the Academy."¹¹⁸ He thus submitted his own plans for the Central (or Cadet) Barracks to the Secretary of War who in turn replaced Rogers with the architect Frederick Diaper. Diaper used the Gothic Revival style that had originated in medieval England where buildings were designed to withstand attacks. Delafield employed the same style for the library and philosophical buildings, thereby initiating an architectural style that would come to dominate the academy. Delafield set another precedent with the use of local granite for new buildings.¹¹⁹

After submitting plans for the new library, Delafield worked on designs for an ordnance compound to include workshops and storehouses. Using the same Gothic Revival style and local granite, construction on the compound was completed in 1840. The library, designed by Delafield and completed in the early 1840s, was more than a repository for books. It included an astronomical observatory as well as classrooms and space for the headquarters staff. The observatory was modeled after those in Europe, following a survey made by Professor Bartlett, head of the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. Upon his return from Europe, he recommended that the astronomical instruments be housed in three separate towers, which ideally suited the Gothic Revival design of the library. The three towers, topped with domes that could be opened, were located on the north face of the building. Both the ground and second floors of the west wing housed offices and classrooms. The library was in the east wing on the ground floor and on the mezzanine of the second floor.¹²⁰

The astronomical observatory was endangered in 1881 when the West Shore Railroad tunneled under the Plain. Since the trains created a vibration that offset astronomical readings, the railroad offered to build a new observatory near Lusk Reservoir. With the observatory moving out, renovations were started on the library building and were completed in 1901.¹²¹

Although Delafield's first term as superintendent had ended by the time Central Barracks was completed in 1850, it was Delafield who was responsible for the barracks' design. However, he had been unable to secure funding for the barracks, since congressional support was still sporadic. Nevertheless, the Mexican War in 1846 allowed West Point to prove its value to the country, and Congress shifted its stance. At the war's end, funds were quickly allocated for the new barracks, and the design originally suggested by Delafield was implemented with only a few changes.¹²²

The new Central Barracks maintained the fortification "look" common to Gothic Revival with a sally port in the center of the north wing and external moats along the north side. It was built of local granite and was originally .-shaped. Over the sally port was a large vaulted room where the Dialectic Society held its meetings. Although boilers heated these barracks, fireplaces were still

¹¹⁷ Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 21-22.

¹¹⁸ Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 21.

¹¹⁹ Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 21-22; Pappas, *To The Point*, 252-253, 269-271.

¹²⁰ Pappas, *To The Point*, 252-253.

¹²¹ Pappas, *To The Point*, 253.

¹²² Pappas, *To The Point*, 254, 269-270.

included in each room. Once Central Barracks was complete, North and South Barracks were demolished.¹²³

Although Delafield left West Point in 1845 and did not return again until 1856, he had made a lasting impression. He did not design the Mess Hall constructed in 1851, but it bore similarities to the library and Central Barracks with its towers, battlements, and windows that favored the Gothic Revival style. Located south of the Academic Building, one wing of the hall was designated for bachelor officers and also contained a recreation room. The Mess Hall was a state-of-the-art facility for its time. Water was pumped through hand pumps at the sinks, making the laborious task of carrying buckets of water from outside pumps obsolete. The hall also had its own hot-air system.¹²⁴

Physical improvements to West Point continued after Delafield's departure, and academic standards and discipline fluctuated to some degree in accordance with the leadership skills of the current superintendent. Tourism remained a popular industry and even rose during the 1840s–1850s along with the birth of the railroad. The Hudson River Railroad followed a route along the east bank of the river. Tourists could now travel to the Hudson Highlands in less time, and, with the train stopping at Cold Spring, visitors had only to embark on a ferry to arrive at West Point. Thus, as in Thayer's time, public appreciation for West Point continued, and the academy profited from the positive exposure.¹²⁵

By September 1852, when Capt. Robert E. Lee became superintendent, West Point graduates were contributing to the nation's welfare in new ways. Besides their vital role in warfare, as witnessed in the Mexican War, West Point graduates were instrumental to the development and growth of the nation's expanding infrastructure. A large number of railroad companies employed West Point graduates as engineers or supervisory officials for the planning and building of railroad lines, and graduates contributed to the development of canals, bridges, roads, lighthouses, levees, and breakwaters.¹²⁶

While West Point cadets received more than adequate instruction in engineering, there were two areas in their academic program that Lee strove to improve upon during his tenure from 1852–1855. These two areas were in artillery instruction and cavalry tactics. Cadet instruction in artillery was hampered by the use of outdated equipment. With Lee's assistance, cadets were soon practicing drills with more modern guns and mobile field equipment. Lee also made sure that cadets had new and better mounts for practicing cavalry tactics. Along with this effort to improve on cavalry tactics came a new Riding Hall, completed in 1855 and, at the time, probably the largest in the country. It was also the first building to be erected on the far southeastern edge of the Plain. The old riding hall, which was located in the Academic Building, was converted into a fencing room and gymnasium. In addition to the new Riding Hall, buildings constructed during Lee's tenure consisted of quarters for officers and enlisted men, as well as service buildings.¹²⁷

Lee was also confronted with a major change in the academic curriculum at West Point when the Chief of Engineers, Joseph Totten, introduced a five-year course of study. Totten argued that cadets were in need of additional training and that they should also attend courses in the humanities. The additional requirements entailed another year at the academy. The five-year plan was not popular, however. The Academic Board unsuccessfully lobbied the Secretary of War to

¹²³ Pappas, *To The Point*, 269-270.

¹²⁴ Pappas, *To The Point*, 271-272.

¹²⁵ Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 23.

¹²⁶ Pappas, *To The Point*, 275-276.

¹²⁷ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 16-17; Pappas, *To The Point*, 299-300.

dismiss the program and return to a four-year plan. The program was not changed, however, until 1861.¹²⁸

Although Delafield returned to West Point in September 1856, he did not instigate a major building program during this tenure of nearly five years as he had before. He resigned as superintendent January 23, 1861, only to return five days later when it was discovered that his successor, Capt. Pierre G. T. Beauregarde, had every intention of leaving West Point if his home state of Louisiana seceded from the nation.¹²⁹ The divisive nature of the Civil War was certainly reflected at West Point. Cadets from the southern states found themselves faced with a difficult choice as their home states eventually seceded from the Union. Although many surely held ambiguous feelings, having committed themselves to an academy whose reason for being demanded a certain loyalty to the United States, the majority of southern cadets found it nearly impossible to betray their families and, in essence, prepare themselves to fight against their home states. By the end of April 1861, 65 out of the 86 cadets from southern states had left West Point, either through resignation or dismissal.¹³⁰

The Civil War's end brought social changes to the academy and appears to have instigated a new spurt of development that occurred through the remainder of the nineteenth century. One of the most significant social changes to occur was the admittance of African American cadets. The first to join West Point was James Webster Smith who arrived in 1870. Ostracized and ridiculed, he was dismissed during his second year for deficiencies in natural and experimental philosophy. The first African American to graduate from West Point was Henry Ossian Flipper. Flipper came to West Point in 1873 and graduated in 1877. Though he was ostracized and forced to endure a number of racially motivated incidents, he appears to have acquired the admiration of at least some of his European-American classmates by the time he graduated.¹³¹

During the post-Civil War period, the academy also began to interact with other institutions of higher learning. Many of the large eastern colleges had begun playing football in the 1870s. In 1890, the United States Naval Academy, which had fielded a football team for a few years, challenged the cadets of West Point to a game. Cadet Dennis Michie organized, coached, and played on the first team. They lost to Navy 24 to 0 at the first Army-Navy game, which took place on the Plain. As news of the defeat spread across the nation, army officers demanded a rematch and sent money to the academy for uniforms and to enable the hiring of a coach. Not everyone was so taken with football, however. When it was realized that the cadets would have to travel overnight and miss school to compete in games, many instructors argued that the loss of training time would seriously hurt the nation.¹³²

In 1893, new Superintendent Oswald Ernst conducted a study of football and its relationship to the academy. He was amazed to see that the academy had little to do with the administration of the football team. Like most colleges of the time, the team was controlled by an alumni organization, the Army Officers' Athletic Association (renamed the Army Athletic Association in 1910). This group set the schedule, sold tickets, paid the coaches, etc. Ernst recommended that army's football program continue, but that the Army-Navy game be cancelled because of the feuds it was causing among members of the two services. The Secretary of War agreed, and the

¹²⁸ Loechl, et. al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 24.

¹²⁹ Pappas, *To The Point*, 307, 323-324.

¹³⁰ Pappas, *To The Point*, 322-332.

¹³¹ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 232-234; Jane Eppinga, *Henry Ossian Flipper: West Point's First Black Graduate* (Plano, Texas: Wordware Publishing, Inc., 1996), 41-43; Forman, *West Point*, 141-142; Pappas, *To The Point*, 382-384.

¹³² Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 303-305.

game was cancelled. In 1897, the Army team was ranked fourth in the nation. Also that year, the new McKinley administration Secretary of War, Russell Alger, restored the Army-Navy game. Instead of moving from West Point to Annapolis, the event was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The football program was again in jeopardy in 1909 when cadet Eugene Byrne died from injuries sustained in the Harvard-Army game. The program was suspended but later restarted when collegiate football developed rules to ensure a safer game.¹³³

Football was not the only sport played at West Point. Baseball began in the 1880s, and by 1891, the Army-Navy series had begun. Track and field was introduced in 1902. Col. Herman J. Koehler formed the first army basketball team in 1903 that began playing navy in 1920.¹³⁴

Between the end of the Civil War and the 1902 centennial, a number of new buildings were constructed and older buildings renovated. In 1863, stone lavatories, or “Cadet Sinks,” were erected south of the old Central Barracks. In 1870, a new administration building was erected. Although gray stone was used in an attempt to blend with the older buildings of the Delafield period, the administration building’s French Renaissance styling was a radical shift from the Gothic Revival that Delafield had favored. Subsequent buildings constructed during the latter 1800s continued to move away from the Gothic Revival, but no particular architectural style dominated during the latter part of the nineteenth century.¹³⁵

The construction phase that occurred during the latter part of the nineteenth century began in earnest under the command of Col. Wesley Merritt (1882–1887). In the slightly more than 10-year period between 1884 and 1895, a new hospital, a gymnasium, and an academic building were constructed, and West Point was enlarged by 225 acres with the purchase of the Kinsley Estate in 1889. The building phase continued with the construction in 1898 of a Neo-Greek-style Memorial Hall to house trophies and plaques, and with the construction in 1900 of the West Point Army Mess.¹³⁶

The hospital was a Romanesque Revival design. Constructed in 1884, it was placed south of the Cadet Mess Hall (near the present Lee Barracks). The hospital consisted of a central section with wings on both sides. A three-story, polygonal entranceway flanked the front. A new wing was added in 1923 and is the only portion of the hospital that exists today.¹³⁷

In a conscious effort to integrate the varying architectural styles that had emerged at West Point, architect Richard Morris Hunt was chosen to design the new gymnasium and academic building. The gymnasium, located at the present site of Washington Hall, was completed in 1891. With gray-stone towers and a Romanesque Revival style, the gymnasium contrasted with the formidable Gothic Revival design, though it was an effort, nevertheless, to provide the new facility with a castle-like look used by Delafield, while harmonizing with other nearby buildings.¹³⁸

The Academic Building of 1895 clearly reflected Hunt’s attempt to balance the myriad architectural styles that were now exhibited at West Point. Located to the south of the Cadet Mess Hall and across from the Administration Building and Cadet Chapel, Richard Hunt integrated elements

¹³³ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 309, 312-313.

¹³⁴ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 313.

¹³⁵ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 20; Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 25; Pappas, *To The Point*, 408.

¹³⁶ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 3-4, 20; Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 25; Pappas, *To The Point*, 408.

¹³⁷ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 20; Pappas, *To The Point*, 407.

¹³⁸ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 20; Pappas, *To The Point*, 407.

from the Mess Hall, Library, and Central Barracks in an effort to bring a variety of styles together in one building.¹³⁹

The design and construction of Cullum Memorial Hall, on the eastern edge of the Plain, counteracted Hunt's efforts at architectural integration, however. Through the vision of McKim, Mead, and White, Cullum Hall was built of light-colored granite and used a Classical Revival design. McKim, Mead, and White purposefully designed the building as a memorial to Civil War Union veterans.¹⁴⁰ In addition to the new construction at West Point, several buildings were also renovated during this period; the two most prominent were the Cadet Mess Hall and the Central (Cadet) Barracks, which was enlarged and had a sally port added.¹⁴¹

Throughout the Delafield period, the West Point landscape underwent significant changes from previous eras when the academy itself, along with its buildings and infrastructure, was in its beginning stage. Cadets still skated the frozen ponds and hollows in winter and tourists still marveled at the beauty of the scenery, but from 1838–1902, a number of physical changes were made and structures completed. To increase the water supply, Round Pond was purchased in 1879. In addition, Delafield Reservoir was constructed in 1879 and Lusk Reservoir in 1895. The West Shore Railroad tunneled beneath the Plain in 1881, and tennis courts were laid out in Execution Hollow in the 1890s. It was also during this period that it became increasingly popular to build monuments on the Plain in honor of West Point graduates and superintendents.¹⁴²

Near the end of the nineteenth century, West Point again proved its worth to the nation during the Spanish-American War. With the explosion of the U.S.S. *Maine* in 1898, West Point graduates took their places as officers. Their dedication and support was recognized two years later when Secretary of War Elihu Root praised the academy in a report:

I believe that the great service which it [United States Military Academy] has rendered the country was never more conspicuous than it has been during the past two years. The faithful and efficient services of its graduates since the declaration of war with Spain have more than repaid the cost of the institution since its foundation.¹⁴³

As in the past, the success of West Point graduates during wartime efforts led to increased support for the academy. After the Spanish-American War, the subsequent expansion and building program that took place in the early 1900s would be the largest ever experienced at West Point.¹⁴⁴

The Centennial Revitalization Period (1903–1930). After the overwhelming victory over the Spanish in the war, the United States emerged as a world power.¹⁴⁵ The American military was now viewed as a formidable force, and West Pointers received much of the credit for molding the army into an effective fighting force. At the United States Military Academy, the changes in America's international status brought about physical and academic changes. In 1901, a Board of Visitors published a report that criticized the academy for having inadequate academic facilities for its educational mission. The next year, in response to that report, Congress appropriated

¹³⁹ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 20; Pappas, *To The Point*, 407.

¹⁴⁰ Patrice Halin, former Cultural Resources Manager, USMA, personal communication 2001.

¹⁴¹ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 24; Pappas, *To The Point*, 407.

¹⁴² Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 18; Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 25.

¹⁴³ Forman, *West Point*, 157.

¹⁴⁴ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 25.

¹⁴⁵ Tindall and, *America: A Narrative History*, 994.

\$6,500,000 for new construction. As fate would have it, this huge expansion came during the celebration of the academy's centennial.¹⁴⁶

The celebration of the centennial was an opportunity for the army to define again the mission and standards of the academy. Commanding General of the Army John Schofield established military expectations for academy graduates when he declared, "The Corps of Cadets has always been a real American aristocracy—an aristocracy of character."¹⁴⁷ The army still viewed the academy as the primary educational institution and the producer of most of its officer corps.

Against the conservative thinking of the army's high command, innovation in the academic programs was emerging at the academy. In 1902, West Point experimented with the certificate system, used at the University of Michigan. This system allowed students to enroll in the university without taking entrance exams, provided they had graduated from a public high school. The Academic Board reinstated the entrance exam in 1907, however, as too many students were failing out of the academy. Other more successful alterations in the academic program were occurring during this period. Commandant Otto T. Hein began to modify the military instruction so cadets could learn to use modern weaponry such as machine guns, mortars, mountain guns, etc. During the field training, Hein had the Corps of Cadets conduct attack formations, target practice, and open-order drills, rather than just marching. During the school year, the cadets' military instruction dealt with the garrison duty functions—paper work, report writing, recruiting—that they would face as young officers.¹⁴⁸

While the educational functions of the academy began to change gradually, the landscape was undergoing dramatic change. Because of the massive 1902 congressional appropriation, Superintendent Albert L. Mills sent out invitations to 10 of the nation's leading architectural firms for a limited architectural competition to be held in 1903. The contract was for the construction of a cadet barracks, academic building, chapel, post headquarters, headquarters for the Corps of Cadets, bachelor officers' quarters, riding hall, artillery barracks, stable and gun shed, cavalry barracks and stable, hotel, and other buildings. The instructions to the firms were concise; the designs must:

Afford the opportunity for future expansion and enlargement as the institution shall be enlarged with the growth of the country. Locate the buildings habitually occupied by the cadets so conveniently near each other as to meet the requirements of efficient administration and supervision, health, comfort and economy of time. Maintain undiminished the present plain or campus for infantry instruction. Produce a general result in harmony with a number of the present buildings, which are to be retained, such as the cadet barracks, the academic building, the library, the cadet mess, the cadet hospital, the gymnasium, the memorial hall, and the officers' mess. Be capable of execution at such a cost the entire work . . . will not cost more than \$5,000,000.¹⁴⁹

The winning architectural firm was Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson. Specializing in Gothic Revival, the firm's designs complemented the architectural tradition established during the Delafield Period. Among other buildings, Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson designed the Cadet Chapel (completed in 1910) and Thayer Hall (completed in 1909). Working in tandem with the Olmsted Brothers, a landscape architectural firm, the designs implemented by Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson brought to West Point a "distinctly masculine and military," while at the same time, there

¹⁴⁶ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 25.

¹⁴⁷ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 243.

¹⁴⁸ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country* 243-245.

¹⁴⁹ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 26-27.

emerged a rather picturesque landscape with the placement of trees, pathways, and other landscape features. In conjunction with the 1903 design competition, West Point also grew in size when the academy purchased the Dassori tract of land in 1903, filling the area between the Kinsley and Gridley tracts.¹⁵⁰

In 1907, another Board of Visitors published a report on the academy and this time criticized the academy's curriculum. The board suggested broadening the instruction to make the students better prepared for the duties of military officers. In response to this criticism, the academy created the Department of English and History in 1908, with Dr. John C. Adams as the head. Adams left in 1910, after meeting stiff resistance from the Academic Board regarding his programs. Lt. Col. Lucius Holt took over the department and met with some success in developing a liberal arts curriculum. To assist in making the curriculum more extensive, Edward S. Holden was added as the chief librarian. In his 12 years of service, Holden built the USMA library from 36,000 to 93,000 books, instituted cadet lectures on the use of the library, and chronicled the history of the academy in a two-volume set. Historian Stephen Ambrose has described these changes as "not extensive—most departments neither learned nor forgot anything—but they did prepare the way for what was to come."¹⁵¹

Before United States entry into World War I, other transitions occurred at West Point. In 1907, Superintendent Hugh L. Scott engineered the transfer of the 9th and 10th Cavalry to West Point. These units were made up of African American soldiers who had served on the frontier during the Indian Wars, in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and in the Philippine Insurrection. The cavalry units trained the cadets in tactics and horseback riding. Scott also continued the program of liberalizing the curriculum, and he began efforts to restore the walls of Fort Putnam and Fort Clinton.¹⁵² In 1908, Russell Sage and Anna B. Warner donated Constitution Island to the academy. Until then, the island had been home to Anna B. Warner (1827-1915) and her late sister Susan B. Warner (1819-1885) the nationally famous authors of more than 30 popular novels, all written under the pseudonyms Elizabeth Wetherell and Amy Lothrop. Anna Warner was perhaps best known for the words to the hymn "Jesus Loves Me, This I Know" (1860). Though reclusive, the two sisters held religious services for the West Point cadets, and their popularity and affection among the Corps is demonstrated by the fact that at the time of their deaths they were the only civilians buried at the West Point cemetery.¹⁵³

The West Point class of 1915 produced one of the most important groups of military leaders of World War II. It has been referred to as "the class stars fell on." Of the 164 that graduated, 59 rose to the rank of brigadier general or higher. The class included such significant World War II and Cold War military leaders as Vernon Prichard, commander 1st Armored Division; George Stratemeyer, commander Air Defense Command; Charles Ryder, commander IX Corps; Stafford Irwin, commander XII Corps; Joseph McNarney, military governor of the United States Occupation Zone of Germany; James Van Fleet, commander 8th Army in Korea; Hubert Harmon, first superintendent of the Air Force Academy; Herman Beukema, founder of the social sciences department at the academy; General of the Army Omar Bradley; and General of the Army and later president Dwight D. Eisenhower.¹⁵⁴

Like the rest of the United States, West Point had largely ignored World War I prior to the nation's involvement. The military classes still studied Civil War battles, not the ones occurring in France.

¹⁵⁰ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 242; and Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 4.

¹⁵¹ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor Country*, 250.

¹⁵² Forman, *West Point*, 168-169.

¹⁵³ Dunwell, *Hudson River Highlands*, 78-79; Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 4.

¹⁵⁴ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 252.

When the United States finally entered the war, the academy experienced one of its most disorienting periods. Superintendent John Biddle was called away from the academy for the war, and Col. Samuel Tillman was called out of retirement to serve as superintendent. Long a critic of the academy, Tillman immediately began to reform West Point. He instituted the instruction of French at summer camp. In response to the lessons learned along the frontline in France, he added trench warfare tactics and removed lessons in cavalry tactics. Many of the regular army instructors at the academy were sent to France, and they were replaced with retired or civilian instructors. After the war, Tillman sent the class of 1919 to France for three months to study under the officers of the Allied Army of Occupation.¹⁵⁵

While the academy was slowly adapting to the changes of the war, the Corps of Cadets appear to have grown restless. With the creation of a larger American army, Congress authorized commissioning civilians as “Emergency Officers” into the regular army. The cadets realized that they would always be junior to these “Emergency Officers” for future promotions, so the Corps began asking for early graduation. The class of 1917 graduated in April 1917, and the class of 1918 graduated about one year early in August 1917. The War Department’s need for officers forced the graduation of the class of 1920 two years early, and the class of 1921, 36 months early. By the end of 1918, only the Plebe class remained at the academy.¹⁵⁶

While West Point graduates proved themselves in battle during World War I, the War Department’s treatment of the academy was viewed by many as reckless. After the war, the four-class system was in total disarray. When a cadet shot himself after undergoing a hazing, Congress demanded reforms at the academy.¹⁵⁷ To repair the Corps of Cadets, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Peyton March appointed Brig. Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur, a West Point graduate and hero of World War I, as the new superintendent in 1919. Utilizing his frontline experience from the war, MacArthur immediately attempted to implement a series of reforms. His plan called for increasing cadet responsibility, linking the academy closer with the army, making discipline more subjective, and broadening the curriculum.¹⁵⁸ Although MacArthur’s proposed changes to the academic program met intense resistance from the conservative Academic Board, in military matters the general had to answer to no one at the academy. MacArthur moved the summer camp from Fort Clinton, which was on the installation, to Fort Dix, New Jersey. This allowed the cadets to have contact with enlisted personnel, and the facilities there provided better military training. MacArthur also liberalized the regulations that dictated the conduct of the cadets, thus angering the tradition-minded alumni.¹⁵⁹

Not all of MacArthur’s reforms met with resistance, though. The superintendent ordered that all cadets participate in some form of athletic activity. This expansion of the athletic program resulted in the creation of new sports fields and facilities at the academy. Col. Herman J. Koehler directed the physical education programs. The superintendent also developed and implemented the Honor System, which is often seen as the cornerstone of the academy’s character-building program.¹⁶⁰

MacArthur’s chief of staff, Maj. William Ganoe, stated that, “if Sylvanus Thayer was the Father of the Military Academy, then Douglas MacArthur was its savior.”¹⁶¹ In 1922, MacArthur was transferred to the Philippines as part of the normal officer rotations. MacArthur would later serve

¹⁵⁵ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 252-253.

¹⁵⁶ Forman, *West Point*, 172.

¹⁵⁷ W. Manchester, *American Caesar: Douglas MacArthur 1880-1964* (New York: Dell Publishing, 1978), 29.

¹⁵⁸ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 265.

¹⁵⁹ Manchester, *American Caesar*, 134.

¹⁶⁰ Manchester, *American Caesar*, 134-137.

¹⁶¹ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 261.

as commander of the United States forces in the South Pacific through World War II.¹⁶² While he did not accomplish all of the reforms he wanted at West Point, many of his ideas would be realized under later superintendents.

Unlike the rest of the nation's military installations, West Point did not undergo any major construction during World War I. During the 1920s, however, several new buildings were constructed at the academy. The new Thayer Hotel was built in 1925; and a railroad station was built in 1926, even though the highway was quickly overtaking the railroad as the primary mode of transportation into the area. In the Academic Area, buildings designed by renowned architect and city planner Arnold W. Brunner were built. In 1923, Brunner designed an addition for the old Cadet Hospital. Another major Brunner addition to the area was the Cadet Mess Hall, completed in 1929. Both of these buildings continued the tradition of utilizing the Gothic Revival-style architecture that the Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson buildings had established.¹⁶³

Because of the athletic reforms begun under MacArthur, the academy constructed a Gothic Revival-style football stadium west of Lusk Reservoir. MacArthur had wanted a massive, 100,000-seat stadium like the one constructed at the University of Michigan; however, the army decided that was not necessary.¹⁶⁴ The new Michie Stadium, named for the coach, captain, and player on army's first football team, served as the home field for the football team during the great days of army football in the 1940s.¹⁶⁵

World War II-Era Expansion Period (1930–1960). In 1926, with Gen. Merch B. Stewart as the new superintendent of the academy, some of the reforms suggested by General MacArthur were implemented, thereby producing officers in the 1930s who would be leaders of citizen-soldiers. General of the Armies John J. Pershing described the importance of the new role of the professional soldier in the U.S. Army when he stated that: "The one-time role of a regular army officer has passed with the Indian campaign . . . In no other army is it so important that the officers of the permanent establishment be [prepared] . . . to serve as instructors and leaders for the citizen forces which are to fight our wars."¹⁶⁶ Not only would officers be better prepared, there would also be more of them. With the threat of war looming, Congress increased the Corps of Cadets to 2,496.¹⁶⁷

Academically, West Point implemented major changes during this period. New professor Herman Beukema integrated geography, economics, and international relations in his courses to provide the cadets with a more extensive background and broader perspective on warfare.¹⁶⁸ This shift, from an emphasis on engineering to a more inclusive curriculum, spurred other changes on campus. For example, in 1933, Congress approved a move to grant West Point graduates with a Bachelor of Science degree.¹⁶⁹ In addition, organizations devoted to extracurricular activities (such as the Glee Club, Chess Club, Debate Club, Hunting Club, Fishing Club, and Skeet Club) were founded.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶² G. Perret, *There's a War to be Won: The United States Army in World War II* (New York: Ballantine, 1991), 18, 230.

¹⁶³ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 32.

¹⁶⁴ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 315.

¹⁶⁵ Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 33.

¹⁶⁶ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 286.

¹⁶⁷ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 296.

¹⁶⁸ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 287.

¹⁶⁹ The degree was granted retroactively to all graduates of the academy. In the past, there had been some embarrassing situations for West Point graduates who were forced to explain that they did not hold a degree.

¹⁷⁰ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 290.

The 1930s proved to be a period of significant development and expansion for the academy as it increased the number of cadets, grew in size, and added new facilities. The first sign of growth was in the form of physical expansion that occurred in December of 1930 when Rep. Frank James of Michigan introduced H.R. 14811, authorizing the expansion of West Point by 15,135 acres. During the congressional hearing for the bill, the army indicated that additional land was necessary, in part, to implement aviation training and to gain more space for small arms training. In 1931, Congress approved the West Point Land Acquisition Act. That same year, the academy added a new facility when a barracks, designed by Gehron and Ross in the same Gothic Revival architectural style implemented by Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson, was constructed. Several facilities or additions, designed by the prominent architect Paul Phillipe Cret were constructed during the 1930s, including an addition to the East Academic Building (Building 753), the Field House (Building 663), the Engineering and Ordnance Laboratory (Building 639), and a wing for the Gymnasium (Building 727).¹⁷¹ Other changes to the built environment included that conversion of the old polo grounds into sports fields. New housing developments to accommodate the growing number of officers and professors were constructed near Lusk Reservoir. Unlike previous developments, these residences were based on U.S. Army Quartermaster standard designs. In the late 1930s, garages were constructed to handle the increasing number of automobiles on the installation.¹⁷²

The approval of the West Point Land Acquisition Act in 1931 allowed the academy to acquire Stewart Field as an aviation training area in 1941. An important academic development at West Point in the late 1920s and 1930s had been the introduction of aviation to the curriculum. As early as 1915, Gen. Maxwell Van Zandt Woodhull had recommended the inclusion of airborne reconnaissance training in a report on the academy's curriculum. After World War I, the importance of aviation training was emphasized by such military officers as Billy Mitchell, who advocated the use of air power as the primary form of warfare. Although the army had constructed a seaplane hangar and ramp on the Hudson River in 1927, aviation training had yet to be introduced into West Point curriculum. USMA graduates who wished to pursue this route had to enter the Army Air Corps aviation cadet program upon graduation from the academy. With Stewart Field, however, West Point cadets could finally receive training in aviation. Superintendent Francis Wilby divided West Point students into two primary groups—air cadets and ground cadets. Each group had its own curriculum, and air cadets were commissioned into the air corps after graduation. The program was short-lived, however. At the end of World War II, the air cadet program was discontinued because the academy believed cadets were receiving neither adequate flight nor military training, and therefore considered it wise to concentrate on only one type of training.¹⁷³

Though West Point may have tried to introduce flight training into its program, military training was always at the forefront of the academy's operations. This was particularly evident in the late 1930s when Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall implemented reforms to the U.S. Army in response to threats of conflict in Europe and Asia. As part of his plan, he appointed Brig. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger as the new superintendent of West Point. Eichelberger sponsored a program to introduce more military training into the curriculum, adding two additional hours of training twice a week for cadets during the school year. In 1942, he directed a Board of Officers to develop a plan for the use of some of the new land acquired from the land acquisition act. One

¹⁷¹ HABS Cards. USMA Library, Special Collections, West Point, New York, 1981.

¹⁷² Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 33-34.

¹⁷³ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 296-297; Forman, *West Point*, 204-206.

of the recommendations made by the board was to develop a summer training camp on the property south of the West Point main campus near Lake Popolopen.¹⁷⁴

Originally designated as Camp Popolopen, and later renamed Camp Buckner, the summer training camp was initiated in 1942, though it did not officially open until the summer of 1943 when the Third Class (second-year students) was assigned to the camp for training. The first buildings at the camp were eight sets of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) barracks that had been moved from the CCC camp at Crows Nest in the northern section of the West Point installation.¹⁷⁵ An article in *The Pointer*, covering the 1943 summer training session, provides a detailed description of the early buildings and layout at Camp Buckner:

The barracks are long, rectangular, single-room buildings, mounted on concrete stilt-like foundation to compensate for the slope of the hill on which they are built. Each company will have an individual barracks, and men will sleep on cots. Toilet and lavatory facilities have been installed in the barracks and will undoubtedly prove much more convenient than the temporary exterior installations which were used last summer. A training auditorium is under construction at the present time, and it will be used principally for the purpose of showing tactical training and instructional films. The old guard house has been enlarged and remodeled and improvements have been made on the building which the office of the officer in charge and the Tactical Department will be located. The mess hall, built on the edge of the lake, has been enlarged to a capacity of 1,000 cadets; and the kitchen facilities have been supplemented to handle the increased output which will be necessary this summer. One building that will especially appeal to the men who are stationed at Popolopen is the Service Building in which will be located the Boodlers, a branch library and reading room, and the barbershop. A large veranda surrounds the building, which overhangs the lake near the newly constructed dam. Other constructions in the camp include a Weapons Building, the Quartermaster Building, and ammunition magazine (at a safe distance from the camp itself), a new road leading in from the highway, new parking areas for trucks, barracks for civilian personnel, and a Maintenance Building. A large barracks has been erected for the officer personnel of the camp and will accommodate 48 officers who are assigned to the Tactical Department during the summer. A building for the Cadet Hostess is being remodeled at present, and improvements are also being made on quarters for the Camp Commander and for the Superintendent.¹⁷⁶

Several of the camp's buildings had been acquired during the land purchases. Upon acquisition, most of the buildings were removed or demolished, but a few were retained and adapted for reuse. The original boathouse (Building 1560), a general storehouse (Building 1653), a house on Lake Popolopen (Building 1562), several homes from the Fort Montgomery mining company (Buildings 1652, 1656, 1666), the Mine Lake Dam, and the Highland Falls School (Building 1670) were all retained by the army for use at Camp Buckner.

As mentioned in *The Pointer* article, many new structures were constructed for Camp Buckner. Most of the World War II-era constructions were wood-sided buildings. Although there is no list of the architects or contractors for most of the camp's World War II buildings, the Real Property cards indicate that Walter A. Stanley constructed the War Department Theater No. 2 (Building 1576), and the Cruzzi Brothers constructed the Military Police Barracks (Building 1569) and Conference building (Building 1578).¹⁷⁷

¹⁷⁴ G. Bowley, "West Point Has Grown," *Assembly* 2: 4 (January 1944):10.

¹⁷⁵ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 81.

¹⁷⁶ R.S. Rowe, "Popolopen," *The Pointer of the United States Military Academy* (April 23, 1943):10-13, 30.

¹⁷⁷ United States Military Academy (USMA), *Installation Design Guide prepared by Design Collaborative, Inc., and Landgarden for the United States Military Academy Directorate of Engineering and Housing, West Point, New York.*

The training at Camp Buckner reflected the needs of a company-grade officer during World War II. Much of the training for the Third Class cadets revolved around the firing ranges. The new ranges allowed cadets to train with almost every small arm in the United States inventory. The weapons used in training included the M1 carbine, M1 rifle, Browning Automatic Rifle (B.A.R.), .45-caliber pistol, Thompson submachine gun, .30- and .50-caliber machine guns, 37-mm anti-tank gun, 60- and 81-mm mortars, 40- and 90-mm anti-aircraft guns, grenades, and the bazooka.¹⁷⁸ The Real Property card for Building 1540 describes the range as 500 yards long with a large concrete buttress at one end and 50 large wooden targets at the other end.¹⁷⁹

Besides weapon training, the cadets practiced their combat skills on the Bayonet and Assault Course, the Infiltration Course, the Battle Practice Course, Street Fighting Course, and the Defensive Position Assault Course. While most of these courses were newly constructed, it was noted in *The Pointer* that the street fighting course used several old summer cottages that surrounded Lake Popolopen.¹⁸⁰

With the emergence of the Cold War soon after the end of World War II, West Point again underwent changes in response to the nation's military needs.¹⁸¹ Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor became the first post-World War II superintendent. During World War II, Taylor had risen from a young staff officer to commander of the 101st Airborne Division, leading the division during the Normandy invasion. Like MacArthur after World War I, the new superintendent attempted to institute major changes in the curriculum. His recommendations had the support of the Academic Board and the Army Chief of Staff, General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower. Because of the development of mechanized army doctrine during World War II, cavalry training was discontinued at Buffalo Soldiers Field in 1946, and the area was converted into a recreation area.¹⁸² The academy also abandoned fencing and added new instruction in amphibious warfare. The changing nature of warfare now required that officers understand geopolitics, and thus, courses to enhance the cadet's knowledge of global affairs were implemented. New courses in nuclear physics, electronics, Russian history, diplomatic history, international economics, and languages were all added to better educate cadets. Overall, West Point now devoted less time to military engineering and more time to military history in its standard classes. To further enhance cadet understanding of the political world, the academy had top-ranked, First Class cadets write position papers and present them at conferences. Taylor also had high-level diplomats, military officials, and legislators initiated to West Point to give lectures to the cadets.

General Taylor's own experiences in World War II showed that the modern soldier had to be both diplomat and soldier; thus, his reforms were an attempt to provide that type of education to West Point cadets. Even with these changes, however, there were critics, both inside and outside the academy, who advocated the further expansion of West Point's curriculum.¹⁸³

Outside of the classroom, West Point was developing a reputation for winning in the field of sports. The football team, in particular, had steadily grown in strength since the 1920s and had continued to develop in the 1930s. In 1944, Col. Earl "Red" Blaik accepted the position as head coach and led the team to three undefeated seasons. The team's success rested in large part on the talents

¹⁷⁸ Rowe, "Popolopen," 11-12.

¹⁷⁹ USMA, *Design Guide*.

¹⁸⁰ Rowe, "Popolopen," 11.

¹⁸¹ The Cold War is commonly defined as the period between 1946 when Winston Churchill gave his "Iron Curtain" speech and 1989 when the Berlin Wall came down, or 1991 when the Soviet Union disbanded.

¹⁸² Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 34.

¹⁸³ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 297-301; David F. Winkler, *Training to Fight: Training and Education During the Cold War* (Champaign, Illinois: U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, 1997).

of two backs, Felix “Doc” Blanchard and Glenn Davis. Blanchard and Davis became instant celebrities when they each received Heisman trophies, making West Point the only team to have two trophy winners on the same backfield. From 1944–1950, the army football team record stood at 70-3. At Camp Buckner, \$4,000 was requested in 1945 for the construction of two additional playing fields. During the 1946 summer training, athletic facilities were provided for softball, canoe racing, soccer, football, volleyball, tennis, skeet, and table tennis.¹⁸⁴

The 1950s ushered in a new defense strategy that, again, prompted changes at West Point. The American defense strategy of Massive Retaliation focused on strengthening the air force and navy’s nuclear weapon forces, at the expense of the army. The role of the army was viewed, primarily, as a force that was “to clean up after a war, to preserve order within the United States, and to occupy a defeated enemy.”¹⁸⁵ Critics of this strategy argued that this limited the country’s military options and Army Chief of Staff Gen. Matthew Ridgewood lobbied for an expansion of conventional forces. The doctrine to finally emerge was known as “Flexible Response,” and it provided the nation with a greater number of military options for use in a crisis. With the election of President John F. Kennedy, the new administration adopted the Flexible Response doctrine and began to expand the conventional forces.¹⁸⁶

Shifts in military strategy prompted changes at West Point, including a new mission at Camp Buckner. In 1957, the academy redefined the training camp’s mission to:

- Conduct individual and small unit field training with emphasis on weapons firing and small unit tactics;
- Develop and maintain a high state of physical conditioning;
- Develop an understanding of and appreciation for unit teamwork;
- Instill a positive attitude toward duty and individual responsibility;
- Provide ample opportunity for recreation and relaxation; and
- Provide junior officer training for the First Class.¹⁸⁷

To meet the requirements of this new mission and to accommodate the growth of the Corps of Cadets, the academy estimated that it would need to:

- Construct enough housing for 800 cadets which would comprise 19 cadet barracks and 6 company headquarters buildings arranged in company units of 3 barracks and 1 company headquarters per unit;
- Construct a BOQ building for 12 officers (instructors from other stations and Tactical Officers whose duties require them to remain at camp);
- Construct a Mess Hall to accommodate 800 cadets and 20 officers, plus enough space for cadet guests;
- Rehabilitate the Theater from a temporary to semi-permanent type of construction, incorporating necessary improvements and conveniences;

¹⁸⁴ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 317; Camp Buckner Files, Memorandum to the Commandant of Cadets from F.M. Greene, March 18, 1946. United States Military Academy Library, Special Collections, West Point, New York.

¹⁸⁵ United States Army Environmental Center (USAEC), *Thematic Study and Guidelines: Identification and Evaluation of U.S. Army Cold War Era Military-Industrial Historic Properties* (Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: USAEC), 23.

¹⁸⁶ USAEC, *Thematic Study*, 24; R.F. Weigley, *The American Way of War: A History of the United States Military Strategy and Policy* (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1973), 419-420.

¹⁸⁷ Camp Buckner Files, Report on Background and Justification for Replacement of Facilities at Camp Buckner, November 6, 1957. United States Military Academy Library, Special Collections, West Point, New York.

- Rehabilitate the Harriet Rogers House to provide rest rooms and lounge rooms for female guests who visit cadets;
- Rehabilitate the Dance Pavilion;
- Construct a Cadet Store;
- Construct a First Class Club; and
- Construct mission support buildings to replace existing buildings which are in general, inadequate, poorly located for efficient operations, and would require major rehabilitation to maintain.¹⁸⁸

USMA received word that the first phase of Camp Buckner rehabilitation would be part of the army's 1959 budget and would include the construction of nine cadet barracks and three company headquarters buildings. The firm of Lures & Associates of Irvington, New York, was employed to develop the final plans for these buildings. In addition, better access to Camp Buckner was facilitated with the reconstruction of State Route 293 between Route 9W and the camp's entrance.¹⁸⁹

Vietnam War Expansion Period (1961–1974). In 1960, Gen. William Westmoreland became the new superintendent of West Point. One of his primary goals was to expand the Corps of Cadets from 2,400 to 4,400. This objective received the support of President John F. Kennedy during the 1961 Army-Navy game. Kennedy witnessed the Brigade of Midshipmen, which had been expanded to 4,000, and was reported to have asked, "Where is the rest of the Corps of Cadets?"¹⁹⁰ Congress approved the expansion in 1964. Unfortunately, General Westmoreland was not at the academy to witness this victory; his success at the academy had won him a promotion to lieutenant general and he was transferred to the XVIII Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In 1964, General Westmoreland was named Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.¹⁹¹

Superintendent Westmoreland appointed Col. Charles R. Broshous to head the expansion planning group. Their plan was to develop the academy into a "single integrated facility in the immediate vicinity of the existing structures on the plain, and they promised worried alumni that it would entail only minimal encroachment upon the plain."¹⁹² The planning groups developed the following guidelines for the expansion:

- The Academy will continue to adhere to those traditional standards of quality and excellence which have always been a part of its academic, physical education, and military training purposes;
- The Homogeneity of the Corps of Cadets will be preserved;
- Time and distance factors associated with cadet movements must be held to an absolute minimum;
- The West Point scene as it has long been known will be preserved wherever possible; however, buildings which are antiquated, obsolete, and inefficient in terms of today's standards will be rehabilitated or programmed for demolition as dictated by the requirements of progress;
- Optimum utilization must be made of all premium real estate;

¹⁸⁸ Camp Buckner Files, Report on Background.

¹⁸⁹ Camp Buckner Files, Briefing Notes of the Superintendent: Board of Visitors, January 20, 1958. United States Military Academy Library, Special Collections, West Point, New York.

¹⁹⁰ Ambrose, *Duty, Honor, Country*, 336.

¹⁹¹ Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 36.

¹⁹² Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 34.

- Congestion with the Cadet Area will be minimized by restricting construction in the area to facilities directly related to cadet requirements. Supporting troop activities and industrial facilities will be located at some distance from this area, thereby minimizing traffic at the hub of the complex. A requirement exists today and the need will become more acute in the event of expansion for the construction of a major bypass road for public traffic entering and leaving the post;
- If feasible, the modernization and enlargement of the cadet mess hall, barracks, gymnasium, and academic complex in place are highly desirable in the interest of maintaining efficiencies inherent in the present physical plant of the Academy and of minimizing rehabilitation, new construction, and operating costs; and
- As a National Shrine, West Point will continue to be visited by increasing number of tourists during the years ahead. West Point's road system and parking facilities must be expanded to the extent necessary to provide for this traffic.¹⁹³

To meet the needs of the expanding Corps of Cadets, a plan was submitted in February 1963 to the Department of the Army, by the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, MG William C. Westmoreland, to modernize and enlarge the existing cadet barracks, gymnasium, and mess hall. It also called for the construction of new family housing for staff (Stony Lonesome Housing Area), the relocation of Thayer Road, a new academic building, and the modernization of the existing academic complex. This plan became known as the USMA Expansion Program and was allocated an estimated \$110 million for the above-mentioned projects. The USMA Expansion Plan included design criteria for the new facilities, which recognized the need to preserve West Point's historic character and architectural integrity. As a result, all new construction performed under this initiative incorporated modern steel or reinforced structural systems, while the exterior reflected the historic "military gothic" architectural style of surrounding buildings.¹⁹⁴

The firm of O'Connor and Kilham designed the new Washington Hall-Barracks Complex. The design called for an expansion of Washington Hall, to include two wings along the southern border of the Plain for the new barracks Eisenhower and MacArthur. The Washington Hall expansion increased the dining area and provided enough room to include a barbershop, a cadet post office, and a supply facility. Washington Hall-Barracks Complex was constructed between 1965 and 1970 in two phases. Phase 1 construction, begun in 1965 by Peter Reiss Construction Company, encountered little difficulty and brought high praise from Charles Schroer, the USACE area engineer. Lasker Goldman Corporation undertook Phase 2 construction, throughout which several disputes over the schedule, quality control, and conduct of work led to tension between the contractor and the government. Built from 1965 to 1969 by Lasker Goldman for \$11,713,500, Eisenhower and MacArthur barracks provided 430,000 square feet of living space for cadets. MacArthur Barracks was expanded in 1972 and, along with the completion of Bradley Hall, also designed by O'Connor and Kilham, provided an additional 477,400 square feet of living space.¹⁹⁵

A new academic building named Mahan Hall was built east of Thayer Road into a steep rocky hillside. Mahan Hall was designed by O'Connor and Kilham, and the estimated construction costs were over \$15 million. Mahan Hall consisted of 66 classrooms; mechanics, ordnance, and engineering laboratories; an auditorium; air-conditioned faculty offices; and a parking deck.

¹⁹³ Loechl et al., *Historic Landscape Inventory*, 35-36.

¹⁹⁴ S. Ressler, et al., *A Study of Facilities Constructed in Support of the USMA Expansion Program 1965-1974: Problems, Causes, and Prospects for the Future*. Department of Civil & Mechanical Engineering in the United States Military Academy (1999), 13.

¹⁹⁵ S. Ressler, et al., *A Study of Facilities Constructed in Support of the USMA Expansion Program 1965-1974: Problems, Causes, and Prospects for the Future*. Department of Civil & Mechanical Engineering in the United States Military Academy (1999), 15-17.

Sovereign Construction was awarded the contract in 1968, and during construction a combination of site-related problems and resource conflicts caused the project to fall severely behind schedule, resulting in the completion of the building in 1973, three years after the originally scheduled completion date. In 1995 Black and Veatch was contacted to design a renovation plan for the exterior and interior systems of Mahan Hall. After discovering many structural and system deficiencies, the estimated cost of renovation was \$50 million and was to be undertaken in six phases.¹⁹⁶

Also included in the Mahan Hall contract was the relocation of Thayer Road. This relocation was a way to reduce traffic congestion near the cadet area and to give visitors a more scenic entrance and exit to the post. The relocation also made it possible to eliminate the portion of Thayer Road that bisected the Plain and, with the enlargement of the Plain, allowed the Corps of Cadets to form reviews with the cadet barracks and chapel in the background. One component of the Thayer Road relocation project was Cullum Bridge, a viaduct that connects Cullum Road with Thayer Road. In the 1980s, it became apparent that Cullum Bridge was beginning to deteriorate and in 1989 the bridge was closed to traffic. In 1996, Burns and Roe performed an analysis on the bridge and made recommendations for rehabilitation, which was completed in 1999 at a cost of \$3,968,000. The bridge is once again open to traffic.¹⁹⁷

One of the more expensive buildings in the USMA Expansion Program was Eisenhower Hall. Designed by Welton Becket and Associates, the 192,000-square-foot building was the cadet recreational facility. The building had several name changes; the first was from the Cadet Union to the Cadet Activities Center and then, at the request of Senator Barry Goldwater, to Eisenhower Hall. The architectural style of the façade was to be more contemporary than the “military-gothic.” Sovereign Construction built Eisenhower Hall between 1971 and 1973 with a total construction cost of \$25,723,900. The recreational facility contained a ballroom, snack bar, and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 4,500.¹⁹⁸

In 1967, the USMA Athletic Board recommended expanding Michie Stadium’s seating capacity from 29,200 to 40,000 and suggested paying for the expansion with non-appropriated funds since it was not directly related to the expansion of the Corps of Cadets. After a feasibility study was completed by Michael Baker Jr., Inc., it was recommended that the west stands be extended and include a cantilevered upper deck. After experiencing numerous difficulties from weather to site conditions, A. A. Salerno finished constructing the west stands in 1969 at a final cost of \$2,196,775. In the late 1990s, an assessment of the building’s ability to withstand seismic activity was initiated, and the structure was found to be inadequate when compared to modern seismic codes. A \$10-million seismic retrofit of the stadium was designed.¹⁹⁹

Originally, the rehabilitation and construction of new gymnasium facilities were not part of the USMA Expansion Program; however, the 1963 Plan of Expansion stated that at some time in the future a facility would be constructed with non-appropriated funds. The capacity of the existing Cadet Gymnasium no longer met the needs of competitions and intercollegiate players. As a result, a new gymnasium, named Arvin Gymnasium, was constructed in three major phases between 1968 and 1969. The first phase of construction started in 1968 by contractor Peter Reiss

¹⁹⁶ S. Ressler, et al., *A Study of Facilities Constructed in Support of the USMA Expansion Program 1965-1974: Problems, Causes, and Prospects for the Future*. Department of Civil & Mechanical Engineering in the United States Military Academy (1999), 19-22.

¹⁹⁷ Ressler et al., *Study of Facilities*, 23-24; USMA, Annual Report of the Superintendent (1962), 56; USMA, Annual Report of the Superintendent (1963), 58.

¹⁹⁸ Ressler et al., *Study of Facilities*, 24.

¹⁹⁹ Ressler et al., *Study of Facilities*, 25-27.

and consisted of a 62,200-square-foot addition, totaling \$3.8 million, to the north section of the building and included an Olympic-sized swimming pool, locker rooms, and seating. In the same year, Phase 2 began and consisted of the rehabilitation of gymnasium facilities and the conversion of an inside theatre into a gym. Phase 3 was a 57,000-square-foot addition to the southwest portion of the existing gymnasium where training facilities, office space, and exercise rooms were located. Phase 3 was funded by the MCA but was not constructed until 1975.²⁰⁰

To meet the needs of the expanding number of officers and professors, duplex and triplex officer housing was constructed in the northern section of the installation. New barracks were also built at Camp Buckner and Camp Natural Bridge out of prefabricated metal. The barracks at Camp Buckner were constructed in two phases. In 1961, 14 were built, and in 1966, USMA awarded a contract to replace 11 more World War II-era wooden barracks with the aluminum structures. The contract also provided for a new headquarters, dining and assembly hall improvements, and a guesthouse. In addition to barracks, the summer training camp also received a new motor repair shop, three general storehouses, a masonry block headquarters, which was completed in 1967, and the existing mess hall's capacity was doubled in 1969.²⁰¹ At Camp Natural Bridge in 1960, three prefabricated barracks were constructed by the 1st Battle Group to replace the older wooden barracks. The post engineers erected four additional barracks in 1964, which differed from the old in that the walls were coated with zinc and were of sheet metal instead of corrugated metal. In 1962, the academy proposed an addition to the mess hall at Camp Natural Bridge. The academy, however, found it difficult to obtain the funding required to complete new construction and rehabilitation projects; therefore, the camp looks much as it did in the 1960s.²⁰²

The USMA Expansion Program recognized the need for additional family housing, as there were few rental units off post. The lack of housing required families to pay extremely high rents and travel excessive distances.²⁰³ Between 1971 and 1972, Stony Lonesome Housing, a cluster of brick, bi-level, duplex units with three to four bedrooms, was built to help overcome these difficulties. The community was divided into 16 separately named subdivisions and the community was built in the sloped, woodland area just west of the post. A second community, Stony Lonesome II with a total of 175 family units on 102 acres, was planned on the western side the existing community.²⁰⁴

In the 1980s, West Point acquired Ladycliff College, a 40-acre property south of the academy and east of Main Street in Highland Falls. Prior to becoming a college for women, Ladycliff had been the site of Cozzen's (later Cranston's) Hotel, which housed such illustrious figures as President Abraham Lincoln, General Winfield Scott, General William T. Sherman, Mrs. U.S. Grant, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, and the Prince of Wales during the latter half of the nineteenth century.²⁰⁵ When the hotel closed in 1900, the Franciscan Sisters established the Ladycliff Academy. In 1933, a four-year college program was added and the name changed to Ladycliff College. Ladycliff continued until its close in 1980, at which time USMA rented the property and then subsequently

²⁰⁰ Ressler et al., *Study of Facilities*, 27-28.

²⁰¹ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 35; Edward Salo, Marsha Prior, and Joe C. Freeman, *Building and Structure Inventory for Camp Buckner, United States Military Academy, New York. Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations No. 220* (Plano, Texas: Geo-Marine, Inc., 2002), 31.

²⁰² Edward Salo, Marsha Prior, and Victoria Clow, *Inventory and Assessment of the Built Environment at Camp Natural Bridge, United States Military Academy, New York. Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations No. 301* (Plano, Texas: Geo-Marine, Inc., 2004), 54-60.

²⁰³ USMA, Annual Report of the Superintendent (1968), 25.

²⁰⁴ Marsha Prior et al., *Historical and Architectural Investigation of Access Gates, United States Military Academy, New York. Miscellaneous Reports of Investigations Number 311* (Plano, Texas: Geo-Marine, Inc., 2004), 60; USMA, *Installation Design Guide*, I 9.2 – I 9.12.

²⁰⁵ Lange, *West Point: An Overview*, 87.

purchased it. Upon acquiring the property, West Point inherited four “modern” buildings (Rosary Hall, Spellman Hall, Mary Hall, and the Library), as well as five older structures (Lady Hall, Regina Hall, a chapel, a boiler plant and service building, and the Presidents College).²⁰⁶

Post Vietnam War Period (1974-2001). At the conclusion of the Vietnam War, funding for the Department of Defense, and by association the U.S. Military Academy, was seriously reduced. Initially, considering the major expansion project that West Point had experienced to accommodate the increased Corps of Cadets during the Vietnam War, this had no detrimental effects upon the institution. However, for the next 27 years the USMA saw little growth, improvement, or expansion. Within the Corps of Cadets, there were institutional changes, such as the replacement of the Fourth Class system by the Four Class system that eventually reduced much of the Plebe class harassment, the incorporation of Tactical NCOs to assist the Tactical Officers, and the introduction of female cadets into the Corps beginning with the Class of 1980. However, during this period, there was essentially no modernization of facilities or infrastructure at the USMA; and relatively few new facilities were constructed. Among the major new construction was the Jewish Chapel (1984), and Post Exchange and Commissary, and Stony Lonesome II Family Housing, built in the 1990s. Athletic facilities were upgraded with the construction of the Holleder Center that contained new facilities for the basketball and hockey teams, built in 1985; and the Lichtenberg Tennis Center, built in 1999.

Accordingly, for most of this period the emphasis of the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) was on operations and maintenance, rather than new construction. Although this had no detrimental effects upon West Point initially, by the later years of the 1990s it was recognized that numerous buildings and facilities were in critical need of substantial renovation and rehabilitation. Numerous other facilities, such as the majority of the athletic and academic facilities, although they had been state of the art when constructed, were woefully obsolete by the 1990s. For example, many of the scientific buildings such as Bartlett Hall had been constructed pre-electricity, and all of the academic facilities had been constructed previous to the introduction of such technologies as the personal computer and fiber optics. The result was an aging institution, which had been upgraded on an improvised or ad-hoc basis, and that no longer reflected the highest academic and athletic standards that West Point has been historically renowned for. When Lieutenant General Daniel W. Christman became Superintendent in 1996, he immediately initiated a major construction effort at the USMA, which continues to the present day. Initially, the emphasis was upon athletic facilities, which had become so obsolete and outdated that recruitment of high quality, competitive collegiate athletics to West Point was becoming increasingly more challenging. This program was named by Superintendent Christman as the Army’s “margin of excellence” athletic facilities enhancement project.

Lieutenant General Christman was replaced by Lieutenant General William Lennox, Jr. in 2001, who continued the ambitious rehabilitation program initiated by General Christman. The terrorist attack of September 11, 2001 altered the academy, and brought the post- Vietnam era definitively to a close. In response, the Global War on Terror was initiated. Plans were announced to expand the Corps of Cadets to 4,400 cadets; graduating 1,100 officers annually. Additionally, significant security measures were established around the installation.

²⁰⁶Y. Bates, “Memories of Ladycliff.” Highland Falls Historical Society, New York; Flyer announcing sale of Ladycliff College. Highland Falls Historical Society, New York.; Lange, West Point: An Overview, 87-89.

Modern Era (2001-Present). Already initiated by 2001, by this time numerous construction and modernization projects were underway at West Point. These included:

Athletic Projects

- Shea Stadium (Track and Field, 2001);
- Gross Center (Gymnastics, 2002);
- Malek Tennis Center (2002);
- Women's Softball Field (2002);
- Tronsrue Marksmanship Center (2002);
- Crew and Sailing Center (2003);
- Major Expansion Projects at Michie Stadium (2003-present);
- Hoffman Pressbox at Michie Stadium (2004);
- Major Expansion of Arvin Gym (2005);
- Kimsey Athletic Center (2005);
- Baseball Batting Cages (2005);
- Randall Hall (men's and women's basketball, 2005);
- Groves Golf Training Facility (2006);
- Anderson Rugby Center (2007); and
- Foley Athletic Center (indoor Football and Lacrosse, 2010).

Security Projects

- Permanent Closure of Lee Gate beginning on September 11, 2001;
- Security Improvements at Railroad Tunnel;
- Security Project at Cadet Zone;
- Security Upgrades at all gates;
- Permanent Security Upgrades at Stony Lonesome Gate; and
- Installation Security Fence around entire Main Installation; and

Academic Facilities

- Upgrades to Mahan Hall (Engineering, 2003);
- Jefferson Hall (Library, 2008);
- Major Rehabilitations to Old Library (2008-present); and
- Bartlett Hall (planned for 2010).

Also during this period, the USMA initiated an aggressive Section 110 management program for nationally significant cultural resources at West Point. Projects completed included:

- Conservation of the Military History of the World mural at Washington Hall;
- Restoration of the Queensboro Furnace;
- Rehabilitation of the Warner Family Boathouse on Constitution Island;
- Reconstruction of the West Wing (Piazza) of the Warner House on Constitution Island;
- Restoration of Redoubt No. 1;
- Installation of Interpretive Platform at Redoubt No. 1;
- Restoration of Redoubt No. 2 and its associated battery;
- Installation of Interpretive Platform at Redoubt No. 2;
- Restoration of Redoubt No. 4; and
- Restoration of the Powder Magazine of Roman's Battery on Constitution Island.

During this timeframe, numerous additional cultural resources management surveys were initiated, as an effort to eventually insure that all 16,000 acres of West Point have been surveyed for the presence of cultural resources (both architectural and archaeological).

The period since 2001 has been intensive, as considerable new facilities, and many facility renovations and rehabilitations have been nearly continuously underway at West Point since 1999; and have been significantly accelerated since the initiation of the GWOT. This period of West Point's history remains ongoing as this ICRMP is being revised.

Summary. The United States Military Academy is one of the most important military installations in the country. The earliest military use of the USMA area occurred during the Revolutionary War when a series of fortifications was established between 1775 and 1778 to aid the American defense strategy along the Hudson River. After the Revolutionary War, the United States Military Academy was formally established in 1802 on the site of the defensive fortifications. Over its 200-year history, the Academy has expanded through the acquisition of new lands and the construction of new buildings and structures. This evolution occurred within several time periods: Establishment Period (1783–1817), Thayer Period (1817–1833), Civil War Era Period (1833–1902), Centennial Revitalization Period (1903–1930), World War II-Era Expansion Period (1930–1960), Vietnam War Expansion Period (1961–1974); Post Vietnam War Period (1974-2001); and Modern Era (2001-present). During these periods the United States Military Academy provided the nation's army with well-educated, trained officers, becoming the country's foremost educational and training facility for U.S. Army officers. USMA's continued success is partly due to its flexible nature, which permits the academy, allowing adaptations to shifts in military strategy. Throughout its history, changes to the built environment, curriculum, and the number of cadets have allowed West Point to move forward in meeting the goals of national and military leaders.

Appendix B

Inventory of West Point Cultural Resources

This appendix presents a summary of the cultural resources known to exist at USMA. The section is organized into several major elements: (1) a summary of USMA historic properties and types; (2) a discussion of previous cultural resources studies conducted at USMA; (3) an inventory summarizing known USMA cultural resources, which include buildings, structures (dams and bridges), archaeological sites, landscape features (cemetery, gardens, etc.) and objects (monuments, chain, cannons); this inventory is a synthesis and reflects all data available at the time of the drafting of this ICRMP; the CRM maintains the most up-to-date historic property database; and (4) the potential for the identification of additional resources in the future that includes utilization of the Historic Map Layer project to identify additional sites and better interpret identified resources.

Archaeological Site Information Restrictions. Section 307103 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 United States Code [U.S.C.] 300101 et seq.), *Access to information* states that:

- (a) **AUTHORITY TO WITHHOLD FROM DISCLOSURE.**—The head of a Federal agency, or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to this division, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from disclosure to the public information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic property if the Secretary and the agency determine that disclosure may—
 - (1) cause a significant invasion of privacy;
 - (2) risk harm to the historic property; or
 - (3) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.
- (b) **ACCESS DETERMINATION.**—When the head of a Federal agency or other public official determines that information should be withheld from the public pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary, in consultation with the Federal agency head or official, shall determine who may have access to the information for the purpose of carrying out this division.
- (c) **CONSULTATION WITH COUNCIL.**—When information described in subsection (a) has been developed in the course of an agency's compliance with section 306107 or 306108 of this title, the Secretary shall consult with the Council in reaching determinations under subsections (a) and (b).

Information regarding archaeological site descriptions and locations is restricted to the CRM at West Point and may be partially available to registered users on the State's Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS).

Summary of Historic Properties and Property Types at USMA. Within USMA's 16,000 acres, five cultural resources property types have been identified: archaeological sites (precontact period and historic), buildings, structures, objects (such as monuments and statuary), and landscapes. These property types have generated approximately 300 cubic feet of artifacts and associated records. Among these property types, there are approximately the following:

- Archaeological sites: 250+ historic and precontact-period sites;
- Historic Buildings and Structures: 500+ historic buildings and structures in the NHLD (A certified list of contributing properties in the NHLD has not been established);
- Objects: 35+ historic monuments and plaques; and
- Landscapes: Nine historic landscapes (such as parade, training, athletic, and the cemetery).

A large number of historic properties are located within the 2,250-acre NHLD, which includes the historic built environment of the Main Post, the Revolutionary War sites, and Constitution Island. All five property types are represented, and together, they create a military and education environment of national importance. The most recognizable unifying feature of the district is the Gothic Revival architecture. However, excellent examples of other nineteenth- and twentieth-century architecture are also present. The various parade, training, and athletic fields compose another of the defining elements. These include the Plain, Buffalo Soldier Field, and other designed landscapes throughout the Main Post. Natural features such as viewsheds, bluffs, and the Hudson River are also significant. Monuments and memorials, built as early as 1818, are similarly contributing, as are historic bridges dating between 1889 and 1950 and one nineteenth-century dam. Finally, a number of archaeological sites, dating from the Revolutionary War and early historic era of the academy, are also important features. These include but are not limited to the redoubts, batteries, hutments, and fortification sites.

Historic properties at USMA are not restricted to the NHLD. This is particularly true for archaeological sites, which are located throughout the post. To date, more than 250 precontact-period and historic sites (and some with components from both eras) have been identified. Precontact-period site types range from rockshelters, camps, and lithic scatters, to isolated finds. Redoubt 1 (1779–1783), West Point, looking south at Bare Rock Mountain A far greater number of precontact sites may exist on post but have yet to be identified. Historic archaeological resources include sites associated with early settlement, the Revolutionary War, early industry, and the academy's development. The early settlement sites include foundations, stone fences, animal pens, wells, middens, and cemeteries. The early industrial sites consist of iron furnaces, a forge, mines, a mill, and railroad remnants. One of the iron industry sites, Queensboro furnace, includes archaeological and built remains of a former ironworks complex; this complex is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A second property, the West Point Bullion Depository (now an official Mint), is also individually listed on the National Register. The Mint is owned by the Department of the Treasury; however, two bridges associated with the Depository are owned by USAG West Point and are unevaluated for historical significance.

It should also be noted that the entire USMA reservation is within the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area. This area was created by the U.S. Congress in 1996 and is one of only 27 such areas in the U.S. that have such a designation. These designations recognize regions that have nationally significant cultural and natural resources.

To date, no Native American sacred sites or traditional cultural properties have been identified at USMA.

NRHP eligibility according to property type is discussed in the following text.

Previous Cultural Resources Studies

A list of all previous cultural resources reports and studies conducted at USMA is presented in Appendix D. These reports and documents include:

- USMA Archaeological Surveys, Probability Models, and Studies;
- USMA Architectural Surveys and Historic Structures Reports;
- USMA Historic Contexts and Overviews;
- Native American Cultural Studies, Assessments, and Compliance-Related Documents;
- USMA Cultural Resources Management Plans and Preservation Plans;
- USMA National Register Nominations;
- USMA Landscape Inventories/Plans; and
- Other USMA Cultural Resources-Related Studies, Articles, and Section 106 Reports.

Management Plans and Syntheses

Five management plans related to cultural resources have been prepared for USMA.

Historic Resource Management Plan, United States Military Academy. John Cullinane Associates, and U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory. 1989. The first management plan, the 1989 HRMP, included a probability model of archaeological resources locations within USMA and compiled information concerning the historic buildings and structures, including floor plans and drawings, and histories of those resources. The 1989 HRMP, which was maintained as a set of Hypercard files, is no longer readily accessible using current computer technology.

The United States Military Academy Cultural Resource Management Plan. Rieth et al., SUNY, Albany. 1995. In 1995, a second management plan was developed by SUNY. The CRMP focused on USMA archaeological resources, outlining procedures for their detection; proper mitigation techniques; guidance on preservation of historic sites and museum curation of recovered artifacts; and a summary of regional archaeology and previous archaeological research projects at USMA.

Historic Landscape Management Plan for the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. Loechl et al., USACERL, Champaign, Illinois. 2001. The 2001 Historic Landscape Management Plan continues to be an important source of information and management recommendations regarding USMA's historic landscapes within the Main Post. The plan includes a thorough historic overview of the academy and its development over six temporal periods. This review is preceded by historic landscape recommendations that provide a brief history of each landscape element, an assessment of its integrity, treatment options, and recommendations for future management.

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, United States Military Academy, West Point. Geo-Marine, Inc. 2001, updated revision 2007. The ICRMP was designed to serve as a five-year plan for the integrated management of the historic properties and cultural resources contained within the limits of USMA for fiscal years 2001–2006, and 2007–2012. Its organization and content followed the guidance found in DA PAM 200-4 in compliance with AR 200-4.

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, United States Army Garrison West Point, West Point, New York. Stone Fort Consulting, LLC, 2011. Update of the previous ICRMP.

NAGPRA Studies

In 1996, the USAEC tasked the Mandatory Center for Expertise (MCX) for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections with assisting USMA in complying with the requirements of NAGPRA. The MCX located and assessed archaeological collections derived previously from USMA property and identified federally recognized Native American tribes that may have had historical cultural affiliations with the property.

In 2004, a complete inventory of USMA archaeological collections was conducted. No NAGPRA-related items were identified during the course of the inventory. This was followed by USACERL study of Native American cultural history of USMA, which was completed in 2006. This report recommended consultation with the Mohawks. Some attempts were made, but ultimately it was decided that the Mohawks were not culturally affiliated with this area and would not be included in consultation. These Nations include Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians, the Delaware Tribe of Indians, and the Delaware Nation. An MOU was recently signed between USMA and the Stockbridge Munsee Band of Mohican Indians. This MOU establishes consultation procedures between the two Nations for all Native American cultural resources issues including NAGPRA.

Archaeological Studies

USMA property has been a focus of archaeological study beginning with the New-York Historical Society in the late 1910s and early 1920s. Investigations of the numerous archaeological resource types at USMA have been conducted in avocational, academic, and modern-day cultural resources management contexts. The studies have been conducted for a variety of purposes using a variety of methodologies. As a result, more than 250 archaeological sites have thus far been recorded on USMA property. The total acreage of the West Point properties surveyed is summarized in Table B-1, as of the conclusion of the 2018 archaeological field season. Brief summaries of the known archaeological investigations of USMA lands follow.

Table B-1 Archaeological Survey Acreage Data	
Total Installation Acres	16,085 acres
Ponds and Lakes	618 acres
Active Impact Area	940 acres
<i>Acres available for inventory</i>	<i>14,527 acres</i>
Acres surveyed to 2018 field season	>7,000 acres
<i>% of available installation surveyed at end of 2009 field season</i>	<i>50%</i>

Early Archaeological Investigations at USMA

Not for Public Release

Not for Public Release

Archaeological Studies Conducted in the 1990s

Not for Public Release

Not for Public Release

Archaeological Studies Conducted Between 2000 and 2011

Not for Public Release

Not for Public Release

Archaeological Studies Conducted Since 2011

Not for Public Release

Architectural Studies

The following discussion of architectural studies includes information related to built resources including buildings, bridge and dam structures, and monuments.

²³³D.A. Smith, F.J. Schieppati, R.J. Hanley, S.M. Jenkins, and M.A. Cinquino, *Phase I Archaeological Investigation at Constitution Island, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, Putnam County, New York*. (Buffalo, New York: Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2012); D.A. Smith, M.A. Steincak, S.M. Jenkins, and M.A. Cinquino, *Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Mine Lake, U.S. Military Academy West Point, Orange County, New York*. (Buffalo, New York: Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2012); D.A. Smith, M.A. Steinback, and M.A. Cinquino, *Phase 1 Archaeological Survey at the West Point Visitors Center, South Post, The United States Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York*. (Buffalo, New York: Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2014); D.A. Smith and M.A. Steinback, *Cultural Resources Support Multiple Projects: Task Two Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of Non-Contiguous Timber Harvest Land Around the Southwest End of Long Pond, United States Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York*. (Buffalo, New York: Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2019); D.A. Smith, A.E. Brown, M. Cotter, and M.A. Steinback, *Phase 3 Archaeological Data Recovery for the Mitigation of the Effects of the United States Army Corps of Engineers' Warner House Improvements Project, Constitution Island, United States Military Academy, West Point, Putnam County, New York, on the Warner House Precontact-Period and Historic Archaeological Site (A07904.000244)* (Buffalo, New York: Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2019).

²³⁴D.A. Smith and M.A. Steinback, *Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of a 40-acre Area at Constitution Island, United States Army Garrison, West Point, Putnam County, New York*. (Buffalo, New York: Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2016); D.A. Smith and M.A. Steinback, *Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of a 21-Acre Area at Constitution Island and Five Areas Totaling 20 Acres of the Main Post, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, Orange and Putnam Counties, New York*. (Buffalo, New York: Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2018); D.A. Smith and M.A. Steinback, *Cultural Resources Support Multiple Projects: Task Two Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of a 75-acre Area at Constitution Island, United States Army Garrison, West Point, Putnam County, New York*. (Buffalo, New York: Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2020); D.A. Smith and M.A. Steinback, *Cultural Resources Support Multiple Projects: Task Two Phase 1 Archaeological Survey at Bull Pond and Lake Frederick, United States Army Garrison, West Point, Putnam County, New York*. (Buffalo, New York: Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2019).

Architectural Inventories and Assessments

To date, there have been more than 50 inventories or reviews of buildings within the NHL, among which are:

Historic Structures Inventory, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. 4 Vols. Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER). Tompkins et al., NPS. 1984. A team from NPS undertook the first comprehensive architectural inventory and assessment of USMA's built environment in 1984. This study identified 1,150 buildings and structures at the facility, its subpost Stewart Field, and other outlying properties. Of these, 550 buildings and structures were located within the NHL, as defined in the 1960s. Although the NHL was created in 1960 and a formal nomination developed in 1966, these efforts did not involve detailed documentation of facility architectural resources.

Research and Review of the 1984 Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Inventory, United States Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York. Nolte and Cinquino, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. 1999. PCI later reviewed and amended the 1984 HABS/HAER inventory. This investigation, however, did not include physical survey of the properties. PCI's study led to a revised total count of 1,546 buildings, structures, and monuments at USMA. Of these buildings and structures, 1,019 were located on the main post; 611 of these 1,019 were encompassed within the NHL (as defined in the 1960s).

National Historic Landmark District Nomination (Revised): United States Military Academy. Prior et al., Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, Texas. 2002. In 2000, as part of the preparation of a revised NHL nomination form, Geo-Marine, Inc., developed a list of contributing, potentially contributing, and noncontributing properties to the NHL. Although a comprehensive reassessment of buildings and structures was not undertaken during this effort, numerous properties, including housing constructed in the 1930s and 1940s, were determined as contributing elements of the district and therefore NRHP eligible. These properties were not previously determined eligible, primarily because of age, in the 1984 HABS/HAER study. The eligibility recommendations from the 2000 draft nomination report are reflected in the inventory of historic buildings. Additional architectural studies encompassing the entire USMA property or areas outside of the NHL are briefly described below. These include assessments of other types of built structures and objects such as dams, bridges, and monuments.

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of 34 Bridges at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York. Nolte and Cinquino, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. 2000. Nolte and Cinquino study inventoried and assessed 34 bridges. Sixteen of the bridges were identified as contributing to the NHL, as defined in the 1960s. Two additional bridges (Queensboro Bridge and Bull Pond Road), located outside of the district, were recommended as individually eligible. It is important to note that some of the bridges identified as historic by this study are components of other eligible resources and are inventoried with that resource.

Building and Structure Inventory for Camp Buckner, United States Military Academy, New York. Salo et al., Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, Texas. 2002. This 2001 study inventoried 97 buildings and structures at Camp Buckner, a summer training camp at USMA. It included World War II- and Cold War-era housing and classroom facilities as well as properties associated with the iron industry (which predates USMA acquisition of the property). Three iron industry properties and 19 World War II-era properties were recommended as eligible by this study. No Cold War-era properties were recommended as eligible.

Inventory and Assessment of the Built Environment at Camp Natural Bridge, United States Military Academy, New York. Salo et al., Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, Texas. 2004. This study at Camp Natural Bridge inventoried 43 buildings consisting of nine World War-era (1941–1945) temporary buildings; 31 Cold War (1946–1989) buildings; and three buildings built in the post-Cold War era. As a result of the inventory and assessment, two of the World War II-era temporary buildings (Nos. 1710 and 1713) were recommended NRHP eligible for their association with the German prisoner-of-war (POW) camp at USMA during World War II. This recommendation was contingent on the removal of the 1960s-era metal siding on both structures. Remaining buildings were recommended ineligible based on significant alterations or recent age.

Architectural and Historical Investigation of Access Gates, West Point Military Academy, West Point, New York. Prior et al., Geo-Marine, Inc., Plano, Texas. 2004. A historical and architectural investigation of USMA access gates (Washington Gate, Thayer Gate, Wilson Gate, Lee Gate, and Stony Lonesome Gate) was prepared in 2004. The report documented the evolution of access gates from academy establishment through the construction of the most recent gate, Stony Lonesome Gate. Architectural studies focused on documenting the appearance and condition of each gate, NRHP evaluation of Thayer Gate, and HABS (Level I) documentation of Washington Gate.

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of Historic Dams, United States Military Academy, Orange County, New York. Kleinschmidt Energy and Water Resource Consultants. 2006. An intensive architectural and engineering survey and NRHP evaluation study of 28 dams on or immediately adjacent to USMA property was completed in March 2006 by Kleinschmidt Energy and Water Resource Consultants.

The Monument Survey, Legacy Project #878, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY. 1995. Fifty-seven monuments and memorials on campus were documented in a survey report completed in 1995 (DoD Legacy Project #878). This report, however, did not include all potentially historic plaques or memorials at USMA. For example, the 2002 study of Camp Buckner identified an eligible monument at the camp not identified by the 1995 monument survey report.

Level II, Historic American Buildings Survey, Central Apartments-Building 01, The U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York. Longiaru and Drumlevitch, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2011. A HABS Level II was prepared for Central Apartments, Building No. 01, in anticipation of the proposed demolition of the building for a new academic building in the Cadet Area of the USMA.

Cultural Resources Support Multiple Projects: Task Three—Ordnance Compound Conditions Assessment and Treatment Recommendations (Buildings 637, 671, and 671A), United States Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York. Abbondanzieri et al., Panamerican Consultants, Inc., and Watts Architecture & Engineering, Buffalo, 2018. In 2017, a conditions assessment was conducted for three buildings associated with the Ordnance Compound; Buildings 637, (Benton Hall), 671 (Crozier Hall), and 671A (Benet Hall). This study prepared recommended treatment plans for the rehabilitation of the three buildings.

Cultural Resources Support Multiple Projects: Task Five—Documentation of the West Point Elementary School (Building 705B), 705B Barry Road, United States Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York. Longiaru, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2019. A documentation package for the West Point Elementary School, a non-contributing resource to the NHL, was prepared prior to its demolition. The documentation presented a narrative identifying the school's historic context as well as its original construction, original design, and any

subsequent alterations. This documentation contains a comprehensive collection of color photographs of both interior and exterior views showing representative spaces and details of significant architectural features, and typical building materials.

Historical Assessment, Mahan Hall (Building 752), USMA, West Point, NY, Janet Null, Argus Architecture and Preservation, Troy, New York, 2018.

Additional architectural studies have primarily been restricted to individual National Register assessments.

Historic Structures Reports

Since 2002, the Cultural Resources Management Office has contracted for, or prepared internally, a number of HSRs for various historic buildings, structures, and fortifications. For example, Proctoria (The Proctor Estate at Lake Frederick) was the subject of the first HSR in 2002. The Warner Family Boathouse was the subject of an HSR in 2003; and the Warner House itself was the subject of an HSR in 2005, as were the Revolutionary War Redoubts. Other recent HSRs have included the Revolutionary War river fortifications, Revolutionary War quartermaster and logistical operations, Ordnance Compound, the 1931 NCO Quarters, 1935 NCO Quarters, and the Wilson Road Quarters. The primary intent of these reports was to document the history, character, significance, and condition of an individual property or property type grouping. HSRs typically contain a historic context, statement of significance, review of the historic record, assessment of existing conditions, and identification of current and future preservation issues.

National Register Nominations

West Point was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1960. Following the creation of the National Register of Historic Places, the facility was the subject of a formal nomination. Subsequent draft nominations included Greenwood and more recently, Geo-Marine, Inc. The latter document sought to change the boundaries of the NHL and to update the listing of contributing properties to include historic landscapes and post-1930 development. Efforts to update and improve the NHL boundaries have not been well received by the National Park Service, and have not been completed. Such a change would also require action by Congress. However, the current NHL nomination and boundaries, although not formally completed through the National Park Service, are currently used by West Point.

An individual nomination was prepared for the Queensboro Ironworks Historic District (National Register Eligible District).

Historic Landscape Studies and Inventories

In addition to the HLMP, USACERL produced a Historic Landscape Inventory for the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. In this study, five historic landscapes were the subject of detailed investigations. These landscapes included Flirtation Walk, Kosciuszko's Garden, West Point Cemetery, the Plain, and the Superintendent's Garden. The inventory also included a historic context focused on the development of the academy and its landscape. Additional landscapes, other than the five listed above, were described in the historic context but were not the subject of detailed investigation. As a result, the Historic Landscape Inventory was not intended to serve as a complete landscape inventory of the facility, but to provide an important framework for the evaluation of landscapes accompanied by a comprehensive study of five historic landscapes.

In 2003, USACERL prepared a view analysis of potential impacts associated with the proposed construction of a perimeter fence around USMA's built environment.²³⁵ Thirteen historic views, which are components of USMA's historic landscape, were identified by the study.

Historic Contexts and Overviews

West Point's historical significance and mission have attracted the attention of numerous authors and scholars over the years. Typically, the resulting histories have focused on the Revolutionary War period, the Corps of Cadets, or the general history of the academy. Fewer reports have focused on the evolution of the facility's landscape and built environment. The first of the studies to address this aspect of USMA's history was the HABS/HAER inventory conducted in 1984. This was followed by the USACERL HLMP, which included a more substantial historic context for the entire facility.

Brief overviews or contexts for individual properties or groups of related properties have been prepared as part of cultural resources surveys, NRHP evaluation studies, and Historic Structures Reports. These include (but are not limited to) overviews/contexts for reports on Camp Buckner, Camp Natural Bridge, USMA access gates, and Proctoria Estate, as well as for the revised NHL nomination and various Historic Structures Reports and other archaeological investigations.

Cultural Resources Support Multiple Projects: Task One Archival and Historic Contextual Research for the Athletic Fields, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York. Longiaru, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2019. This study entailed the preparation of a historic context for the Army Athletic Fields as a group to identify the historic significance of the athletic fields to the Academy, the Garrison, and as part of the NHL. The athletic fields documented in this study included Buffalo Soldier Field, Doubleday Field, Howze Field, North Athletic Field, and Target Field which are located in the NHL.

Studies of Traditional Cultural Properties

At present, no TCPs have been identified by cultural resources surveys and/or investigations at USMA.

Current Cultural Resources Inventory

The following describes the current number of NRHP-eligible or NHL-contributing (considered "historic properties") cultural resources at West Point, to date. While only a portion of the reservation is within the NHL, it is important to note that the entire USMA reservation is within the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area, one of only 27 such areas in the U.S. that have such a designation. Designation as a National Heritage Area is an honor that recognizes regions with nationally significant cultural and natural resources. The West Point NHL District comprises 1,028 buildings, structures, objects, landscapes, and archaeological sites.

²³⁵ S.K. Loechl, and M.W. Tooker, *U.S. Military Academy Perimeter Fence Line Views Analysis, West Point, New York*. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineer Research and Development Center, 2003).

Architectural Resources

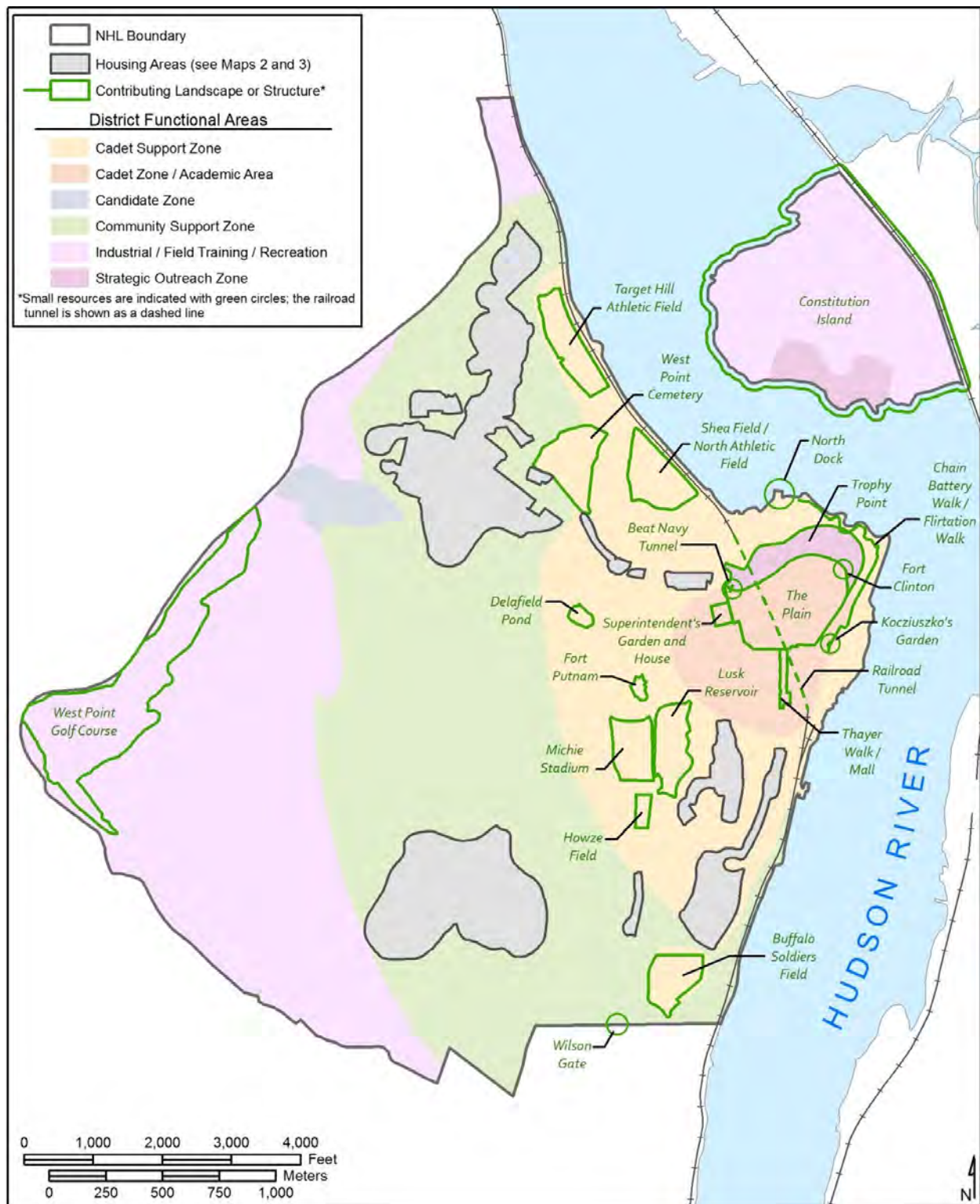
The 1975 NHLD nomination indicates there are 16 contributing buildings and 21 Revolutionary War sites in the landmark district. As of this writing, West Point is in the process of consulting with the SHPO and NPS to update the nomination form. A draft of the document indicates that, of the 735 buildings within the NHLD, 295 are contributing and 440 are non-contributing. In addition to the buildings, the NHLD contains contributing resources consisting of 14 structures, 73 objects, and 9 landscapes.²³⁶ Non-contributing resources of these types include 41 structures and 44 objects. Note, the large number of non-contributing properties primarily represents residential housing constructed after the period of significance.

For planning and management purposes, USMA is divided into six functional zones: Cadet Zone, Cadet Support, Community Support Zone, Industrial Zone, Candidate Zone and Strategic Outreach Zone. For the purpose of this document, these areas have been broken down further into twenty-four geographical/functional sub-areas (see attached maps). The following discussion of individual properties within the NHL District is organized according to these zones and functional/geographical sub-areas. Resource summaries within each functional zone are presented in sequential building number order with contributing resources followed by noncontributing resources. Note that, as a rule, USMA building numbers and street address numbers are the same. Several resources have not been assigned USMA real property building numbers; these resources are identified by general location and name.

CADET ZONE

The Cadet Zone contains the academic core and is the heart of West Point's historic and iconic national image. Located in the northeastern portion of the USMA NHL District, the Plain has historically served as the central organizing element of the Cadet Zone since the Academy's founding in 1802. The Plain is revered as West Point's most historic military landscape. Located on the northern end of the Cadet Zone, the Plain encompasses approximately 70 acres of land, although throughout the nineteenth century it was larger. The Plain is described in more detail in the "Sites: Landscapes" section of this nomination. Academic buildings were initially laid out along the southern perimeter of the Plain and, as the USMA expanded, new buildings were constructed along Cullum and Thayer roads. Cadet activities have remained centered on the Plain with academic buildings presently surrounding the Plain to the west, south, and east. The general boundaries of the Cadet Zone encompass the general area bound by Building 752, Mahan Hall, to the south, the eastern edge of the flat area on the east side of Cullum Road, and Cullum and Washington roads to the north. The western boundary extends to Stony Lonesome Road, ending north of Lusk Reservoir.

²³⁶ C.M. Longiaru, M. A. Steinback, D. A. Smith, K. Nolte, and F. J. Schieppati *United States Military Academy National Historic Landmark District Nomination, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York*. Buffalo, New York: Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (Panamerican 2016).



Functional Zones – U.S. Military Academy National Historic Landmark District, Orange and Putnam Counties, New York.

Thayer Walk serves as the primary pedestrian corridor in the Cadet Zone. A series of narrow roads branch off from the wider Thayer Road that collectively forms the road network of the Cadet Zone. The Academy's earliest buildings have centered on this location since USMA's establishment in 1802. As the heart of the Cadet Zone, Thayer Walk is lined with tall rock-faced granite buildings. Thayer Walk offers scenic views of the Academy's primary buildings and the Plain. The road features sidewalks, West Point Standard light posts, low planting beds between buildings and sidewalks, scattered deciduous trees, and pruned shrubs in front of buildings. In conjunction with the USMA's bicentennial celebration, Thayer Walk was reconstructed to enhance the road into an inviting pedestrian open space with a unifying and coherent theme. The design of the Cadet Zone reflects Thomas Jefferson's vision of a university as an "academical village." Thayer Walk also contains Memorials for USMA classes of 1957, 1961, 1965, and 1974. The Class of '57 memorial is an honor court of polished granite, Corinthian granite, and limestone sitting walls located at Thayer Walk's northern end. The Class of '61 Memorial, Reconciliation Plaza, at the walk's southern entry consists of granite blocks against a stone wall overlooking the Hudson River. A five-step pentagonal amphitheater from the Class of '65 depicts the role of technology in the Academy's learning process. The Class of '74 Memorial comprises two at-grade hexagonal intersections along the main spine of Thayer Walk with a bronze plaques depicting modern-day conflicts and individual plaques illustrating West Point graduates' contributions to exploration, service, commerce, and knowledge.

CADET SUPPORT ZONE

The Cadet Support Zone contains functions that support the operations of the Academy. This zone consists of a mix of office, residential, and infrastructure uses that directly serve the professors and administrators of the Academy and support the daily critical functions. The Cadet Support Zone occupies the eastern third of the USMA NHL boundaries and surrounds the Cadet Zone to the south, west, and north. The general boundaries of the Cadet Support Zone encompass the general area bound by Fenton Road to south, the Hudson River to the east and north, and to west from the west side of West Point Cemetery. From the south end of the cemetery the western boundary extends south on the west side of Delafield Pond and Michie Stadium to Fenton Road.

Significant areas within the Cadet Support Zone are Buffalo Soldiers Field, Lusk Reservoir, Michie Stadium, Fort Putnam, Delafield Pond, Professors Row, Old English Housing Areas, Lusk Housing, and South Gate Dock (individual resources summarized below). The north end of the Cadet Zone encompasses resources along the Hudson River such as Chain Battery Walk/Flirtation Walk, North Dock Area, the north end of the railroad tunnel, the Post Services Area, and West Point Cemetery. Along Upton Road and the Hudson River are Shea and Target Hill Fields which serve as multi-purpose athletic facilities. These fields were established on top of fill that was added to the original river shoreline during the construction of the NYC Railroad. A steep hillside borders the fields to the west and the Post Services is to the south. Known as the North Athletic Field, Shea Field was originally part of the enlisted personnel area called Camptown. Target Hill Athletic Field open field was first developed as an athletic area in 1927, when the Army Athletic Association recognized the need for new athletic facilities to fulfill the needs of the growing Corps of Cadets. In 1944, the army began to level Target Hill, an impact area for artillery practice. The work was completed in 1945, and the area has subsequently served as an athletic area. The fields are associated with the military training and sport history at the USMA.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT ZONE

The Community Support Zone is primarily residential, with several support destinations which support both on-Post and off-Post users, and some additional installation support uses. Encompassing the central third of the USMA NHL District, the Community Support Zone is bordered by the Industrial/Field Training/Recreation Area to the west and the Cadet Support Zone to the east.

INDUSTRIAL/FIELD TRAINING/RECREATION ZONE

The Industrial/Field Training/Recreation Zone is the most open and least constrained of the zones. In general this zone contains the industrial, warehouse, vehicle storage, rustic or natural activities, land-intensive uses, recreational areas (golf course and ski slope) and other “back-of-house” uses. The Industrial/Field Training/Recreation Zone embraces the western third of the USMA NHL District.

STRATEGIC OUTREACH ZONE

The Strategic Outreach Zone is a specialized area that represents the “face of West Point,” where land use and facilities are dedicated to the positive interaction between the institution of West Point and the public. The first area within the Strategic Outreach Zone is located along the northern portion of The Plain, including Trophy Point and the North Dock Area. The second area is sited on the southern part of Constitution Island, on the east side of the Hudson River opposite The Plain.

CANDIDATE ZONE

The Candidate Zone encompasses the United States Military Academy Preparatory School (USMAPS), which is primarily an academic institution that accepts students and soldiers, and prepares them to meet and exceed USMA’s rigorous admission standards in the near future. The Candidate Zone is located on Reynolds Road at the Washington Gate in the northwestern portion of the USMA NHL District.

The following tables list contributing buildings, structures, objects and landscapes within the NHL.

Contributing Buildings in the USMA NHL			
Location	Resource Name	Date	Building No.
5 Thayer Road	Officers' Quarters	1870	5
6 Thayer Road	Officers' Quarters	1870	6
7 Thayer Road	Officers' Quarters	1870	7
8 Thayer Road	Officers' Quarters	1888	8
9 Thayer Road	Officers' Quarters	1870	9
10 Thayer Road	Officers' Quarters	1870	10
11 Wilson Road	Officers' Quarters, Wilson Road	1901	11
12 Wilson Road	Officers' Quarters Garage	1937	12
13 Wilson Road	Officers' Quarters, Wilson Road	1901	13
14 Wilson Road	Officers' Quarters Garage	1937	14

Contributing Buildings in the USMA NHD			
Location	Resource Name	Date	Building No.
15 Wilson Road	Officers' Quarters, Wilson Road	1901	15
16 Wilson Road	Officers' Quarters Garage	1941	16
17 Wilson Road	Officers' Quarters, Wilson Road	1901	17
18 Wilson Road	Officers' Quarters Garage	1937	18
19 Wilson Road	Officers' Quarters, Wilson Road	1901	19
20 Wilson Road	Officers' Quarters Garage	1931	20
21 Wilson Road	Officers' Quarters, Old English South	1905-1910	21
22 Wilson Road	Officers' Quarters Garage	1937	22
23 Wilson Road	Officers' Quarters Garage	1937	23
25 Kinsley Hill Road	Officers' Quarters, Old English South	1905-1910	25
26 Kinsley Hill Road	Officers' Quarters Garage	1937	26
27 Kinsley Hill Road	Officers' Quarters Garage	1937	27
28 Kinsley Hill Road	Officers' Quarters	1891	28
29 Kinsley Hill Road	Officers' Quarters	1891	29
30 Kinsley Hill Road	Officers' Quarters	1894	30
31 Kinsley Hill Road	Officers' Quarters	1894	31
32 Kinsley Hill Road	Officers' Quarters, Old English South	1905-1910	32
33 Kinsley Hill Road	Officers' Quarters Garage	1937	33
34 Kinsley Hill Road	Officers' Quarters, Old English South	1905-1910	34
35 Kinsley Hill Road	Officers' Quarters Garage	1931	35
40 Smith Place	South Apartments	1919	40
41 Smith Place	Officers' Quarters Garage	1939	41
42 Smith Place	Officers' Quarters, Old English South	1905-1910	42
43 Smith Place	Officers' Quarters Garage	1939	43
44 Smith Place	Officers' Quarters Garage	1939	44
45 Smith Place	Officers' Quarters, Old English South	1905-1910	45
46 Wilson Road	Officers' Quarters Garage	1939	46
48 Smith Place	Officers' Quarters, Old English South	1905-1910	48
50 Wilson Road	Officers' Quarters Garage	1939	50
60 De Russey Loop	Cadet Chaplains' Quarters, Cadet Chapel	1908-1910	60
61 Schofield Place	Officers' Quarters, Command Sergeant Major's Quarters	1885	61
62 Schofield Place	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	62
63 Schofield Place	Officers' Quarters Garage	1940	63
64 Schofield Place	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	64
66 Schofield Place	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	66
68 Schofield Place	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	68
70 Schofield Place	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	70
72 Schofield Place	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	72
74 Schofield Place	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	74
76 Schofield Place	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	76

Contributing Buildings in the USMA NHLD			
Location	Resource Name	Date	Building No.
78 Schofield Place	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	78
80 Partridge Place	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	80
82 Partridge Place	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	82
84 Partridge Place	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	84
86 Partridge Place	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	86
88 Partridge Place	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	88
100 Jefferson Road	Superintendent's Quarters & Garden	1820	100
101 Jefferson Road	Commandant's Quarters	1821	101
102 Washington Road	Dean's Quarters	1857	102
103 Washington Road	Professors Row	1828	103
104 Washington Road	Professors Row Garage	1936	104
105 Washington Road	Professors Row	1826	105
106 Washington Road	Professors Row Garage	1936	106
107 Washington Road	Professors Row	1821	107
108 Washington Road	Detached Garage	1937	108
109 Washington Road	Professors Row	1875	109
111 Washington Road	Residential Garage	1937	111
112 Washington Road	Quartermasters Building	1888-1892	112
113 Washington Road	Quartermasters Building	1888-1892	113
114 Washington Road	Officers Housing, North Apartments	1919	114
115 Washington Road	Officers Housing Garage	1934	115
116 Washington Road	Officers Housing, Old English North	1908	116
117 Washington Road	Officers Housing Garage	1931	117
118 Washington Road	Officers Housing, Old English North	1908	118
119 Washington Road	Professors Row Garage	1931	119
120 Washington Road	Officers Housing, Old English North	1908	120
121 Washington Road	Professors Row Garage	1931	121
122 Washington Road	Officers Housing	1908	122
123 Washington Road	Professors Row Garage	1931	123
126 Washington Road	Hospital Steward's Quarters (Enlisted Men's Hospital)	1892	126
127 Washington Road	Nurses' Quarters (Hospital Steward's Quarters)	1914	127
129 Washington Road	Professors Row Garage	1931	129
174 Washington Road	Professors Row Garage	1931	174
144 Ruger Road	Band Master's Quarters	1873	144
145 Ruger Road	Garage	1944	145
146 Howard Road	NCO Quarters	1858-1859	146
147 Howard Road	Cadet Interfaith Center	1878/remodeled 1889	147
148 Cullum Road	Family Housing/Hotel Laundry	1890	148
150 Lee Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	150

Contributing Buildings in the USMA NHD			
Location	Resource Name	Date	Building No.
151 Lee Road	Garage	1937	151
155 Gardiner Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	155
156 Gardiner Loop	Garage	1937	156
160 Gardiner Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	160
164 Gardiner Loop	Garage	1937	164
165 Lee Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	165
166 Lee Road	Garage	1937	166
170 Lee Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	170
171 Gardiner Loop	Garage	1937	171
173 Lee Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	173
176 Lee Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1939	176
177 Gardiner Loop	Garage	1939	177
181 Barry Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1939	181
182 Barry Road	Garage	1939	182
208 Lee Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	208
210 Lee Road	Garage	1937	210
211 Barry Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	211
216 Barry Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	216
218 Barry Road	Garage	1937	218
219 Lee Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	219
220 Lee Road	Garage	1937	220
221 Barry Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	221
223 Barnard Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	223
224 Barnard Loop	Garage	1937	224
225 Barnard Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	225
227 Barnard Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	227
229 Barnard Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	229
230 Barnard Loop	Garage	1937	230
231 Barnard Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	231
233 Barnard Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	233
235 Barnard Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	235
237 Barnard Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	237
239 Barnard Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	239
241 Barnard Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	241
243 Barnard Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	243
245 Barnard Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	245
246 Barnard Loop	Garage	1937	246
247 Barnard Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	247
249 Lee Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	249
252 Lee Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	252
254 Lee Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	254

Contributing Buildings in the USMA NHL			
Location	Resource Name	Date	Building No.
256 Beauregard Place	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	256
258 Beauregard Place	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	258
260 Beauregard Place	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	260
262 Beauregard Place	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	262
264 Beauregard Place	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	264
266 Bowman Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	266
268 Bowman Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	268
269 Bowman Loop	Garage	1937	269
270 Bowman Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	270
272 Bowman Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	272
273 Bowman Loop	Garage	1937	273
274 Bowman Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	274
276 Bowman Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	276
278 Bowman Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	278
280 Bowman Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	280
282 Bowman Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	282
284 Bowman Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	284
286 Bowman Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	286
288 Bowman Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	288
289 Bowman Loop	Garage	1937	289
290 Bowman Loop	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	290
292 Lee Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	292
294 Lee Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	294
296 Lee Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	296
298 Lee Road	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	298
329 Corbin Road	Groundskeeper's Cottage, Cemetery	1872/remodeled 1905	329
330 Washington Road	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892	330
332 Washington Road	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892	332
333 Washington Road	Married Enlisted Quarters Garage	1937	333
334 Washington Road	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892	334
336 Buckner Loop	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892	336
340 Buckner Loop	Married Enlisted Quarters	1890	340
344 Buckner Loop	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892	344
345 Biddle Loop	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892	345
348 Buckner Loop	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892	348
349 Biddle Loop	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892	349
352 Buckner Loop	Married Enlisted Quarters, Wooden Duplexes	1865	352
353 Biddle Loop	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892	353
356 Washington Road	Married Enlisted Quarters, Wooden Duplexes	1865	356

Contributing Buildings in the USMA NHD			
Location	Resource Name	Date	Building No.
357 Biddle Loop	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892	357
360 Washington Road	Married Enlisted Quarters, Wooden Duplexes	1865	360
361 Biddle Loop	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892	361
364 Biddle Loop	Married Enlisted Quarters, Wooden Duplexes	1865	364
365 Biddle Loop	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892	365
368 Biddle Loop	Married Enlisted Quarters, Wooden Duplexes	1865	368
369 Biddle Loop	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892	369
372 Barry Road	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892; moved to site in 1935	372
373 Biddle Loop	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892	373
374 Washington Road	Hospital Steward's Quarters	1894	374
378 Howze Place	Married Enlisted Quarters	1901	378
379 Howze Place	Garage	1931	379
397 Merritt Road	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	397
399 Merritt Road	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	399
401 Merritt Road	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	401
403 Merritt Road	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	403
405 Merritt Road	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	405
407 Merritt Road	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	407
409 Merritt Road	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	409
411 Merritt Road	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	411
413 Merritt Road	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	413
415 Merritt Road	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	415
417 Merritt Road	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	417
419 Merritt Road	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	419
421 Bailey Loop	NCO Quarters, Band Quarters	1932	421
422 Bailey Loop	NCO Quarters, Band Quarters	1932	422
423 Washington Road	1935 NCO Quarters	1935	423
425 Washington Road	1935 NCO Quarters	1935	425
427 Biddle Loop	1935 NCO Quarters	1935	427-434
429 Biddle Loop	1935 NCO Quarters	1935/remodeled 1965	429
501 Merritt Road	Housing, Old Brick	1949	501
502 Sladen Place	Housing, Old Brick	1949	502
503 Sladen Place	Housing, Old Brick	1949	503
504 East Moore Loop	Housing, Old Brick	1949	504
509 Tillman Place	Housing, Old Brick	1949	509
510 Tillman Place	Housing, Old Brick	1949	510
511 Alexander Place	Housing, Old Brick	1949	511
600 Thayer Road	Taylor Hall	1909	600

Contributing Buildings in the USMA NHL			
Location	Resource Name	Date	Building No.
601 Cullum Road	Thayer Hall	1909	601
602 Thayer Road	Grant Barracks	1931	602
603 Cullum Road	West Point Club	1902	603
604 Williams Road	Substation B	1909	604
605 Cullum Road	Cullum Hall	1898	605
606 Thayer Road	Old Cadet Hospital	1923	606
607 Cullum Road	Lincoln Hall	1910	607
608 Thayer Road	Thayer Gate House	1944/ rebuilt 1988	608
609 Clinton Place	Old Cadet Latrine	1937	609
610 Swift Road	Latrine	1938	610
614 Thayer Road	Public Toilet	1937	614
618 Swift Road	Thayer Gate Latrine	1908	618
619 Howard Road	Amphitheatre	1966	619
620 Knox Road	Buffalo Soldiers Field Barracks	1908	620
622 Swift Road	Horse Stalls/ Buffalo Soldiers Field Bowling Alley	1908	622
624 Wilson Road	Buffalo Soldiers Field Barracks	1908	624
626 Swift Road	Buffalo Soldiers Field Stable	1908	626
628 Wilson Road	Buffalo Soldiers Pavilion	1908	628
630 Hodges Place	Johnson Veterinary Clinic	1935	630
631 Ruger Road	Toilet	1928/ modernized and enlarged 1957	631
634 Swift Road	Post Office	1945	634
635 Howard Road	Cadet First Class Club	ca. 1885	635
635 Howard Road	Ordnance Compound	1838	635A
635 Howard Road	Ordnance Compound	1838	635B
637 Howard Road	Benton Hall	ca. 1838	637
638 Howze Place	Water Facility	1907	638
639 Howard Road	Physical Education Training Building	1939	639
646 Swift Road	Buffalo Soldiers Field Artillery Shed	1939	646
648 Wilson Road	Auto Craft Shop	1943	648
652 Eichelberger Road	Eichelberger Road Barracks	1943	652
654 Eichelberger Road	Eichelberger Road Barracks	1943	654
656 Eichelberger Road	Eichelberger Road Barracks	1943	656
662 Eichelberger Road	Eichelberger Road Barracks	1938	662
663 Tower Road	Gillis Field House	1938	663
664 Eichelberger Road	Eichelberger Road Barracks	1943	664
665 Tower Road	Trusdale Marksmanship Center	1938	665
667 Ruger Road	Quartermasters Building	1935	667
670 Eichelberger Road	Academy Support	1943	670

Contributing Buildings in the USMA NHD			
Location	Resource Name	Date	Building No.
671 Howard Road	Crozier Hall	1837	671
671A Howard Road	Benet Hall	1837	671A
673 Tower Road	Pontoon Shed	1858	673
674 Thayer Road	Thayer Hotel	1926	674
675 Townsley Road	Guardhouse	1850	675
681 Ruger Road	Garrison Command HQ	1935	681
685 Townsley Place	Band Building	1934	685
687 Townsley Place	Cadet Uniform Manufacturing	1935	687
688 Howze Place	Storehouse	1932	688
689 Corbin Road	Old Cadet Chapel	1837	689
692 Biddle Loop	Enlisted Housing	1887	692
693 Washington Road	Youth Activities Center	1875	693
695 Buckner Loop	Self Help Building	1918	695
696 Williams Road	Old Railroad Station	1926	696
699 Mills Road	Catholic Chapel	1900	699
703 Lee Road	Lee Gate Toilet	1937	703
705 Barry Road	West Point Middle School	1935	705
711 Washington Road	Washington Gate	1942	711
715 Biddle Loop	Substation C Switch Station	1867	715
721 Washington Road	Fire House	1939	721
722 De Russey Loop	Cadet Chapel	1910	722
723 Jefferson Road	Garage	1934	723
724 Mills Road	Rest Room	1947	724
725 Jefferson Road	Garage	1937	725
725A Jefferson Road	Storage	1820	725A
726 Mills Road	Water Treatment Facility	1932	726
727 Parke Road	Arvin Gymnasium	1910	727
728 Mills Road	Lusk Valve House	1898	728
729 Washington Road	Washington Gate Restroom	1943	729
735 Brewerton Road	Scott Barracks	1938	735
738 De Russey Road	Sherman Barracks	1962	738
740 Thayer Road	Lee Barracks	1962	740
742 Ernst Road	Storehouse	ca. 1885	742
The Plain, SW corner	Washington Hall	1929; 1946; 1965	745
747 Thayer Road	Old Cadet Central Barracks	1851	747
751 Thayer Road	Pershing Barracks	1895	751
753 Thayer Road	Bartlett Hall	1914	753
757 Thayer Road	Old Cadet Library	1964	757
West Point Cemetery	Rest Room	1952	763
765 Delafield Road	Bath House	1936	765
799 Biddle Loop	Post Chapel	1944	799

Contributing Buildings in the USMA NHD			
Location	Resource Name	Date	Building No.
1001 Partridge Place	Housing	1940	1001
1180 Constitution Island	Warner Family Boathouse	1836	1180
1183 Constitution Island	Warner House	1781	1183
1185 Constitution Island	Tool Shed	1836	1185
1241 Ordnance Road	Igloo	1952	1241
1243 Ordnance Road	Magazine	1942	1243
1245 Ordnance Road	Magazine	1942	1245
1247 Ordnance Road	Magazine	1942	1247
1248 Ordnance Road	Magazine	1942	1248

Contributing Structures in the USMA NHD			
Location	Resource Name	Date	Building Number
612 Ernst Road	South Gate Dock	1944/rebuilt 1957	612
635 Howard Road	Ordnance Compound	ca. 1838	635A/635B
640 Howze Place	Water Tank-Low Level	1898	640
641 Mills Road	Lusk Dam & Reservoir	1895	641
700 Mills Road	Michie Stadium	1924	700
701 Lee Road	Lee Gate	1937	701
739 Delafield Road	Delafield Dam & Pond	1890	739
809 Lee Road	Recreation/Picnic area	1936	809
811 Lee Road	Recreation/Picnic area	1936	811
7071 Delafield Road	Fort Putnam (rebuilt fort)	1909	7071
Crossing railroad at North Dock	Pitcher Road Bridge	Ca. 1940	na
Upton Road and Ernst Road	Railroad Tunnel	Ca. 1911	na
Washington Road, The Plain	Beat Navy Tunnel	n.d.	na
West Point Cemetery	Old West Point Gates	ca. 1840	na

West Point's tradition of displaying trophies from conflicts began shortly after the Revolutionary War. When the USMA was established in 1802, West Point was the most important military post in the United States and it served as a living memorial to the American Revolution. Similar to other institutions, the USMA erected and accrued monuments without a specific plan or policy concerning theme, artistic character, or location. From the early nineteenth century through recent past, the USMA has accepted monuments and memorials donated by the Corps of Cadets and others at the discretion of either the USMA Superintendent or under orders from the Secretary of War. Most early monuments commemorated the accomplishments and/or untimely, or heroic, deaths of persons associated with West Point and the Academy. Stylistically, the monuments have reflected contemporary styles and craftsmanship beginning with the Neoclassical style of the early nineteenth century. In many cases, monuments serve as significant focal points or visual elements in the dramatic landscape of the Academy.

Contributing Objects (Monuments) with USMA assigned monument numbers					
Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location
MON 01	Air Cadet Memorial, Classes of 1943 and 1945	1944; enlarged 1993	Bronze statue, male/raised relief propeller with wings	Unknown	Stony Lonesome Road
MON 02 (MON 14)	Kosciuszko Monument	1828/1913	Bronze statue, male/portrait	John H. Latrobe (Base)/ Antoni Popiel (Sculpture [SC])	Clinton Place
MON 03	Cadet Monument	1818	Marble Statue, plant/urn/cannon and balls	Norris V. Kain (SC)	West Point Cemetery
MON 04	Robinson Memorial	1940	Bronze plaque on boulder, animal sculpture and on plaque	Unknown	Merritt Road
MON 05	Kelleher-Jobes, Class of 1941, Monument	1939	Masonry arch and walls	Unknown	North Dock Area
MON 06	French Monument, Class of 1919, Corps of Cadets	1919	Bronze sculpture, male/portrait base/other: with cannon	C. Freun Foer (SC)	Exercise Yard at Building 747
MON 07	Washington Equestrian	1915	Bronze sculpture, portrait/animal	Henry Kirke Brown (SC)	The Plain
MON 08	The Battle Monument	1897; repaired 1973	Bronze sculpture, female/military	McKim, Mead & White (Architect)/ Frederick Macmonnies (Sculpture)/ Norcross Brothers (Contractor)	Trophy Point
MON 09	Sheridan Memorial	1932	Marble bench (exedra)	Unknown	Trophy Point
MON 10	Patton Monument	1950	Bronze sculpture, portrait	James E. Fraser (SC) The Gorham Co-founders	At Jefferson Hall on the Plain
MON 13	Wood Monument	1818/1824	Marble obelisk	Unknown	West Point Cemetery

Contributing Objects (Monuments) with USMA assigned monument numbers					
Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location
MON 14 (MON 02)	Kosciuszko Monument	1828/1913	Bronze statue, male/portrait	John H. Latrobe (Base)/ Antoni Popiel (Sculpture [SC])	Clinton Place
MON 15	Dade and His Command	1845	Marble animal, eagle	R. E. Launitz (?) NY	West Point Cemetery
MON 16	Sedgwick Monument	1868	Bronze sculpture, male	Launt L. Thompson (SC)	Trophy Point
MON 17	Thayer Monument	1883	Granite sculpture, portrait/trophy on base	C. Conrads (SC)	The Plain
MON 18	Class of 1915 Fountain	1967	Granite unpolished USMA War Department and seal of US medallions in monument, drinking fountain/ bench (4)/ pedestal/ enclosure hedge	Unknown	Jefferson Road
MON 19	Class of 1936 Memorial	1965	Granite drinking fountain, high relief class shield on fountain/bench (3)	Unknown	De Russey Loop
MON 20	Douglas MacArthur	1969	Bronze sculpture, male/portrait on granite base; bench (5); other; low wall perimeter-axed	Walter Hancock (SC); O'Connor and Kilham (Arch.)	The Plain
MON 21	Class of 1957 Fountain	1967	Granite drinking fountain, low relief USMA class shield	Unknown	West Point Cemetery
MON 32	Water Battery Marker	Unknown, ca. 1902	Incised boulder	Unknown	Trophy Point
MON 33	Resaca De La Palo Alto Inscription at Flirtation Walk	Unknown, ca. 1846-1848	Other: incised inscription in ledge	Unknown	Trophy Point
MON 34	Chain Battery 1778	Unknown, ca. 1902	Incised fieldstone	Unknown	Chain Battery/ Flirtation Walk
MON 40	Fort Clinton Plaque	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Bronze plaque on concrete slant	Unknown	Clinton Place

Contributing Objects (Monuments) with USMA assigned monument numbers					
Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location
MON 42 & 43	Battery Sherburne Monument and Plaque	Unknown, ca. 1902	Bronze gilded enamel plaque on wall (5); bronze plaque on granite boulder	Unknown	Trophy Point
MON 44	Gun/ Trophy Point NHLD marker	1960; 1991 (reorganized)	Iron gun/cannon; plaque on boulder	Unknown	Trophy Point
MON 50	Great Chain	1778	Iron chain on base		Trophy Point
MON 51	8" English Howitzer Revolutionary War Area	Late 18th c.	Bronze gun/cannon 5 mortar, animal/dolphin handles; bronze plaque on howitzer	W. Bowen	Trophy Point
MON 53	Corbin Monument	1926	Bronze, gilded plaque/female; granite pedestal	Unknown	West Point Cemetery
MON 54	Anderson Memorial Fountain	1895	Bronze fountain, plant, waterlily; granite base	Unknown	West Point Cemetery
MON 55	Butterfield Monument	1901	Marble enclosure/ grave marker; animal/plant/urn	Unknown	West Point Cemetery
MON 56	Egbert Ludovicus Viele Mausoleum	1900	Granite mausoleum; animal/other: pyramid and sphinx	Architect W. Liance Cottrell	West Point Cemetery
MON 57	Constant Memorial	1946	Bronze plaque, bas relief/male; other: cast stone slant base	Unknown	West Point Cemetery
MON 58	Yorktown Inscription	Unknown, ca. 1846-1848	Inscription	Unknown	Howard Road
MON 59	Saratoga Inscription at Kosciuszko Garden	Unknown, ca. 1846-1848	Inscription	Unknown	Kosciuszko's Garden
MON 60	City of Mexico Inscription	Unknown, ca. 1846-1848	Inscription	Unknown	Howard Road

Contributing Objects (Monuments) with USMA assigned monument numbers					
Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location
MON 61	Monterey Inscription	Unknown, ca. 1846-1848	Inscription	Unknown	Howard Road
MON 61	Buena Vista Inscription	Unknown, ca. 1846-1848	Inscription	Unknown	Howard Road
MON 62	Cierro Gordon Inscription	Unknown, ca. 1846-1848	Inscription	Unknown	Howard Road
MON 63	Redoubt No 1 Plaque	Unknown, ca. 1902	Plaque	Unknown	Stony Lonesome Area
MON 64	Redoubt No 2 Plaque	Unknown, ca. 1902	Plaque	Unknown	Stony Lonesome Area
MON 65	Redoubt No 3 Plaque	Unknown, ca. 1902	Plaque	Unknown	Stony Lonesome Area
MON 66	Redoubt No 4 Plaques (3)	Unknown, ca. 1902 and 1976	Plaque	Unknown	Stony Lonesome Area
MON 67	Wyllys Redoubt Plaque	Unknown, ca. 1902	Plaque	Unknown	Between north ends of Partridge Place and Schofield Place
MON 68	Battery Meigs Plaque	Unknown, ca. 1902	Plaque	Unknown	Off Kingsley Hill Road, northwest of Building 21
MON 71	Kosciuszko Garden Plaques	Unknown, ca. 1902	Plaque	Unknown	Kosciuszko's Garden
MON 72	Kosciuszko Memorial Fountain	Unknown, ca. 1802	Fountain	Unknown	Kosciuszko's Garden

Contributing Objects (Monuments) without USMA assigned numbers			
Monument Number (NHL)	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Location
MON 73	Class of 1957 Memorial	Unknown (50+ yrs)	West Point Cemetery
MON 74	Shea Memorial Plaque	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Shea Stadium
MON 75	Class of 1952 Shea Stadium Memorial	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Shea Stadium
MON 76	Soldiers Hut	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Constitution Island at the site of the Revolutionary War Hut Encampment
MON 77	Class of 1963 McAniff & Parker Memorial	Unknown (50+ yrs)	North Dock Area
MON 78	Ft. Clinton Parapet Class of 1940	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Clinton Place
MON 79	Eisenhower Plaque Class of 1942 World War II	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Eisenhower Hall
MON 80	Ike Hall Terrace Memorial, Class of 1942	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Eisenhower Hall
MON 81	Class of 1942 50th Anniversary	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Eisenhower Hall
MON 82	Class of 1933 Memorial Gift Clock	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Ruger Road at Howard Road
MON 83	Class of 1933 Memorial Gift Sundial	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Ruger Road at Howard Road
MON 84	MSGRC Our Lady of Peace Memorial	Unknown (50+ yrs)	De Russey Loop
MON 87	Class of 1959 Malek Tennis Center Plaza	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Malek Tennis Center Plaza
MON 88	Class of 1946 South Dock Plaque	Unknown (50+ yrs)	South Dock
MON 89	Class of 1955 House Donation	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Building 1009 (1977), Worth Place
MON 94	Class of 1947 Old Train Station Plaque	Unknown (50+ yrs)	At Building 696, Old Train Station, Williams Road
MON 95	Class of 1919 Cadet Chapel Obelisk	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Cadet Chapel
MON 96	Korean War Memorial	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Thayer Plaza

Contributing Objects (Monuments) without USMA assigned numbers			
Monument Number (NHL)	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Location
MON 97	Eisenhower Plaque	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Eisenhower Hall, Building 655
MON 103	Class of 1943 Memorial	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Mills Road at Lusk Reservoir
MON 104	Class of 1943 World War II, Korea, Vietnam Memorial	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Mills Road at Lusk Reservoir
MON 105	1st Infantry Regiment Memorial	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Wilson Road
MON 106	Class of '43 50th reunion	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Thayer Gate
MON 107	Class of 1943 Thayer Gate	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Thayer Gate
MON 118	Class of 1946 Memorial Fountain	Unknown (50+ yrs)	Stony Lonesome north of Schofield Place

Historic Landscape Features

There are nine contributing landscapes identified within the boundaries of the USMA NHLD. The landscapes range in date from 1778 through the early twentieth century. They are located in USMA's Cadet, Cadet Support, and Strategic Outreach Zones.

Contributing Sites: Landscapes in the USMA NHLD		
Resource Name	Date	Location
The Plain	1778	Cullum Road
Buffalo Soldiers Field	ca. 1908	Swift Road
West Point Cemetery	1816	Washington Road
Trophy Point	1778	Cullum Road
North Dock	19th century	Upton Road
Constitution Island	Late 18 th century	East side of Hudson River
Chain Battery Walk (Flirtation Walk)	1778	Cliff below Trophy Point
Kosciuszko's Garden	1778	Below Building 603
Superintendent's Garden (and House)	1870/1936 and mid-20th century	100 Jefferson Road

The USACERL study has led to the identification of the following 13 additional National Register-eligible historic landscapes within the West Point Reservation:

1. Lusk Reservoir and Lusk Housing Area
2. Delafield Pond
3. Professor's Row
4. Flirtation Walk
5. Academic Area
6. Doubleday Field
7. Thayer/Wilson Housing Area
8. Thayer/Wilson Housing Expansion Area
9. Target Hill Athletic Field
10. Scenic Roadways (certain areas only)
11. North Athletic Field
12. Lee Housing Area
13. Forest and Park Woods (certain areas only)

Archaeological Resources

The NHLD contains a total of 90 archaeological sites; 31 are associated with Fortress West Point, one is associated with the U.S. Military Academy, and two sites are associated with both Fortress West Point and the USMA (the Quarters 100 site and the Fort Putnam Quarry).

Archaeological studies at West Point have resulted in the identification of approximately 290 archaeological sites. Precontact-period sites include rockshelters, camps, lithic scatters, and isolated finds. Historic sites include Revolutionary War, early settlement, early industrial, military, multi-component, and unidentified historic resources. One hundred and thirty-two sites are currently identified as eligible or potentially eligible within the reservation. Eighty-six sites have been determined not eligible. Formal NRHP evaluations of the remaining sites have not been conducted.

Not for Public Release

Overview Map of archaeological site locations

Not for Public Release

Map 01. Known archaeological site locations within the West Point Military Reservation
(Inset 1 of 7)

Not for Public Release

Map 02. Known archaeological site locations within the West Point Military Reservation
(Inset 2 of 7)

Not for Public Release

Map 03. Known archaeological site locations within the West Point Military Reservation
(Inset 3 of 7)

Not for Public Release

Map 04. Known archaeological site locations within the West Point Military Reservation
(Inset 4 of 7)

Not for Public Release

Map 05. Known archaeological site locations within the West Point Military Reservation (Inset 5 of 7)

Not for Public Release

Map 06. Known archaeological site locations within the West Point Military Reservation
(Inset 6 of 7)

Not for Public Release

Map 07 Known archaeological site locations within the West Point Military Reservation
(Inset 7 of 7)

Archaeological sites in the West Point Military Reservation (Map Key Numbers refer to locations shown on the maps on the preceding pages).

Map Key No.	NYS USN	Period	Site Name	National Register Status
1	NYS A07103.000255	Historic	2007 AAC TAL Field Site A / Cornell Farmstead Locus A	Undetermined
2	NYS A07103.000255	Historic	2007 AAC TAL Field Site B / Cornell Farmstead Locus B	Undetermined
3	NYS A07103.000256	Precontact	2007 AAC TAL Field Site C Precontact Site	Undetermined
4	NYS A07103.000257	Historic	2007 AAC TAL Field Site D Historic Site	Undetermined
5	NYS A07103.000258	Historic	2007 AAC TAL Field Site E / James Cornell Farmstead	Undetermined
6	NYS A07109.000011	Historic	Fort Putnam	NHL District
7	NYS A07109.000012	Historic	Fort Clinton	NHL District
8	NYS A07109.000923	Historic	Revolutionary War Hut Site	NHL District
9	NYS A07109.000924	Historic	Revolutionary War Hut Site	NHL District
10	NYS A07109.000925	Historic	Revolutionary War Hut Site	NHL District
11	NYS A07109.000927	Historic	Revolutionary War Hut Site	NHL District
12	NYS A07109.000928	Historic	Revolutionary War Hut Site	Not Eligible
13	NYS A07109.000941	Historic	Redoubt #2 Midden	NHL District
14	NYS A07109.000942	Historic	Dassouri Farmstead	Not Eligible
15	NYS A07109.000943	Precontact	Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible
16	NYS A07109.000944	Historic	Queensboro Ironworks Historic District	Eligible
17	NYS A07109.000945	Historic	Queensboro Furnace - Furnace Stack	Eligible
18	NYS A07109.000951	Precontact	Low density prehistoric lithic scatter	Undetermined
19	NYS A07109.000952	Historic	Late 19th Century-Early 20th Century Foundation	Undetermined
20	NYS A07109.000953	Precontact	Late Archaic Lithic Site	Undetermined
21	NYS A07109.000954	Precontact	Early Archaic Lithic Site	Undetermined
22	NYS A07109.000955	Historic	Mid to Late 19th Century Farmstead Foundations	Undetermined
23	NYS A07109.000956	Historic	Unknown Historic Foundation	Not Eligible
24	NYS A07109.000957	Historic	Unknown Historic Midden	Not Eligible
25	NYS A07109.000958	Historic	Unknown Historic Foundation	Not Eligible
26	NYS A07109.000959	Historic	Early 20th Century UXO Disposal Trenches	Not Eligible
27	NYS A07109.000968	Historic	Late 19th Century-Early 20th Century Farmstead - PCI / WP-10	Undetermined
28	NYS A07109.000969	Historic	Mid-19th Century-Mid 20th Century Farmstead - PCI / WP-11	Undetermined

Map Key No.	NYS USN	Period	Site Name	National Register Status
29	NYS A07109.000975	Precontact	Small precontact lithic workshop - PCI / WP-13	Undetermined
30	NYS A07109.000976	Historic	Complex of Historic Stonewalls - PCI / WP-14	Undetermined
31	NYS A07109.000977	Historic	Historic Fieldstone Foundation - PCI / WP-15	Undetermined
32	NYS A07109.000978	Historic	Cut Stone Foundation Remains - PCI / WP-16	Not Eligible
33	NYS A07109.000979	Historic	Forest Of Dean Mine - PCI / WP-17	Undetermined
34	NYS A07109.000980	Historic	Possible House Foundation - PCI / WP-18	Not Eligible
35	NYS A07109.000981	Historic	Historic Stone Retaining Wall - PCI / WP-19	Not Eligible
36	NYS A07109.000982	Historic	Early to Mid-20th Century Scatter - PCI / WP-20	Not Eligible
37	NYS A07109.000983	Historic	1953 Incinerator Remains - PCI / WP-21	Undetermined
38	NYS A07109.000994	Precontact	Prehistoric rockshelter - PCI Mine Lake P1	Eligible
39	NYS A07109.000995	Precontact	Prehistoric camp - PCI Mine Lake P2	Undetermined
40	NYS A07109.000996	Precontact	Prehistoric camp - PCI Mine Lake P3	Undetermined
41	NYS A07109.000997	Precontact	Prehistoric camp - PCI Mine Lake P4	Undetermined
42	NYS A07109.000998	Precontact	Prehistoric camp - PCI Mine Lake P5	Undetermined
43	NYS A07109.000999	Precontact	Prehistoric camp - PCI Mine Lake P6	Undetermined
44	NYS A07109.001000	Precontact	Prehistoric camp - PCI Mine Lake P7	Undetermined
45	NYS A07109.001001	Precontact	Prehistoric camp - PCI Mine Lake P8	Undetermined
46	NYS A07109.001002	Historic	Historic mill ruins - PCI Mine Lake H1	Undetermined
47	NYS A07109.001003	Historic	Historic mine - PCI Mine Lake H2	Undetermined
48	NYS A07109.001004	Historic	Large historic quarry pit and spoil pile - PCI Mine Lake H3	Undetermined
49	NYS A07109.001004	Historic	Large historic quarry pit and spoil pile - PCI Mine Lake H3	Undetermined
50	NYS A07109.001004	Historic	Historic quarry pit and spoil pile - PCI Mine Lake H3	Undetermined
51	NYS A07109.001007	Historic	Stone Wall Complex	Not Eligible
52	NYS A07109.001008	Historic	Man Made Mound, possibly WWII Mobile Target System - PCI / WP-25	Undetermined
53	NYS A07109.001009	Historic	Late 18th Century-19th-20th Century House Complex	Undetermined

Map Key No.	NYS USN	Period	Site Name	National Register Status
54	NYS A07109.001010	Historic	Mid to Late 19th Century House Complex	Undetermined
55	NYS A07109.001011	Historic	Late 19th Century-Early 20th Century Homestead	Undetermined
56	NYS A07109.001012	Historic	Historic Foundations	Undetermined
57	NYS A07109.001013	Precontact	Prehistoric Rock Shelter	Undetermined
58	NYS A07109.001014	Historic	Historic Foundations	Undetermined
59	NYS A07109.001015	Historic	Historic Foundations	Undetermined
60	NYS A07109.001016	Precontact	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Undetermined
61	NYS A07109.001017	Historic	Redoubt Wyllis	NHL District
62	NYS A07109.001018	Historic	Seige Battery	Undetermined
63	NYS A07109.001019	Historic	Revolutionary War and 19th Century Battery Knox	NHL District
64	NYS A07109.001020	Historic	Seacoast Battery	Undetermined
65	NYS A07109.001021	Historic	Battery Schofield	Undetermined
66	NYS A07109.001022	Historic	Queensboro Furnace - Finery and Forge Site	Eligible
67	NYS A07109.001023	Historic	Historic Road Trace	Eligible
68	NYS A07109.001024	Historic	Chain Battery	NHL District
69	NYS A07109.001025	Historic	Water Battery	NHL District
70	NYS A07109.001026	Historic	Redoubt #1	NHL District
71	NYS A07109.001027	Historic	Battery #1	NHL District
72	NYS A07109.001028	Historic	Redoubt #4	NHL District
73	NYS A07109.001029	Historic	Hut Sites associated with Redoubt No. 4	NHL District
74	NYS A07109.001030	Historic	Redoubt #2	NHL District
75	NYS A07109.001031	Historic	Redoubt #3	NHL District
76	NYS A07109.001032	Historic	Revolutionary War Logistical Buildings, North Dock Vicinity	NHL District
77	NYS A07109.001033	Historic	Battery Meigs	NHL District
78	NYS A07109.001034	Historic	19th Century Foundation	Undetermined
79	NYS A07109.001035	Historic	19th Century Midden	Undetermined
80	NYS A07109.001036	Historic	Morgan Farm Mill	Undetermined
81	NYS A07109.001037	Precontact	Lee Housing Archaic Site	Recommended Eligible
82	NYS A07109.001039	Historic	Revolutionary War Encampment Area	NHL District
83	NYS A07109.001040	Historic	2004 AAC-WP-H1 Historic Trash/Dump Area	Recommended Eligible
84	NYS A07109.001041	Historic	Late 18th Late 19th Century Farmstead Site	Recommended Eligible
85	NYS A07109.001042	Precontact	2004 AAC-WP-P1 Precontact site	Eligible

Map Key No.	NYS USN	Period	Site Name	National Register Status
86	NYS A07109.001043	Precontact	2004 AAC-WP-P2 precontact rockshelter site	Not Eligible
87	NYS A07109.001062	Precontact	2005 AAC Field Site A Precontact Site	Not Eligible
88	NYS A07109.001064	Precontact	2005 AAC Field Site D Precontact Site	Not Eligible
89	NYS A07109.001065	Precontact	2005 AAC Field Site F Precontact Site	Eligible
90	NYS A07109.001066	Historic	2005 AAC Field Site H Historic Site	Eligible
91	NYS A07109.001067	Precontact	2005 AAC Field Site I Precontact Site	Not Eligible
92	NYS A07109.001068	Historic	2005 AAC Field Site J Precontact and Historic Site	Eligible
93	NYS A07109.001069	Precontact	2005 AAC Field Site K Precontact Site	Eligible
94	NYS A07109.001070	Historic	2005 AAC Field Site L Precontact and Historic Site / Noah Brooks Farmstead	Eligible
95	NYS A07109.001070	Historic	2005 AAC Field Site L Precontact and Historic Site / Noah Brooks Farmstead	Undetermined
96	NYS A07109.001071	Historic	2005 AAC Field Site H Historic Site	Not Eligible
97	NYS A07109.001071	Historic	2005 AAC Field Site H Historic Site	Undetermined
98	NYS A07109.001072	Precontact	2005 AAC Field Site R Precontact Site	Eligible
99	NYS A07109.001073	Precontact	2005 AAC Isolated Find N Precontact Site	Not Eligible
100	NYS A07109.001074	Historic	2005 AAC Isolated Find T Historic Site	Not Eligible
101	NYS A07109.001075	Precontact	2005 AAC Field Site U Precontact Site	Eligible
102	NYS A07109.001076	Historic	2005 AAC Isolated Find W Precontact Site	Eligible
103	NYS A07109.001077	Historic	2005 AAC Rockshelter 1 Precontact Site	Not Eligible
104	NYS A07109.001078	Precontact	2005 AAC Rockshelter 4 Precontact Site	Not Eligible
105	NYS A07109.001079	Historic	2005 AAC Iron Mine 1	Eligible
106	NYS A07109.001079	Historic	2005 AAC Iron Mine 2	Eligible
107	NYS A07109.001079	Historic	2005 AAC Iron Mine 3	Eligible
108	NYS A07109.001079	Historic	2005 AAC Iron Mine 4	Eligible
109	NYS A07109.001079	Historic	2005 AAC Iron Mine 5	Eligible
110	NYS A07109.001081	Precontact	Superintendent's Quarters	NHL District
111	NYS A07109.001082	Historic and Precontact	2006 AAC Field Site A Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined

Map Key No.	NYS USN	Period	Site Name	National Register Status
112	NYS A07109.001083	Precontact	2006 AAC Isolated Find B/C Precontact Site	Undetermined
113	NYS A07109.001084	Historic and Precontact	2006 AAC Field Site D Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
114	NYS A07109.001085	Historic and Precontact	2006 AAC Field Site E Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
115	NYS A07109.001086	Historic	2006 AAC Field Site F Historic Site	Undetermined
116	NYS A07109.001087	Historic	2006 AAC Field Site G Historic Site	Undetermined
117	NYS A07109.001088	Historic	2006 AAC Field Site H Historic Site	Undetermined
118	NYS A07109.001089	Historic	2006 AAC Field Site I Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
119	NYS A07109.001090	Historic	2006 AAC Field Site J Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
120	NYS A07109.001091	Historic	2006 AAC Field Site K Historic Site	Undetermined
121	NYS A07109.001092	Historic	2006 AAC Field Site M Historic Site	Undetermined
122	NYS A07109.001093	Historic	2006 AAC Field Site N Historic Site	Undetermined
123	NYS A07109.001094	Historic	2006 AAC Field Site O Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
124	NYS A07109.001095	Historic	2006 AAC Field Site P/Q Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
125	NYS A07109.001096	Historic and Precontact	2006 AAC Field Site R Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
126	NYS A07109.001097	Historic and Precontact	2006 AAC Isolated Find S Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
127	NYS A07109.001098	Historic and Precontact c	2006 AAC Field Site T (Goodsell House) Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
128	NYS A07109.001099	Precontact	2006 AAC Isolated Find U Precontact Site	Undetermined
129	NYS A07109.001100	Historic and Precontact	2006 AAC Field Site V Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
130	NYS A07109.001101	Historic	2006 AAC Isolated Find W Historic Site	Undetermined
131	NYS A07109.001102	Historic and Precontact	2006 AAC Field Site X Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
132	NYS A07109.001103	Historic and Precontact	2006 AAC Field Site Y Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
133	NYS A07109.001104	Historic	2006 AAC Isolated Find Z Historic Site	Undetermined
134	NYS A07109.001105	Historic	2006 AAC Field Site AA Historic Site	Undetermined
135	NYS A07109.001106	Historic	2006 AAC Field Site BB Historic Site	Undetermined

Map Key No.	NYS USN	Period	Site Name	National Register Status
136	NYS A07109.001107	Precontact	2006 AAC Rock Overhang #4 (Round Pond Rockshelter 5) Precontact Site	Undetermined
137	NYS A07109.001108	Historic and Precontact	2006 AAC Rock Overhang #5 (Round Pond Rockshelter 6) Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
138	NYS A07109.001109	Precontact	Round Pond Rockshelter #1	Undetermined
139	NYS A07109.001109	Precontact	Round Pond Rockshelter #2	Undetermined
140	NYS A07109.001109	Precontact	Round Pond Rockshelter #3	Undetermined
141	NYS A07109.001109	Precontact	2006 AAC Rock Overhang #12/13 (Round Pond Rockshelters 1, 2, and 3) Precontact Site	Undetermined
142	NYS A07109.001109	Precontact	2006 AAC Rock Overhang #12/13 (Round Pond Rockshelters 1, 2, and 3) Precontact Site	Undetermined
143	NYS A07109.001110	Precontact	2006 AAC Rock Overhang #24 Precontact Site	Undetermined
144	NYS A07109.001111	Precontact	2006 AAC Rock Overhang #39 Precontact Site	Undetermined
145	NYS A07109.001112	Precontact	2006 AAC Rock Overhang #43 Precontact Site	Undetermined
146	NYS A07109.001113	Historic	2006 AAC Stone Foundation 1	Undetermined
147	NYS A07109.001114	Historic	2006 AAC Stone Foundation 2	Undetermined
148	NYS A07109.001115	Historic	2006 AAC Stone Foundation 3	Undetermined
149	NYS A07109.001116	Historic	2006 AAC Stone Foundation 4	Undetermined
150	NYS A07109.001117	Historic	2006 AAC Possible Hutment 1	Undetermined
151	NYS A07109.001118	Historic	2006 AAC Historic Iron Mine #1	Undetermined
152	NYS A07109.001118	Historic	2006 AAC Historic Iron Mine #2	Undetermined
153	NYS A07109.001118	Historic	2006 AAC Historic Iron Mine #3	Undetermined
154	NYS A07109.001118	Historic	2006 AAC Historic Iron Mine #4	Undetermined
155	NYS A07109.001118	Historic	2006 AAC Historic Iron Mine #5	Undetermined
156	NYS A07109.001118	Historic	2006 AAC Historic Iron Mine #6	Undetermined
157	NYS A07109.001119	Historic	Weyants Pond Outbuilding Site	Undetermined
158	NYS A07109.001120	Precontact	Popolopen Brook Late Archaic Site	Undetermined

Map Key No.	NYS USN	Period	Site Name	National Register Status
159	NYS A07109.001121	Historic	Popolopen Brook Nineteenth Century Historic Site	Undetermined
160	NYS A07109.001122	Historic	Furnace Road Historic Site	Undetermined
161	NYS A07109.001123	Historic	Fort Webb / Observatory Site	Undetermined
162	NYS A07109.001128	Precontact	2010 AAC TAZ5 Field Site A Precontact Site	Undetermined
163	NYS A07120.000214	Precontact	Precontact rockshelter site	Eligible
164	NYS A07120.000251	Historic	Carroll Farmstead House and Barn	Eligible
165	NYS A07120.000251	Historic	Carroll Farmstead Dump	Undetermined
166	NYS A07120.000251	Historic	Carroll Farmstead Stonewalls	Undetermined
167	NYS A07120.000257	Precontact	2004 AAC-WP-P3 precontact rockshelter site	Not Eligible
168	NYS A07120.000264	Historic and Precontact	2007 AAC LF Isolated Find H Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
169	NYS A07120.000265	Precontact	2007 AAC LF Isolated Find I Precontact Site	Undetermined
170	NYS A07120.000266	Historic	2007 AAC LF Field Site J Historic Site	Undetermined
171	NYS A07120.000267	Historic and Precontact	2007 AAC LF Field Site K Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
172	NYS A07120.000268	Historic	2007 AAC LF Field Site L Historic Site	Undetermined
173	NYS A07120.000269	Historic	2007 AAC LF Field Site M Historic Site	Undetermined
174	NYS A07120.000270	Historic	2007 AAC LF Field Site N Historic Site	Undetermined
175	NYS A07120.000271	Historic	2007 AAC LF Field Site O/P Historic Site	Undetermined
176	NYS A07120.000272	Historic	2007 AAC LF Field Site Q Historic Site	Undetermined
177	NYS A07120.000273	Historic	2007 AAC LF Field Site R Historic Site	Undetermined
178	NYS A07120.000274	Historic	2007 AAC LF Field Site S Historic Site	Undetermined
179	NYS A07120.000275	Historic	2007 AAC LF Field Site T Historic Site	Undetermined
180	NYS A07120.000276	Historic	2007 AAC LF Isolated Find U Historic Site	Undetermined
181	NYS A07120.000277	Historic	2007 AAC LF Field Site V Historic Site	Undetermined
182	NYS A07120.000281	Precontact	2007 AAC TAL Field Site G Precontact Site	Undetermined
183	NYS A07120.000282	Historic and Precontact	2007 AAC TAL Field Site I Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
184	NYS A07120.000283	Historic and Precontact	2007 AAC TAL Field Site J Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined

Map Key No.	NYS USN	Period	Site Name	National Register Status
185	NYS A07120.000284	Historic and Precontact	2007 AAC TAL Field Site O Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
186	NYS A07120.000285	Precontact	2007 AAC TAL Field Site P Precontact Site	Undetermined
187	NYS A07120.000286	Historic and Precontact	2007 AAC TAL Field Site Q Precontact and Historic Site	Undetermined
188	NYS A07120.000287	Precontact	2007 AAC TAL Field Site R Precontact Site	Undetermined
189	NYS A07120.000288	Precontact	2007 AAC TAL Field Site S Precontact Site	Undetermined
190	NYS A07120.000289	Precontact	2007 AAC TAL Field Site T/U/V/X Precontact Site	Undetermined
191	NYS A07120.000290	Precontact	2007 AAC TAL Field Site Z Precontact Site	Undetermined
192	NYS A07120.000291	Precontact	2007 AAC TAL Field Site BB Precontact Site	Undetermined
193	NYS A07120.000292	Precontact	2007 AAC TAL Field Site CC Precontact Site	Undetermined
194	NYS A07120.000293	Historic	2005 AAC Field Site B / Brookside Farm	Eligible
195	NYS A07120.000293	Historic	2007 AAC TAL Field Site M Brookside Farm Site Locus	Undetermined
196	NYS A07120.000295	Historic	2007 AAC LF Field Site X Historic Site	Undetermined
197	NYS A07120.000296	Historic	2007 AAC LF Field Site W Historic Site	Undetermined
198	NYS A07143.000095	Historic	Cozzens Hotel	Undetermined
199	NYS A07143.000095	Historic	Mid 19th Century Foundations associated with Cozzens Hotel	Undetermined
200	NYS A07143.000107	No Data	PCI Ladycliff Chapel	Undetermined
201	NYS A07904.000233	Historic	Revolutionary War Hut Encampment / Breezy Point Locus 1	Eligible
202	NYS A07904.000234	Historic	Roman's Powder Magazine and Battery	NHL District
203	NYS A07904.000235	Historic	Smithy	NHL District
204	NYS A07904.000236	Historic	Sterling's Barracks	NHL District
205	NYS A07904.000237	Historic	Redoubt #7	NHL District
206	NYS A07904.000238	Historic	Redoubt #6	NHL District
207	NYS A07904.000239	Historic	Gravel Hill battery	NHL District
208	NYS A07904.000240	Historic	Unfinished Redoubt	NHL District
209	NYS A07904.000241	Historic	Roman's Barracks	NHL District
210	NYS A07904.000242	Historic	Marine Battery	NHL District
211	NYS A07904.000243	Historic	Hill Cliff Battery	NHL District
212	NYS A07904.000244	Historic	Warner House	NHL District

Map Key No.	NYS USN	Period	Site Name	National Register Status
213	NYS A07904.000245	Historic	Redoubt #5	NHL District
214	NYS A07904.000246	Historic	Roman's Blockhouse	NHL District
215	NYS A07904.000248	Precontact	2006 AAC Constitution Island Field Site A	Undetermined
216	NYS A07904.000249	Precontact	2006 AAC Constitution Island Isolated Find B	Undetermined
217	NYS A07904.000250	Historic	2006 AAC Constitution Island Isolated Find C	Undetermined
218	NYS A07904.000255	Historic	Constitution Island Historic Locus PCI-1	Undetermined
219	NYS A07904.000256	Historic	Constitution Island Historic Locus PCI-2	Undetermined
220	NYS A07904.000257	Precontact	Constitution Island Precontact Locus PCI-1	Undetermined
221	NYS A07904.000258	Precontact	Constitution Island Precontact Locus PCI-2	Undetermined
222	NYSM 549	Precontact	Thayer Farm Hotel Unknown Prehistoric Site	Undetermined
223	NYSM 574	Precontact	Weyant Farm Unknown Prehistoric Site	Undetermined
224	Isolated Find	Historic	19th Century Isolate	Not Eligible
225	Isolated Find	Historic	2009 Isolated Find AL 10	Undetermined
226	Isolated Find	Historic	2009 Isolated Find AL 5	Undetermined
227	Isolated Find	Historic	2009 Isolated Find AL 7	Undetermined
228	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	2017 Long Pond Timber Harvest Historic Site PCI-1	Undetermined
229	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Area "X" per D. Linck	NHL District
230	Pending/Unrecorded	No Data	Breezy Point Locus 2	Undetermined
231	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Brooks Family Historic Cemetery	Undetermined
232	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Building 638 Foundation	Undetermined
233	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Building 704 Foundation	Undetermined
234	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Bull Pond Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Undetermined
235	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Camp Buckner Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Undetermined
236	Isolated Find	Historic	Cannon Ball	Undetermined
237	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Cannon Row Prehistoric and Historic Site	NHL District
238	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Chain Cove	NHL District
239	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Constitution Island Historic Locus PCI-4	Undetermined
240	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Constitution Island Historic Locus PCI-5	Undetermined
241	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Constitution Island Historic Locus PCI-6	Undetermined

Map Key No.	NYS USN	Period	Site Name	National Register Status
242	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Constitution Island Precontact Locus PCI-3	Undetermined
243	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Constitution Island Precontact Locus PCI-4	Undetermined
244	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Constitution Island Precontact Locus PCI-5	Undetermined
245	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Constitution Island Precontact Locus PCI-6	Undetermined
246	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Constitution Island Precontact Locus PCI-7	Undetermined
247	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Constitution Island Precontact Locus PCI-8	Undetermined
248	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Constitution Island Precontact Locus PCI-9	Undetermined
249	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Cranberry Pond #1 Prehistoric and Historic Artifact Scatter	Undetermined
250	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Cranberry Pond #2 Prehistoric and Historic Artifact Scatter	Undetermined
251	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic and Precontact	Doubleday Field Prehistoric and 19th Century Archaeological	NHL District
252	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Fort Putnam South Approach Rock Overhangs	Undetermined
253	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Gee's Point	NHL District
254	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Golf Course Overhang Rockshelter	Undetermined
255	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Historic Quarry Vicinity Fort Putnam	NHL District
256	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Long Pond Prehistoric and Historic Artifact Scatter	Undetermined
257	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Long Pond Prehistoric and Historic Artifact Scatter	Undetermined
258	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Mineral Springs Prehistoric and Historic Artifact Scatter	Undetermined
259	Pending/Unrecorded	No Data	PCI / Howard Road	Undetermined
260	Pending/Unrecorded	No Data	PCI / Pitcher Road	Undetermined
261	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Possible Crow's Nest Redoubt	Undetermined
262	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Possible Historic Grave, Vic. Mineral Springs, Not Confirmed	Undetermined
263	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Romans' Unfinished Redoubt	Undetermined
264	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Round Pond Precontact Rockshelter	Undetermined
265	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Round Pond Revolutionary War Guard Post & Small Encampment	Eligible

Map Key No.	NYS USN	Period	Site Name	National Register Status
266	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Round Pond Road Historic Cemetery (Stroppel Family?)	Undetermined
267	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Soldiers' Hut Area 1 / Constitution Island Historic Locus PCI-3	Undetermined
268	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Soldiers' Hut Area 2	Undetermined
269	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Soldiers' Hut Area 3	Undetermined
270	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Soldiers' Hut Area 4	Undetermined
271	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	Unknown Historic Midden	Not Eligible
272	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Unknown Prehistoric Camp	Not Eligible
273	Isolated Find	Precontact	Unknown Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
274	Isolated Find	Precontact	Unknown Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
275	Isolated Find	Precontact	Unknown Prehistoric Isolate	Not Eligible
276	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	West Point Hotel Site	NHL District
277	Pending/Unrecorded	Precontact	Weyants Pond Prehistoric Artifact Scatter	Undetermined
278	Pending/Unrecorded	Historic	York Huts Encampment Site	NHL District

Traditional Cultural Properties

To date, no Federally recognized Native American tribe has identified any Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) on the USMA Military Reservation or in the surrounding area.

Potential for Additional Cultural Resources

Over the five-year period of this ICRMP (2024–2028), additional cultural resources, such as buildings, archaeological sites, and landscape features, will be located and determined eligible, subjected to Phase 2 testing for eligibility, and/or reassessed and determined eligible. Additional historic dams and bridges are less likely to be identified; however, additional types of historic structures (such as stone walls) may be recognized.

Investigation of West Point Native American history suggests that many unrecorded sites likely exist within the reservation. These sites will likely consist of small, temporary encampments used by small, Archaic through Woodland period hunter/gatherer groups who were engaged in specialized activities. No large occupations, such as those dating to the Late Woodland period that typically occur on landforms adjacent to large rivers, are likely to be present. The predictive model developed in the 1995 CRMP used environmental variables consisting of elevation, distance to permanent water source, prevailing slope, orientation, northing, dominant landform, and soil drainage to predict the locations of precontact-period archaeological sites within the West Point reservation. This model is out of date.

Previously unrecorded historic archaeological resources present within the reservation may include Revolutionary War features, early settlement sites, early industrial sites, and sites associated with the early establishment of the academy. Likely, a number of sites are yet to be

identified within the NHL. Continued implementation of the GIS project (see below) will aid in the identification of former building sites and Revolutionary War-related resources.

Potential for Additional Architectural Resources

To date, all surveys of built resources have been conducted on the basis of property type or location, and NRHP-evaluations are typically conducted on an as-needed basis. There has not been a complete evaluation of the entire built resources inventory since the 1999 PCI review of the 1984 HABS/HAER inventory. The PCI investigation did not include a field survey. Consequently, the potential for the identification of additional historic built structures exists as properties are reevaluated and/or historic contexts prepared that clarify historic significance for a given property type.

Additionally, a major expansion of the USMA occurred during the Vietnam War era, 1962-1974. During the period of this ICRMP, there may be structures constructed during the Vietnam War era that have attained fifty years of age, and in accordance with National Register of Historic Places eligibility will require re-evaluation for National Register eligibility. Major cadet facilities such as Eisenhower and McArthur Barracks, and the “Old” Cadet Library, constructed during this period are already considered to be National Register eligible and contributing elements to the West Point NHL District.

Potential for Additional Historic Landscape Features

The Loechl study of historic landscapes at USMA focused on 17 landscapes within the Main Post. An inventory and assessment of historic landscapes, which includes a survey of historic rock inscriptions, has not been conducted within the training areas, camps, or firing ranges. As a result, the potential exists for the identification of additional historic landscapes, particularly rural landscapes (associated with farmsteads), iron industry sites, and military landscapes (associated with military training) to be identified in the future. Additionally, the USACERL study did not fully evaluate all potential historic landscapes within the Main Post area. Elements of the Olmsted plan, in particular, should be the subject of additional study.

Potential for Traditional Cultural Properties

TCPs are a property category eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as discussed in National Register Bulletin 38. No Federally recognized Native American tribes have identified any TCP's on the USMA Military Reservation or in the surrounding area. While the likelihood for Native American TCPs is limited, consideration should always be given to the potential for such properties.

Use of GIS

A Geographic Information System (GIS) is used by the Cultural Resources Program staff to maintain the catalog (in shapefile format) of known historic properties at West Point and to gain an understanding of the following:

- evolution of the built environment;
- significance (NRHP eligibility) of a cultural resource by clarifying a resource's relationship to a historical period and other historic properties;
- elements and the extent of the historic landscape; and
- the impact of different cultures or groups on the landscape over time.

This tool has already proven beneficial in the identification of former building locations, dates of construction of extant buildings, and the interpretation of Revolutionary War resources.

Appendix C

Glossary

ADAPTATION The process of change to better conform with environmental conditions or other external stimuli.

ADVERSE EFFECT An adverse effect occurs when an undertaking diminishes the integrity of a historic property's location, design setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Characteristics of the property that may qualify it for inclusion on the NRHP have been negatively impacted.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION (ACHP) The independent agency set up under the National Historic Preservation Act (Title II) to advise the President and the Congress on cultural resources preservation; to advise on the dissemination of information on such activities; and to encourage public interest in cultural resources preservation. Under Section 106 of the NHPA, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be afforded an opportunity to comment on Federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed undertakings that may have an effect on cultural resources properties.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE "[A]ny material remains of past human life or activities which are of archaeological interest, as determined under uniform regulations promulgated pursuant to ARPA. Such regulations shall include but not be limited to: pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, weapon projectiles, tools, structures, pithouses, rock paintings, rock carving, intaglios, graves, human skeletal materials, or any portion or piece of any of the foregoing items. No item shall be treated as an archaeological resource under ARPA regulations unless such item is at least 100 years of age" [ARPA 16 U.S.C. § 470bb].

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE) "[T]he geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character of or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist" [36 CFR § 800.2(c)]. The determination is based not on knowledge of specific properties, but on what effects might be created if historic properties do exist in the undertaking's APE. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

ASSEMBLAGE A group of artifacts related to each other based upon their recovery from a common archaeological context. Assemblage examples are artifacts from a single site or feature.

CLASS Cultural resources that have similar, distinct, historic, chronological, scientific, or cultural characteristics.

CONSULTATION The act of seeking and considering the opinions and recommendations of those parties that have consultative roles in the Section 106 process. These parties include the SHPO, the ACHP, Native American Indian, traditional tribal leaders, representatives of local governments, applicants for Federal assistance, other agencies (Federal or State), institutions, foundations, professional organizations, preservation groups, and specific individuals from the public with a demonstrable interest in the outcome of the process.

CONTEXT (including **ARCHAEOLOGICAL** and **HISTORIC**) The physical setting, location, and cultural association from which archaeological or historic materials are discovered. Usually the meaning of such materials cannot be discerned without information about their setting. One example is determining how old an object is, given that the age of objects excavated from a site varies with their depth in the ground. Unless the depth of an object is carefully recorded against a fixed point of reference, it may be impossible to relate objects to the dimension of time.

CONTINGENCIES Changed orders and new mission requirements that may have an effect on cultural resources in a way that was not anticipated in the Cultural Resources Management Plan or Memorandum of Agreement. This may also include treatment of cultural resources that have been damaged by fire or natural disasters, as per 36 CFR § 800.12.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE (see Rural Historic Landscape)

CULTURAL PATRIMONY Ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance of an object or place central to a Native American group or the culture itself.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGER Under AR 200-4 an individual selected by the commander of an Army installation to be responsible for the coordination of the installation's management of its cultural resources.

CULTURAL RESOURCES A broad term applied to places, sites, buildings, structures, objects, cultural practices, or collections of these physical and nonphysical manifestations that have significance to humans.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM Activities conducted under the authority of Chapter 6, AR 200-1 to comply with Federal and Army regulations and including:

- a. Department of the Army (DA) cultural resources preservation policy and guidance;
- b. Army National Guard (ARNG) guidance;
- c. Major Command (MACOM) assistance; and
- d. Installation CRMPs and projects.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT Activities to carry out a cultural resources management plan. Projects include the following:

- a. Field surveys, archival documentation, and inventory projects;
- b. Investigations, evaluations, and rehabilitation;
- c. Adaptive use, data recovery, preservation, and maintenance; and
- d. Any other field or analytical activity needed to locate, inventory, evaluate, or manage cultural resources.

CULTURE A system of behaviors, values, ideologies, and social arrangements. These features, in addition to tools and elements such as graphic arts, help in the interpretation of the human universe as well as dealing with features of the natural and social environments. Culture is learned, transmitted in a social context, and modifiable. Synonyms for culture include "lifeways," "customs," "traditions," "social practices," and "folkways."

DISCOVERY To find cultural resources in an unexpected location or circumstance, or of a class not covered by previous review under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended through 1992, Section 106.

DOCUMENTATION A documentary, photographic, and graphic record of a historic property. Buildings and structures are documented according to the guidelines of the National Park Service (Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record [HABS/HAER]) for deposit in the Library of Congress.

EFFECT The word “effect” is broadly defined. Effects can be direct or indirect and the word covers any foreseeable change when “the undertaking may alter characteristics of the property for inclusion in the National Register.” For the purpose of determining effect, alterations to features of the property’s location, setting, or use may be relevant depending on a property’s significant characteristics and should be considered [36 CFR § 800.9(a)].

FEATURE or ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE Many archaeological elements are portable, such as fragments of bone, pottery, and stone tools. Archaeological sites, however, frequently contain features: manmade constructions that are not portable and are part of the earth itself. Examples of such features are hearths, bedrock mortars, fireplaces, foundations of buildings, storage pits, grave pits, and canals.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) A geographic information system is a data base system that is designed to manage data referenced by spatial or geographic coordinates. Using GIS spatial data can be viewed, queried, and analyzed for greater understanding of the spatially significant relationships. Common GIS data features include transportation, water resources, utility resources, geo-political boundaries, aerial photography/imagery, and the attributes for all of the above.

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE (see Rural Historic Landscape)

HISTORIC PROPERTY “Any prehistoric or historic building, district, site, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties” [36 CFR § 800.2(e)].

- a. **DISTRICT.** A geographically definable area, urban or rural, with a concentration, linkage, or continuity of cultural resources properties that are united by past events, or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also be composed of areas that are separated by space but are linked by history or style.
- b. **SITE.** The location of a precontact-period or historic event, occupation, or activity; or structure, whether represented by standing ruins or by other surface or subsurface evidence, when the location, regardless of the value of existing structures, contains the historical or archaeological value.
- c. **BUILDING.** A structure created to shelter any form of activity, such as a house, stable, church, barracks, hospital, or similar structure. Buildings may refer to a functionally related complex, such as a courthouse and jail, a house and barn, or a barracks, a mess hall, and a chapel.
- d. **STRUCTURE.** An edifice, often an engineering project, designed to aid human activities, such as bridges, canals, or aqueducts.
- e. **OBJECT.** An artifact of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific historical activity, event, district, site, setting, or environment.

INDIAN TRIBE The governing body of any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other group that is recognized as an Indian tribe by the Secretary of the Interior and for which the United States holds

land in trust or restricted status for that entity or its members. Such term also includes any native village corporation, regional corporation, and native group established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [43 U.S.C. § 1701 et seq.].

INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN (ICRMP) The installation's cultural resources protection and compliance document, formerly known as a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) or a Historic Preservation Plan (HPP).

INTERESTED PERSONS Those organizations and individuals that are concerned with the effects of an undertaking on historic properties. Certain interested parties—e.g., local governments, Federal applicants, Indian tribes, and the public—may be invited to participate in preservation planning as consulting parties by the SHPO, ACHP, and the agency official. Participation of other interested persons—e.g., academic institutions, local preservation organizations, historical or archaeological commissions, and others who promote historic preservation, and the public—is defined under Section 110 guidelines [53 FR 4727-46].

INVENTORY The product and the process of locating cultural resources and identifying or documenting them well enough to judge whether they meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as per 36 CFR Part 60. The inventory process usually includes problem-oriented literature review, field surveys, archival documentation, and other data recovery and analysis efforts needed to acquire enough information to determine the presence or absence of National Register of Historic Places values.

KEEPER OF THE REGISTER An individual designated by the National Park Service, on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, who is authorized to list properties and determine their NRHP eligibility.

MATERIAL REMAINS/ARTIFACTS Material remains (or artifacts) consist of “physical evidence of human habitation, occupation, use, or activity” [43 CFR § 7.3 (a)(2)]. These remains consist of any object or site that shows evidence of manufacture, use, or modification by humans. Examples of artifacts/material remains may include but are not limited to tools, implements, weapons, ornaments, clothing, and containers created variously from bone, ivory, shell, wood, metal, hide, feathers, pigments, chipped/pecked/ground stone, pottery/ceramics, and cordage/basketry/weaving; as well as organic debris or by-products/waste products such as burned animal bones or vegetal remains resulting from food preparation activities; works of artistic or symbolic representation such as rock paintings and carvings; and human remains.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT A document signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Army listing what the installation will do to meet the requirements of the NHPA, as amended through 1992, Section 106.

It is prepared in coordination with the preparation of an installation ICRMP, and when a specific undertaking will have an adverse effect on a historic property listed on or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It contains items or stipulations to be addressed in a ICRMP, ways to avoid or reduce adverse effects, and a calendar for meeting the stipulations.

MIDDEN A layer of soil which contains the byproducts of human activity as the result of the accumulation of these materials on a living surface or in a primary dump. For precontact-period sites, a layer of soil that is stained to a dark color by the decomposition of organic refuse which also contains food, bones, fragments of stone tools, charcoal, pieces of pottery, or other discarded

materials. For historic sites, a similar layer of soil but with appropriate historic material remains often in a much thinner deposit.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK Properties named by the Secretary of the Interior, per the Historic Sites Act of 1935, as having exceptional significance in the Nation's history [36 CFR Part 65]. National Historic Landmarks are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. They are reviewed per the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended through 1992, Section 110(f). The National Historic Preservation Act, as amended through 1992 [54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.], sets national historic preservation policy and requires each Federal agency to develop a program to locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all cultural resources under the agency's control that may meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, every Federal agency having any undertaking that may have an effect on a historic property (i.e., meeting the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places) will afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the undertaking. Federal agencies are directed to assume responsibility for preservation of historic properties they own or control.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) A listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant on the national, regional, or local level in U.S. history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. It is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior per the Historic Sites Act and the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended through 1992. The term "eligible for inclusion on the National Register" includes both properties formally determined as such and all other properties that meet the National Register of Historic Places criteria as defined by 36 CFR § 60.4.

OUTBUILDINGS A term used to refer to all nonresidential structures at a historic site. These include outhouses, barns, garages, smokehouses, granaries, cribs, and other structures for storage or protection of animals or property.

OVERVIEW A report based on the collection and analysis of existing information that summarizes known information regarding the cultural resources on an installation, suggests the likelihood of additional cultural resources, and provides recommendations for meeting the compliance requirements of AR 420-40.

PRESERVATION or HISTORIC PRESERVATION The "identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance and reconstruction, or any combination of the foregoing activities" [54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.].

PRESERVATION MAINTENANCE Protection through preventive maintenance of existing historic fabric and building elements.

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT A document executed between a facility and advisory agencies which may take the place of multiple Memoranda of Agreement when actions are programmed, are repetitive, or are perceived to have similar impacts on cultural resources.

PROJECTILE POINT A hand-crafted, chipped, pointed artifact generally made of stone, but also may be of shell, bone, wood, or metal, hafted to the tip of an arrow, atlatl dart, spear, or lance shaft to facilitate penetration. Projectile points are generally divided into "dart" (early) and "arrow" (late) points on the basis of size and morphology. Various stylistic characteristics of projectile points are used as diagnostic temporal markers.

REHABILITATION The alteration or repair of a building to permit an efficient and continued use while maintaining or restoring elements that define the character of the building or are associated with its historic significance.

REPATRIATION The expeditious return of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects upon the request of an tribe that has met the requirements of Section 7 of NAGPRA.

RESTORATION Actions taken to return a building, elements of a building, or a site to an earlier appearance.

RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE A geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped and modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features. Landscape characteristics are the tangible evidence of the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used, and shaped the land to serve human needs; they may reflect the beliefs, attitudes, traditions, and values of these people.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER (SHPO) The official within each state who has been designated and appointed by the state governor to administer the state historic preservation program, pursuant to Section 101(b)(1) of the NHPA.

SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY The means by which a group obtains the food and shelter necessary to support life.

TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY A property “that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community’s history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community” (Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties . Examples include:

1. “a location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world;
2. a rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents;
3. an urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group, and that reflects its beliefs and practices;
4. a location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; and
5. a location where a community has traditionally carried out economic, artistic, or other cultural practices important in maintaining its historical identity” (Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties).

TREATMENT The way an installation maintains, repairs, uses, protects, excavates, documents, or alters cultural resources.

UNDERTAKING “Any project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such historic properties are located in the area of potential effect. The project, activity, or program must be under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency

or licensed or assisted by a federal agency. Undertakings include new and continuing projects, activities, or programs and any of their elements not previously considered under Section 106” [36 CFR § 800.2(o)].

Appendix D

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Appendix E

Cultural Resources Checklists and Forms

PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

The CRM, in EP&SD of the DPW, reviews all Job Order Contracts (JOCs), major construction projects, estimating, and projects submitted by other directorate through environmental checklists. These checklists are designed to provide the CRM and other environmental staff with the information necessary to determine if resources may be impacted by the proposed activity. If a project is determined to not qualify as a categorical exclusion, a Project Environmental Checklist is completed. This form includes fields for both cultural resources and visual/aesthetic consideration and is used to aid in the determination of environmental documentation, such as EAs, EISs, and Record of Environmental Consideration (RECs) that may be required. The West Point NEPA Coordinator is the responsible officer for managing the West Point Project Environmental Checklists, and is co-located in the Installation Branch, EP&SD, DPW.

SITE MONITORING FORM

Regular monitoring of West Point historic properties, particularly the Revolutionary War military fortifications, need to be performed on a monthly basis. During the development of the *Stabilization and Preservation of Department of Defense Owned Military Fortifications* (Washington, D.C.: Department of Defense Legacy Resources Management Project 05-239, March 2006) the West Point Cultural Resources Management Office prepared a simple inspection checklist that should be used to conduct a monthly assessment of military fortifications. Photographs should be taken and drawings made as appropriate, and a simple inspection assessment should be completed on-site and maintained in a binder for each historic property, so that changes over time can be identified. A copy of this form and an example of an inspection performed using it, are provided below.

SURVEY FORMS

New York State maintains survey forms for the inventory of:

- precontact-period archaeological sites;
- historic archaeological sites, and
- other types of historic resources.

These forms are currently utilized by the USMA Cultural Resources Program to record historic properties located during cultural resources surveys conducted by USMA contractors or USMA CRM staff. Copies of all of these forms are provided below.

**USAG West Point
Cultural Resources Site Monitoring Form**

Site(s)		
Date of Visit		
Visit Performed By	West Point Cultural Resources Manager	
Weather (current and recent)		
Observation	Indicators	Findings and Actions Taken
Relic Hunting		
Vandalism		
Ground Disturbance		
Tree Falls		
New Vegetation		
Vegetation Changes		
New Erosion	INDICATE ON MAP AND PHOTO-DOCUMENT IF POSSIBLE	
Animals Observed In Vicinity		
Pests		
Other Inappropriate Uses		
Other Concerns		
Remarks		

USAG West Point
Example of Completed Cultural Resources Site Monitoring Form

Site	Redoubt No. 1, 2, 4 at Stony Lonesome Redoubt Wyllis and Battery Miegs at Lusk Housing Queensboro Furnace Chain Battery and Water Battery on Flirtation Walk	
Date of Visit	Monday, October 17, 2005	
Visit Performed By	West Point Cultural Resources Manager	
Weather (current and recent)	Partly Sunny with Moderate Winds. Record-setting rainfall from Friday, Oct. 7 th through Saturday, October 15 th . 20.45" of rain official totals at New Windsor, nearly as much at West Point. Considerable flooding in Orange County, and throughout West Point.	
Observation	Indicators	Findings and Actions Taken
Relic Hunting	Small blade-dug holes, metallic trash excavated	None observed at any sites. Recent heavy rainfall would have obscured any indicators, and prevented most visitations to the sites.
Vandalism	Trash, graffiti	Commemorative Plaque at Redoubt No. 2 was spray-painted by vandals (recent occurrence). Wall at Redoubt No. 4 to left of large interpretive plaque has been knocked down, apparently by cadets doing rock climbing. Wall at Re-entrant angle of Redoubt No. 4 has had stones pulled down and steps constructed to provide access to interior of redoubt.
Ground Disturbance	Pedestrian trails, fire pits, bicycle tracks	None new observed. Recent heavy rainfall would have obscured any indicators, and prevented most visitations to the sites.
Tree Falls		None observed that effected historic properties.
New Vegetation		Redoubt No. 1- the left pedestrian foot trail has completely grown over. Redoubt No. 1- the right pedestrian foot trail is re-generating quite nicely, but foot path still visible. Abatis and signage are working well.
Vegetation Changes	Tree died, tree branch loss, tree growth	Redoubt No. 1- rotting tree removed from east parapet wall, improved viewshed considerably and removed threat to redoubt. Redoubt No. 2- several live and dead trees need to be removed to improve line-of-sight to Redoubt No. 1. Service Order submitted.
New Erosion	INDICATE ON MAP AND PHOTO-	Redoubt No. 1 – no new erosion noticed. Redoubt No. 2- approx. 10 lineal feet collapse inside redoubt. Redoubt funded for stabilization

	DOCUMENT IF POSSIBLE	<p>using DOD Legacy Funds this fall, no corrective action necessary.</p> <p>Redoubt No. 4- considerable active erosion of earthen parapet walls on north side observed, stone work not endangered.</p> <p>Redoubt Wyllis- significant new erosion observed at both redoubt and detached battery. Three separate areas of total structural collapse on the interior of Redoubt Wyllis, approximately 30 feet in total lineal area, were observed. The exterior of both the battery and the redoubt were observed to be in particularly precarious circumstances. New areas of active erosion were noted at numerous locations, and a number of stones were washed away or fell out. The walls of this redoubt and battery are in imminent danger of structural failure. Survival of this historic property is immediately endangered.</p> <p>Battery Meigs- approx. 50 feet of lineal feet of west parapet has totally failed; another 50 feet of lineal feet of west parapet is in immediate danger. New area of active erosion at SW corner of parapet immediately endangers surviving cannon platform. Survival of a large component of this battery is immediately endangered.</p> <p>Queensboro Furnace- No new collapses were observed. Structural failure remains imminent.</p> <p>Chain Battery and Water Battery- No new areas of active erosion were noted. Chain Battery appears to have stabilized following partial collapse during Tropical Storm Jeanne last September.</p> <p>Flirtation Walk- Numerous areas of considerable erosion and wash-outs of trail observed.</p> <p>Other areas of erosion and water damage were observed throughout installation, but surveys were limited to historic properties.</p> <p>Complete digital photographic documentation of Redoubt Wyllis erosion taken.</p>
Animals Observed In Vicinity		Wild turkeys observed at Redoubt No. 1 vicinity.
Pests	Groundhogs, rodents, bee hives, snakes	None observed.
Other Inappropriate Uses	Military training, scout camping, hunting	None observed. Recent heavy rainfall would have obscured any indicators, and prevented most visitations to the sites.

Other Concerns		Sent notice upon return to Jim Kennedy, Family Housing re: concerns with safety of Lusk Family Housing residents at Redoubt Wyllis, residents should be cautioned not to stand upon redoubts, and children should be told not to play on or around.
Remarks		Redoubt No. 3 not visited, no concerns with erosion at this site. Constitution Island needs to be visited later this week.



NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 237-8643

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier

Project Identifier_____

Date

Your Name_____

Phone ()

Address

Organization (if any)

1. SITE IDENTIFIER(S)

2. COUNTY_____ One of the following: CITY
TOWNSHIP
INCORPORATED VILLAGE
UNINCORPORATED VILLAGE OR HAMLET

3. PRESENT OWNER

Address

4. SITE DESCRIPTION (check all appropriate categories):

Site

<input type="checkbox"/> Stray Find	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Rockshelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Workshop
<input type="checkbox"/> Pictograph	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarry	<input type="checkbox"/> Mound
<input type="checkbox"/> Burial	<input type="checkbox"/> Shell Midden	<input type="checkbox"/> Village
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Camp	<input type="checkbox"/> Material in plow zone
<input type="checkbox"/> Material below plow zone	<input type="checkbox"/> Buried evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Intact Occupation floor
<input type="checkbox"/> Single component	<input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of features	<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified
	<input type="checkbox"/> Multicomponent	

Location

<input type="checkbox"/> Under cultivation	<input type="checkbox"/> Never cultivated	<input type="checkbox"/> Previously cultivated
<input type="checkbox"/> Pastureland	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain
<input type="checkbox"/> Upland		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining erosion

Soil Drainage: excellent ___ good ___ fair ___ poor

Slope: flat ___ gentle ___ moderate ___ steep

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.)

Elevation:

5. SITE INVESTIGATION (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s)

☐ Site map (Submit with form)

☐ Collection

Subsurface--date(s)

Testing: shovel ___ coring ___ other _____ unit size
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units

Investigator

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Present repository of materials

6. COMPONENT(S) (cultural affiliation/dates):

7. LIST OF MATERIAL REMAINS (be specific as possible in identifying object and material):

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form

8. MAP REFERENCES

USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quad. Name

UTM Coordinates

9. Photography

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

(518) 237-8643

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier

Project Identifier

Your Name_____

Date _____

Address

Phone ()

Organization (if any)

1. SITE IDENTIFIER(S)

2. COUNTY _____ One of the following: CITY _____

TOWNSHIP

INCORPORATED VILLAGE

UNINCORPORATED VILLAGE OR HAMLET

3. PRESENT OWNER

Address

4. SITE DESCRIPTION (check all appropriate categories): Structure/site

Superstructure: complete___ partial___ collapsed___ not evident___

Foundation: above ____ below ____ (ground level) not evident

___ Structural subdivisions apparent ___ Only surface traces visible

Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Grounds

___ Under cultivation ___ Sustaining erosion ___ Woodland ___ Upland

☐ Never cultivated ☐ Previously cultivated ☐ Floodplain ☐ Pastureland

Soil Drainage: excellent _____ good _____ fair _____ poor _____

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.)

Elevation:

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface -- date (s) _____ Site map (submit with form*)

Collection

Subsurface -- date(s)

Testing: shovel ____ coring ____ other ____ unit size

no. units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation:	unit size	no. of units
-------------	-----------	--------------

(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 ½" by 11", if feasible

Investigator

Manuscript or published report (s) (reference fully):

Present repository of materials

6. Site inventory:
 - a. Date constructed or occupation period
 - b. Previous owners, if known
 - c. Modifications, if known
(append additional sheets, if necessary)
7. Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):
 - a. Historic map references
 - 1) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
Present location of original, if known
 - 2) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
Present location of original, if known
 - b. Representation in existing photography
 - 1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
 - 2) Photo date _____ Where located _____
 - c. Primary and secondary source of documentation (reference fully)
 - d. Persons with memory of site
 - 1) Name _____ Address _____
 - 2) Name _____ Address _____
8. List of material remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form.

9. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½" x 11", if possible.

USGS 71/2 Minute Series Quad. Name _____
For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.



HISTORIC RESOURCE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
P.O. BOX 189, WATERFORD, NY 12188
(518) 237-8643

OFFICE USE ONLY

USN:

IDENTIFICATION

Property name(if any) _____
Address or Street Location _____
County _____ Town/City _____ Village/Hamlet: _____
Owner _____ Address _____
Original use _____ Current use _____
Architect/Builder, if known _____ Date of construction, if known _____

DESCRIPTION

Materials -- please check those materials that are visible

Exterior Walls:	<input type="checkbox"/> wood clapboard	<input type="checkbox"/> wood shingle	<input type="checkbox"/> vertical boards	<input type="checkbox"/> plywood
	<input type="checkbox"/> stone	<input type="checkbox"/> brick	<input type="checkbox"/> poured concrete	<input type="checkbox"/> concrete block
	<input type="checkbox"/> vinyl siding	<input type="checkbox"/> aluminum siding	<input type="checkbox"/> cement-asbestos	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Roof: ☐ asphalt, shingle ☐ asphalt, roll ☐ wood shingle ☐ metal ☐ slate

Foundation: ☐ stone ☐ brick ☐ poured concrete ☐ concrete block

Other materials and their location: _____

Alterations, if known: _____ Date: _____

Condition: ☐ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated

Photos

Provide several clear, original photographs of the property proposed for nomination. Submitted views should represent the property as a whole. For buildings or structures, this includes exterior and interior views, general setting, outbuildings and landscape features. Color prints are acceptable for initial submissions.

Please staple one photograph providing a complete view of the structure or property to the front of this sheet. Additional views should be submitted in a separate envelope or stapled to a continuation sheet.

Maps

Attach a printed or drawn locational map indicating the location of the property in relationship to streets, intersections or other widely recognized features so that the property can be accurately positioned. Show a north arrow. Include a scale or estimate distances where possible.

Prepared by: _____ address _____

Telephone: _____ email _____ Date _____

(See Reverse)

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

IF YOU ARE PREPARING A NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION, PLEASE REFER TO THE ATTACHED INSTRUCTIONS

Narrative Description of Property: Briefly describe the property and its setting. Include a verbal description of the location (e.g., north side of NY 17, west of Jones Road); a general description of the building, structure or feature including such items as architectural style (if known), number of stories, type and shape of roof (flat, gabled, mansard, shed or other), materials and landscape features. Identify and describe any associated buildings, structures or features on the property, such as garages, silos, privies, pools, gravesites. Identify any known exterior and interior alterations such as additions, replacement windows, aluminum or vinyl siding or changes in plan. Include dates of construction and alteration, if known. Attach additional sheets as needed.

Narrative Description of Significance: Briefly describe those characteristics by which this property may be considered historically significant. Significance may include, but is not limited to, a structure being an intact representative of an architectural or engineering type or style (e.g., Gothic Revival style cottage, Pratt through-truss bridge); association with historic events or broad patterns of local, state or national history (e.g., a cotton mill from a period of growth in local industry, a seaside cottage representing a locale's history as a resort community, a structure associated with activities of the "underground railroad."); or by association with persons or organizations significant at a local, state or national level. Simply put, why is this property important to you and the community. Attach additional sheets as needed.

Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Agency

Appendix F

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAP	Army Alternate Procedures [to 36 CFR § 800]	COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
AASF	Army Aviation Support Facilities	CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
ACEIT	Automated Cost Estimated Integrated Tools	CSA	Confederate States of America
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	CX	Categorical Exclusion
ACI	Alexander Archaeological Consultants Inc.	CWA	Clean Water Act
ACSIM	Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management	DA	Department of the Army
ACTS	Army Compliance Tracking System	DA-PAM	Department of the Army Pamphlet
AD	Anno Domini	DMI	Department of Military Instruction
AEC	Army Environmental Center	DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
AEDB	Army Environmental Database	DoDI	U.S. Department of Defense Instruction
AHPA	Archaeological Historic Preservation Act of 1974	DOI	Department of the Interior
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978	DPW	Department of Public Works
a.k.a.	Also Known As	EA	Environmental Assessment
AMCOS	Army Military-Civilian Cost System	EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
amsl	Above mean sea level	EO	Executive Order
AOG	Association of Graduates	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
APE	Area of Potential Effect	EQR	Environmental Quality Report
AR	Army Regulation	ERDC	U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center
ARE	Army-Environmental	ESA	Endangered Species Act
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979	ESOH	Environmental Safety and Occupational Health
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure	FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
BC	Before Christ	FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Standards
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	FMO	Facilities Management Office
BP	Before Present	FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impacts
CA	Comprehensive Agreement	FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
CAA	Clean Air Act	FR	Federal Register
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps	FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	FY	Fiscal Year
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	GIS	Geographic Information System
CERL	Construction Engineering Research Laboratories	GPS	Global Positioning System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	HABS	Historic American Building Survey
CFMO	Construction and Facility Management Office	HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
CIA	Constitution Island Association	HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
COL	Colonel	HLMP	Historic Landscape Management Plan
		HPP	Historic Preservation Plan
		ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
		IDG	Installation Design Guide
		INF	Infantry

INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan	Tribes	Federally-Recognized Native American Groups
JOC	Job order contract	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
LTC	Lieutenant Colonel	USC	United States Code
MACOM	Major Army Command	USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
MAJ	Major	USACERL	US Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
MCX	Mandatory Center for Expertise	USAEC	United States Army Environmental Center
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement	USAGWP	U.S. Army Garrison West Point
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	USC	U.S. Code
MTP	Maintenance and Treatment Plans	USFWS	US Fish & Wildlife Service
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards	USMA	United States Military Academy
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990	USMAPS	USMA Preparatory School
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	WPA	Works Progress Administration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended		
NHL	National Historical Landmark		
NHLD	National Historic Landmark District		
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended		
NOI	Notice of Intent		
NPS	National Park Service		
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places		
NRMP	Natural Resources Management Plan		
NYSHPO	New York State Historic Preservation Office		
OM&D	Operations, Maintenance, and Development		
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration		
PA	Programmatic Agreement		
P.L	Public Law		
PAM	Pamphlet (Army Regulations)		
PCI	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.		
POC	Point of Contact		
POW	Prisoner of War		
PVT	Private		
RCI	Residential Commercial Initiative		
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act		
ROD	Record of Decision		
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps		
RTC	Recruit Training Center		
SEQRA	State Environmental Quality Review Act		
SHPA	State Historic Preservation Act		
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer		
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure		
SOW	Scope of Work		
Stat.	Statute		
SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act		
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property		
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer		

Appendix G

Draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) for Implementation of the ICRMP

Draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) for Implementation of ICRMP

This Draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is based on results from the supplement to the 2001 programmatic environmental assessment (PEA) prepared for the proposed implementation of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) at the United States Military Academy (USMA), West Point, New York.

NAME OF ACTION

Implementation of the ICRMP at USMA, West Point, New York for fiscal years 2024-2028.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

Implementation of the updated ICRMP for fiscal years 2024-2028:

In 2001, USMA's first ICRMP was prepared and implemented in compliance with Army Regulation (AR) 200-4 and, by reference, all other applicable federal laws, executive orders, and rules and regulations associated with cultural resources management and preservation. Army guidance directs that the ICRMP should be updated every five years; thus, an updated document has been developed for fiscal years 2024–2028 and incorporates new data, procedures, goals and objectives, and internal management guidelines. The updated ICRMP includes the following recommendations:

- Continue to provide advice and support to the Residential Commercial Initiative (RCI), for the ongoing management of historic housing.
- Continue implementation of cultural resources-related memoranda of understanding (MOUs), memoranda of agreement (MOAs), PAs, checklists, forms, and standard operating procedures.
- Formalize SOP for the discovery of human remains during archaeological excavations.
- Maintain cultural resources staffing, particularly the Cultural Resources Manager position, with qualified professionals. This is essential to the continued implementation of the cultural resources program and is an enabling element of the 2016 Operations, Maintenance, and Development (OM&D) PA, Appendix C of which exempts certain actions from further Section 106 coordination.
- Develop a new archaeological resources management plan for archaeological resources that includes the development of new predictive models and archaeological investigation protocols, and establish survey and site testing priorities.
- Continue Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance activities, including:
 - Survey, inventory, and evaluate archaeological sites. Areas where programmed activities are scheduled to occur should be given priority.

- Develop Historic Structures Reports (HSRs) for all architectural property types, groupings, and/or individually distinctive properties. HSRs should include information on character-defining features, maintenance history, architectural/historical significance, and other data pertinent to the preservation of subject property types.
 - Inventory and record historic objects or features, such as cannonballs and rock inscriptions, on post.
 - Continue to identify historic landscapes associated with USMA's development.
 - Protect, stabilize, and/or restore historic properties where possible. Current and future projects include repairs to the Warner House foundation, erection of protective roofs for Romans Battery Magazine and Queensboro Furnace, reconstruction of Chain Battery and Redoubt Wyllis, and the stabilization of Redoubts 5 and 6.
 - Continue utilization of geographic information systems and historic maps as tools in the identification, evaluation, and documentation of cultural resources at USMA.
- Complete the permanent curation of USMA artifacts, historical documents, and associated records as part of 36 CFR § 79 compliance; and transfer storage and curation of the West Point archaeological collection to the West Point Museum.
 - Continue to integrate cultural resources management with NEPA compliance including utilizing the NEPA process, when possible, for Section 106 coordination.
 - Carry on programs that contribute to the enhancement of USMA's historic landscapes (i.e., vista clearing, restoration of historic planting beds, and retention of open spaces such as the Plain).
 - Provide guidance on the revision of the Installation Design Guide and facility Master Plan to incorporate recommendations from the historic landscape management plan and other cultural resources studies (such as HSRs).
 - Continue the training program concerning cultural resources and appropriate management procedures for installation staff, particularly for the Master Planner, Range staff, and Provost Marshall staff.
 - Support the Equal Opportunity Office by having the cultural resources manager serve as a member of the Native American Heritage Committee.
 - Continue consultation with the Stockbridge Munsee Band of Mohican Indians in accordance with the November 2014 Memorandum of Agreement, concerning Native American cultural resource issues such as the handling and disposition of Native American human remains and cultural objects.
 - Continue "environmentally sensitive area" signage program to prevent damage to sensitive areas and buffer zones for historic properties within training areas.
 - Continue public education programs. Partner with nonprofits and organizations such as the Constitution Island Association or the West Point Museum to promote interpretation of USMA's varied and highly significant cultural resources.
 - Submit a PA for the implementation of the updated ICRMP to the SHPO and consulting parties.

Alternatives to the Proposed Action

Other alternatives, such as the phased-implementation of the ICRMP, were considered by the 2001 PEA and Supplemental PEAs. The Phased-Implementation Alternative was found to not allow USMA to comply adequately with AR 200-4 and, by reference, other federal regulations and guidelines. Under the No-Action Alternative, the 2011 ICRMP would continue to be implemented. The 2011 document is presently outdated. Two major sections of the document—the Cultural Resources Inventory and the Management Plan—were developed using time-sensitive documents and information and require revision to be effective. The lack of current information and guidance would not benefit the management of important cultural resources and could delay their identification and/or preservation.

ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Specific recommendations that could potentially impact the environment include, but are not limited, to the following:

1. Pedestrian inventory surveys, shovel testing, and limited excavations;
2. Continued implementation of the Historic Landscape Management Plan, thereby limiting land use in certain areas on USMA;
3. Implementation of the SOPs detailed in the ICRMP;
4. Marking of culturally sensitive areas within training areas.

The potential effects of these actions can be mitigated through the use of appropriate management practices. Mitigation measures are addressed and are included to ensure no adverse effects. Best management practices (BMPs), such as coordination with the appropriate personnel when activities would be conducted in sensitive environmental areas or areas with known hazardous substances contamination, would be implemented to monitor ground disturbances and safety aspects.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures that would be employed to minimize effects resulting from implementing the Proposed-Action Alternative are:

1. Coordination with the appropriate USMA personnel to ensure avoidance and minimization of impacts to sensitive resources areas such as wetlands and vernal pools, coastal zone, scenic area of statewide significance, species and/or habitats of concern, and with known hazardous materials sites, including areas with known unexploded ordnance.
2. Implementation of BMPs for all ground-disturbing activities.

CONCLUSION

No significant environmental effects will result from the implementation of the proposed action. Therefore, based on the Supplemental PEA and the final results of coordination, the implementation of the updated ICRMP (for plan years 2024–2028) at USMA, West Point, New York, through the Proposed-Action Alternative is not controversial and will not have a significant adverse impact on the natural or man-made environments. Furthermore, the implementation of the proposed action will not constitute a major federal action requiring the preparation of an environmental impact statement, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC §§ 4321–4347; Public Law 91-190). Therefore, a Finding of No Significant Impact is warranted.

DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY

The Supplemental Draft PEA and the Draft FONSI were made available for public review for a period of 30 days from XXX to XXX at the following locations: West Point Community Library, West Point, New York; Village Clerk, Village Hall, Highland Falls, New York; Town Clerk, Town Hall, Highland Falls, New York; Julia Butterfield Memorial Library, Cold Spring, New York; and Highland Falls Public Library, Highland Falls, New York. Copies of the PEA were also distributed to federal and state agencies and other potentially interested parties included in the Distribution List in Section 8 of the Final PEA. Responses to comments made during the comment period were incorporated into Appendix A of the Final PEA.

The point of contact for comments and further information is:

Paul Hudson

Cultural Resources Manager, United States Military Academy

DPW-EMD 667A Ruger Rd., West Point, NY 10996

845.938.5853

ANTHONY J. BIANCHI

Colonel, U.S. Army

Commanding

Appendix H

Curation Policy

UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON
WEST POINT
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CURATION POLICY

FEBRUARY 2018

The Cultural Resources Management program of the U.S. Army Garrison West Point manages a permanent curation repository for artifacts originating from archaeological investigations on the U.S. Military Academy Reservation. The purpose of this document is to assist program personnel in cleaning, accessioning, cataloging, storing, maintaining, and conserving the USMA archaeological collection using professional curatorial and archival practices, pursuant to 36 CFR 79, *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections*, and curation guidelines of the Department of Defense (Griset and Kodack 1999) and New York State (NYAC 1994).

Collection Acquisition Strategy

The curation of artifacts must be cost effective and relevant for current and future research needs. To decrease the volume of materials placed in permanent curation, cultural resources managers must make critical decisions about materials that should be retained and those that may be processed in alternate manners. Not all material recovered in the field need be accessioned into federal collections and permanently curated.

Before any archaeological investigation is carried out, a collection acquisition strategy should be established. Collection acquisition should correspond to the type of archaeological study and its specific research questions, taking into consideration data gaps in the archaeological record as well as an understanding of the minimum sample necessary for scientific analysis. In general, permanent curation should be reserved for diagnostic and exotic artifacts, as well as other significant and environmentally sensitive material that will add to site interpretation. In contrast, some material found during initial inventories may be analyzed, recorded, and left in the field.

Cleaning Artifacts

Prior to accession into the collection, artifacts collected in the field must be cleaned and sorted. However, the cleaning and sorting of artifacts must be undertaken with care. In order to maintain provenience information, only one lot of artifacts (artifacts from one provenience) should be

cleaned at a time. Prior to cleaning, the artifacts should be laid out on a sieve or tray to be examined. The following protocol should be followed:

- Artifacts that may undergo residue analysis should not be washed. Such artifacts may include ceramics, glass, metal, flaked stone tools, and groundstone artifacts.
- Artifacts must be cleaned with tap water. Chemicals such as hydrochloric acid or detergents such as soap or alcohol may only be used on stone artifacts that will not be subjected to residue analysis. A soft brush may be used, though sparingly on fragile or friable artifacts. Stiff brushes may damage artifacts.
- Metal artifacts should not be washed. Instead, a dry brush should be used to clean them. Electrolytic reduction may be used to remove excess oxidation, but artifacts must then undergo a chemical or other drying process followed by the application of a wax preservative to prevent further deterioration. Metal artifacts such as musket balls and knife blades that may potentially contain residue should not be cleaned.
- Mortar, limestone, and daub must not be cleaned, as they will disintegrate.
- Shell must be cleaned without water. Dirt should be carefully removed with a soft brush.
- Unless friable, bone artifacts may be gently rinsed, but must not be soaked. Excess soil should be removed with a soft brush.
- Ceramics should be examined for possible residue prior to cleaning. Artifacts may be washed and cleaned with a soft brush, though care must be taken not to damage the artifact.
- Groundstone is likely to contain residue and should not be washed. Dry brushing may be used to remove excess dirt, but the cleaning of grinding areas should be avoided.
- Soil, wood, charcoal, or other C-14 samples must not be cleaned. Containers should be left open so that the contents can dry. Do not place paper labels with the samples, as paper may contaminate them. Once dry, C-14 samples should be wrapped in aluminum foil and placed in an artifact bag or vial.
- Soil samples begin to degrade immediately upon removal from the ground and should be processed prior to curation, in order to record the data they contain.

Once the artifacts have been cleaned, they may be placed on screens or trays to dry. Different trays may be used to separate materials from different proveniences. Labels with provenience information should be cut from the field bag and placed with the appropriate artifact lot. ***Never leave artifacts without provenience information.***

When the artifacts are completely dry, each lot must be sorted by material type. General type categories can be found in Table 1. Though not strictly permanent, type categories should not be altered unless it is deemed absolutely necessary. Additional sub-type and sub-sub-type categories may be utilized as needed, and may include function as a category. Once the artifacts have been sorted, they must be cataloged, bagged, and boxed.

TABLE 1. General type, sub-type, and sub-sub-type listings for commonly found artifacts.

Type	Sub-type	Sub-sub-type
BOTANICAL.....	WOOD SEED CHARCOAL	
BONE.....	MODIFIED UNMODIFIED	
SHELL	MODIFIED UNMODIFIED	
CERAMIC.....	PREHISTORIC HISTORIC	EARTHENWARE IRONSTONE PORCELAIN STONEWARE TOBACCO PIPE
BRICK		
TILE	EARTHENWARE PORCELAIN	
METAL	BUTTON BUCKLE NAIL CLINKER SLAG OTHER	
MINERAL.....	COAL MORTAR PENCIL LEAD	
GLASS	VESSEL FLAT	
LITHIC.....	FLAKED STONE GROUNDSTONE FIRE-CRACKED ROCK STRUCTURAL (includes debris, roof tiles, etc.) OTHER	
TEXTILE		

Cataloguing Artifacts

In order to accession artifacts into the USMA collection, the artifacts must be organized by material type and by provenience so that sequential catalog numbers can be assigned. Catalog numbers follow the format WP-2005-0015/001/01, where 2005-0015 is the project number, 001 is the sequential provenience lot number, and 01 is the sequential bag number. So, for example:

Bag Catalog No.	Material	Provenience	Project No./Name
WP-2005-0015/001/01	Flaked Stone	STU 5, Level 3	2005-0015 Training Area N
WP-2005-0015/001/02	Prehistoric Ceramic	STU 5, Level 3	2005-0015 Training Area N
WP-2005-0015/002/01	Prehistoric Ceramic	STU 5, Level 4	2005-0015 Training Area N
WP-2002-0001/010/01	Glass	Trench 11, Level 2	2002-0001 Jefferson Hall-Cadet Library Construction
WP-2002-0001/012/01	Historic Ceramic	Trench 12, Level 1	2002-0001 Jefferson Hall-Cadet Library Construction

The artifacts must then be counted by type and placed into polyethylene artifact bags (see **Bagging Artifacts** section below). Bags must be labeled on the exterior with appropriate information (i.e., catalog number, project name and number, site number, provenience information, and excavation date). Additional catalog fields derived from excavation records are encouraged in the bag catalog, such as UTM coordinates, feature number, field number, name of excavator, etc.

As catalog numbers are assigned to lots, these must also be entered into the collection inventory master log, which tracks all artifacts in the collection. The log consists of two records, a box inventory and a bag inventory. The bag inventory records the catalog number, the material type, the number of artifacts in each bag (artifacts from the same provenience that can be reconstructed should be counted as a single artifact), the provenience, a brief description of the artifacts if warranted, the number of the box in which the artifacts will be stored, and the associated project number and name.

Catalog No.	Material	# Artifacts	Provenience		Box No.	Description	Location	Project No./Name
			Site	Locus/Level				
WP-2005-0001/005/03	Bone	12	WP-84	Locus Ab, STP 5, Level 3	0223	10 large mammal, 2 unknown	Rack 2A Shelf 2	2005-0001 Target Hill & Building #1227
WP-2005-0015/004/01	Flaked stone	4	N/A	STU 2, Level 1	0225	3 chert tertiary flakes, 1 BTF	Rack 1B Shelf 3	2005-0015 Training Area N

Artifact descriptions should be limited to material type and general observations using the following guidelines:

- Botanical remains may include structural or otherwise modified wood artifacts, as well as seeds, charcoal, and other plant remains. The description is limited to basic data on its type, quantity, and condition. Analysis by specialists may be conducted to gather information on species, aspects of use, and other variables.
- Ceramics should be divided into historic and prehistoric. Descriptions of historic ceramics should minimally include ware (e.g., stoneware, whiteware, redware, etc.) and presence/absence of decoration.
- Prehistoric ceramics descriptions should minimally include ware (e.g., redware, grayware, brownware, etc.), form (e.g., body sherd, rim sherd, etc.), and presence/absence of decoration (e.g., painted, incised, etc.). Additional characteristics such as thickness, paste color/consistency, surface treatment, and temper may also be included.
- Descriptions of glass should include color (e.g., olive, amber, aqua, colorless, etc.), and vessel form (e.g., container, window, etc.) when possible.
- Metal should be described by form or function when possible (e.g., knife blade, square nail, horse shoe with cleats, etc.).
- Descriptions of shell should include species, if possible (e.g., clam, oyster, etc.), and presence/absence of modification.
- Bone descriptions should include relative size and class of animal if discernible (e.g., large/small mammal, small bird, unknown, etc.), presence of butchering marks, and indications of burning/charring or calcination (chemical decomposition resulting from extreme heat).
- Flaked stone descriptions should include material type (e.g., chert, quartzite, etc.). For debitage, the description should include reduction stage (primary, secondary, tertiary, bifacial thinning flake). For tools, the description should include form (e.g., corner-notched contracting stem projectile point, ovate biface, etc.) and type, if known (e.g., Brewerton Side-Notched, Lamoka, etc.).
- Descriptions of groundstone artifacts should include form/function (e.g., ovate metate, circular mano, etc.) and material type (e.g., fine-grained sandstone, vesicular basalt, etc.).
- All other artifact descriptions should include distinctive characteristics, such as makers' marks on bricks, any modification, indication of burning, etc.

The box catalog lists the box number, location, and contents for each box of artifacts. Box numbers are simple sequential numbers in the format 0001. Report references are included, which reference the Master Report Log.

Box No.	Location	Site No(s).	Project No.(s)/Name(s)	Report Reference(s)
0223	Carriage 2A Shelf 2	WP-84	2005-0001 Target Hill & Building #1227	Smith et al. 2006a
0225	Carriage 1B Shelf 3	N/A	2005-0015 Training Area N	Cinquino & Holmes 2007

In addition, every year artifacts are discovered on post and turned over to the Cultural Resources Management Office. Because these artifacts are not associated with projects but usually have some provenience information, they should be recorded as follows:

Bag Catalog No.	Material	Provenience	Description	Project No./Name
WP-2017-XXXX/001/01	Flaked Stone	WP-127	1 biface, 8 cm long. Found by John Doe on the ground surface.	None
WP-2017-XXXX/001/02	Metal	WP-84	1 unidentified machinery part. Found by DPW employees installing sprinkler line.	None

Labelling Artifacts

When warranted, unique or diagnostic artifacts may be individually labeled. Very delicate or friable artifacts should not be labeled. An artifact's label must not only be durable, but also removable. The process of labeling should never cause harm to the object.

To label an artifact, the catalog number for the bag from which the artifact is taken (e.g., WP-2005-0001/005/01) should be printed on white, acid-free paper. Zeros may be omitted from the specimen number if space does not permit (e.g., WP-2005-1/5/1). The label should be as small as possible while still legible.

A solution of 10% lacquer (B-67) or acrylic polymer (B-72) and 90% acetone/ethanol should be used to affix the label to the artifact. Polyvinyl acetate should not be used, as it yellows with age. This solution can be removed using acetone and mineral spirits.

The label should be affixed to the artifact in a location that is easy to find, yet inconspicuous so as not to be distracting if the object is on exhibition. Apply a base of the labeling solution to the artifact, then affix the artifact label over the base coat. Finally, apply a final coat over the top of the label and allow to dry thoroughly.

Bagging Artifacts

Artifacts should be bagged according to material type in polyethylene bags, using archival-grade acid-free tissue paper and/or polyethylene foam to cushion fragile items. Artifacts from a single lot should be bagged together, Unique or diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points, buttons, etc.), may be bagged separately, or may be included in smaller bags within a larger bag containing artifacts from the same provenience. Artifacts liable to be damaged should be bagged separately. Bags must be labeled on the exterior, either handwritten or with printed labels containing the appropriate information (i.e., catalog number, project name and number, provenience information, and excavation date):

UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON	
WEST POINT	
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	
CATALOG No.:	MATERIAL:
WP-2017-0032/001/01	Bone
PROVENIENCE:	EXCAVATION DATE:
Site WP-51, Unit 1, Level 1	7/24/2017
PROJECT NO./NAME:	
2017-0032 Parade Ground Phase 2	

Once artifact lots have been bagged, these may be placed in larger bags organized by provenience. For example, all artifacts from STP 5 in Locus Ab may be placed within a larger bag, if feasible. Aggregate bags should also be labeled with appropriate provenience information. However, it is not necessary that artifact lots be collected in larger bags, and it should be avoided if there are large numbers of artifacts, which can cause damage when aggregated.

Boxes

Each artifact box must consist of an acid-free, archival quality storage box. Currently, artifacts are stored in 12"x15"x10" heavy-duty archival storage cartons with detached lids purchased from Hollinger Metal Edge. Trays placed within boxes are recommended, in order to minimize the potential for damage to artifacts. In addition, all boxes should be lined on the bottom with polyethylene foam at least ¼"-thick.

Preferably, artifacts from a single site should be placed in the same box, and when possible artifacts from a single project should also be placed in the same box. However, some smaller projects result in the collection of small numbers of artifacts that do not occupy an entire box, so some boxes may contain artifacts from multiple projects.

Box numbers are assigned chronologically, beginning with 0001. Boxes should be labelled with appropriate information (i.e., box number and project numbers included). It should also be noted whether the box is one in a series (e.g., 1 of 3, etc.).

UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON	
WEST POINT	
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	
Box No.:	0026 (2 of 4)
Project:	1995-0004 USMA Cultural Resource Management Plan

The label should be applied to the center of one end of the box, which will be the exposed end on the shelf.

Document Storage

The original records produced during fieldwork and initial processing of artifacts should be stored separately from artifacts. Printed documents, including field notes, site and STU forms, and preliminary field reports, should be stored in appropriately-sized polyethylene bags and placed in acid-free record storage containers. All original fasteners should be removed, including staples, paperclips, string ties, rubber bands, brads, and straight pins should be removed from documents prior to storage. However, the original order of the documents should be maintained. Records such

as photographs, negatives, and 35mm slides should also be arranged in appropriate storage containers. Photographs and negatives should also be placed in polyethylene bags.

Digital Media

Digital storage media facilitates storage of, and easy access to electronic data, but it does not provide long-term archival storage. Consequently, ***hard copies of all digital data should be produced whenever possible***. This prevents data loss due to obsolescence or unexpected media failure. Archival paper can endure centuries, while the lifespan of digital formats is limited to years, or decades at best. ***Systematically migrating digital data to the most appropriate storage media is vital***. Failure to do so can render data difficult or impossible to retrieve because of hardware or software obsolescence.

Even when kept in ideal conditions, all types of media can and do fail without warning. To help improve data longevity:

- Store digital media in appropriate archival containers.
- Store in a cool, dry, and dark location.
- Avoid unnecessary moving or handling.
- Check and verify storage media regularly.
- Keep clean using dry, lint-free microfiber cloths.

In addition, routine backups of all data should be performed regularly, regardless of the type of digital storage media used. Keep updated backups of varying media in multiple off-site locations to reduce the risk of data loss due to accidents or disasters. Backups should be made using varied media types in case of unforeseeable manufacturing weaknesses or defects.

Appendix I

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Cultural Resources Actions

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are designed to provide guidance for West Point personnel in responding to actions and situations involving cultural resources. The SOPs have been prepared to assist West Point in complying with applicable state and federal laws, regulations, and guidelines pertaining to cultural resources management. Additional SOPs may be added as required/needed in future updates, examples include but are not limited to: Archeological Surveys, Curation Guidelines, Site Testing and Evaluation, Internal Project Reviews, Historic Cemeteries, Safety, etc. The SOPs are to be available and familiar to on-site supervisory personnel involved in any undertaking or day-to-day operation at West Point. They describe actions to be taken during projects or day-to-day operations: in the event that archaeological materials or human remains are inadvertently discovered or damaged; or that damage or vandalism to archaeological materials are noted.

SOPs. The following SOPs, presented in the order listed below, establish a step-by-step process for complying with federal preservation legislation.

- SOP #1: Response to ARPA Violation
- SOP #2: Procedures for Discoveries of Human Remains
- SOP #3: Discovery of Artifacts

The SOPs are not intended to substitute for Section 106 compliance during action planning. In addition to Section Three of Volume One, further guidance and procedures to be employed during action planning include:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800);
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings;
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes;
- National Park Service (NPS) Preservation Briefs;

For salvage procedures for historic building fabric from construction and demolition projects do not throw away materials without the approval of the CRM and, prior to construction or demolition project, consult with the CRM to determine salvageable and reserved items and disposition of, and title to, materials. For general and technical guidance for salvage procedures refer to:

- United States General Services Administration Historic Preservation Tools and Resources. All GSA historic preservation documents, specifications, guidelines, and references are available online (<https://www.gsa.gov/real-estate/historic->

preservation/historic-preservation-policy-tools/preservation-tools-resources/technical-documents#)

- National Park Service Resources: For general consideration and reference prior to consultation regarding salvaging of historic building fabric: *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*. Available at <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf>.

WEST POINT CULTURAL RESOURCES SOP NO. 1: RESPONSE TO ARPA VIOLATION

OVERVIEW

The ARPA of 1979 makes it a felony for persons to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise deface any archaeological resource or paleontological remain located on federal lands. Archaeological investigations, other than those accomplished as part of the installation's archaeological resources management responsibilities, on military-controlled lands require a federal permit issued by the USACE.

Chapter 6, Army Regulation 200-1 requires that the installation commander (Superintendent) ensures that the military police, the PMO, installation legal staff (OSJA), the PAO, and the fish, game, and recreation management staff are familiar with the requirements and applicable civil and criminal penalties under ARPA.

ARPA provides legal penalties for the unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, alteration, defacement, or the attempt of such acts, of any archaeological resource more than 100 years of age on federal lands. ARPA defines an archaeological resource as any material remains of past human life or activities that are of archaeological interest. Such remains include but are not limited to pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, projectiles, tools, structures or portions of structures, pit houses, rock paintings, rock carvings, intaglios, graves, human skeletal materials, or any portion or piece of the foregoing items. Paleontological specimens, deposits, and remains found in archaeological contexts are considered significant data under the AHPA and are afforded legal protection under ARPA.

ARPA establishes definitions, standards, and procedures to be used by all federal land managers in providing protection for archaeological resources. Regulations allow the ARPA review to be accomplished as part of the contracting process as long as the standards established in the ARPA regulations are followed:

- The CRM will implement a proactive plan to preserve and protect all known archaeological sites.
- The CRM will periodically monitor the condition of known archaeological sites for evidence of vandalism.
- ARPA violations will be reported to the PMO for investigation and prosecution.

PROCEDURE

In the event that an ARPA violation is discovered at West Point, the following procedures should be followed.

Step 1: ARPA violation is reported to, or is discovered by CRM:

- The CRM reports violation to PMO.
- The CRM visits the site with the PMO and/or the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) and documents violation through reports, drawings, photographs.

- The PMO and/or CID also makes a report and notifies Range Control if violation occurs in Ranges and Training Areas and notifies the Superintendent designee (Garrison Commander) through DPW Management.

Step 2: Site security and criminal investigation:

- CRM and PMO secure site.
- PMO/CID conducts criminal investigation.
- If violation results in harm to or destruction of any Native American tribal, religious, or cultural properties, the federal land manager must notify any Native American tribe that may consider the site as having religious or cultural importance.

Step 3: Stabilization of site:

- CRM or qualified archaeologist stabilizes site.
- Archaeologist conducts emergency salvage/data recovery, as necessary.

Step 4: Apprehension and prosecution:

- When apprehended, perpetrator is legally charged with ARPA violation, prosecuted, and subjected to applicable fines and/or imprisonment.

WEST POINT CULTURAL RESOURCES SOP NO. 2: PROCEDURES FOR DISCOVERIES OF HUMAN REMAINS

USAG WEST POINT OFFICE OF CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

1. Upon the discovery of human remains or suspected human remains, all excavation activities must immediately cease, the excavation site must be secured, and the USAG West Point Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) must be notified. If the CRM is unavailable, the West Point Military Police (MP) Desk shall be contacted directly (x3333).
2. The CRM shall immediately notify the MP Desk (x3333).
3. The MP Desk shall immediately take the following actions:
 - a. Dispatch a patrol unit to the location to secure the scene;
 - b. Dispatch Criminal Investigation Division (CID) agent(s) to the scene;
 - c. Notify the Provost Marshall Office (PMO) chain-of-command as appropriate.
4. CID shall determine whether the human remains are archaeological in nature or are a crime scene. CID will provide documentation of this determination to the CRM. If the remains are determined to be a crime scene, CID shall assume all responsibility for future actions and activities at the crime scene, as the federal law enforcement agency in charge of the criminal investigation.
5. If CID determines that the remains are archaeological in nature, the CRM shall notify the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the USMA Public Affairs Office (PAO). The PMO will be responsible for securing the human remains until their final disposition is decided.
6. If the CRM is unable to determine whether the remains are Native American, the CRM shall engage a forensic anthropologist to determine if the remains are Native American.
7. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) apply. The CRM must notify the following Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO):
 - a. Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians
 - b. Delaware Nation
 - c. Delaware Tribe of Indians

Pending consultation with the THPOs and IAW the *Treatment and Disposition of Human Remains and Cultural Items* policy of the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians (attached below), the following procedures shall be implemented:

- a. Tobacco shall be placed with the remains and any associated funerary objects;
- b. The remains and any associated funerary objects shall be covered with a natural fiber cloth such as cotton or muslin;
- c. No photographs shall be taken.

- d. The location of the remains shall be withheld from disclosure (with the exception of law enforcement officials and tribal officials) and protected to the fullest extent by federal law.

The ultimate disposition of the remains shall be determined in consultation with the THPOs in accordance with NAGPRA and implementing regulations.

8. If the remains are determined to not be Native American, the Office of Army Cemeteries shall be notified and disposition of the remains shall be determined in consultation with the SHPO.

If the remains are determined to be an American military service member of the World War II era or later, the U.S. Army Identification Laboratory in Hawaii and the DoD MIA Office must be notified, and DoD MIA procedures and regulations shall be followed.



**Stockbridge-Munsee Community
Band of Mohican Indians
Policy for
Treatment and Disposition of Human Remains and Cultural Items
That May be Discovered Inadvertently during Planned Activities**

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to describe the procedures that will be followed by all federal agencies, in the event there is an inadvertent discovery of human remains that are identified as potentially Stockbridge-Munsee (Mohican).

Treatment and Disposition of Human Remains and Cultural Items

- 1) The federal agency shall contact the Stockbridge-Munsee Community immediately, but no later than three days after the discovery of the remains, using the contact information below: *updated Jan. 2020*

Nathan Allison, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)	Nathan.Allison@mohican-nsn.gov	518-244-6891 office
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If unavailable, contact:

Bonney Hartley, Tribal Historic Preservation Manager	Bonney.Hartley@mohican-nsn.gov	518-244-3164 office
Heather Bruegl, Cultural Affairs Director	Heather.Bruegl@mohican-nsn.gov	715-793-4270 office
Linda Mohawk Katchenago, Administrator	Linda.Katchenago@mohican-nsn.gov	715-793-4355 office

- 2) Place tobacco with the remains and funeral objects.
- 3) Cover remains and funeral objects with a natural fiber cloth such as cotton or muslin when possible.
- 4) No photographs to be taken.
- 5) The preferred treatment of inadvertently discovered human remains and cultural items is to leave human remains and cultural items in-situ and protect them from further disturbance.
- 6) Non-destructive "in-field" documentation of the remains and cultural items will be carried out in consultation with the Tribe, who may stipulate the appropriateness of certain methods of documentation.
- 7) If the remains and cultural items are left in-situ, no disposition takes place and the requirements of 43 CFR 10 Section 10.4 – 10.6 will have been fulfilled.
- 8) The specific locations of discovery shall be withheld from disclosure (with the exception of local law officials and tribal officials as described above) and protected to the fullest extent by federal law.
- 9) If remains and funeral objects are to be removed from the site, consideration will begin between the Stockbridge-Munsee Tribe and the federal agency.

WEST POINT CULTURAL RESOURCES SOP NO. 3: DISCOVERY OF ARTIFACTS

DIRECTORATE OF HOUSING AND PUBLIC WORKS
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
West Point, New York 10996-1592

MAENEN-CR

29 September 1995

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 16-1 PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS

1. PURPOSE: To establish guidelines for protection and preservation of all archaeological and historical artifacts uncovered during any excavation, demolition, construction, maintenance, or other action that may expose artifacts.

2. OBJECTIVE: To protect archaeological and historical sites that may inadvertently be discovered, until they are examined by appropriate authorities.

3. SCOPE: This SOP applies to all divisions within the Directorate of Public Works (DPW), contractors and/or others working for DHPW, and encompasses all work performed for and at West Point.

4. DISCUSSION: An artifact is defined as any portable, historic human-made or human-modified object that is exposed through construction, demolition, excavation or maintenance procedures. Some examples of artifacts are: bones, printed matter or other papers, weapons, projectiles, arrowheads, sabers, uniform fragments, buttons, bottles, jars, pottery, tools, portions of, or rubble from structures that previously existed and any other items of historical or archaeological significance.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES:

- a. All supervisors involved in any type of construction, demolition, excavation or maintenance of facilities should be aware of the procedures set forth in this SOP.
- b. Each individual employee will notify his/her supervisor when a suspected artifact is discovered.
- c. Chiefs, Environmental Management Division, Engineering Plans and Services Division, Energy Resource Management Division, and Utilities and Facilities Division, DHPW, will take necessary action to ensure that guide specifications (special conditions) provide for protection of Military Property and Relics in all construction contracts, maintenance and repair contracts and or work orders.

6. PROCEDURES: When a suspected artifact is found:

- a. Stop work immediately. Further action may damage or destroy valuable artifacts.
- b. Notify supervisor of discovery of possible artifact.
- c. Supervisor will contact the Cultural Resource Office (Annex A).
- d. If it is determined that artifacts of significance have been found, the Cultural Resource Manager will contact the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO) to seek further preservation guidance. All artifacts are considered property of the federal government.

- e. DPW personnel, working with the NYSHPO staff, will determine what action will be taken to preserve the artifacts exposed as well as those which may not yet be exposed. Possible actions are:
 - (1) Complete stoppage of work until all artifacts are removed in an approved manner.
 - (2) Temporary stoppage of work until already disturbed artifacts are removed and conditions indicate that no other artifacts will be found.
 - (3) Continuation of work as planned with continued observation for artifacts.
- f. If an artifact is found anytime other than during the duty hours, the following procedure should be followed:
 - (1) Stop work immediately.
 - (2) The supervisor or the highest grade employee on the job will contact the Central Power Plant. Central Power Plant personnel will initiate home phone calls until one of the appropriate persons on the after-hours list has been reached.
 - (3) The supervisor or the highest grade employee on the job will give a preliminary assessment of the possible artifact and any other pertinent details to the person contacted by the Central Power Plant, who will request work to cease until the West Point Cultural Resource Manager can examine the site, or authorize the work to continue. A site visit may not be necessary to make this decision.
- g. If repair work is being performed under emergency conditions, the protection of artifacts shall be secondary to safety of human life and property.

7. REFERENCES:

- a. Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470a).
- b. Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C.469a).
- c. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470-470m).
- d. Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (16 U.S.C. 470).
- e. AR 420-40, Historic Preservation.

/S/ Encl MICHAEL F. COLACICCO (Annex A) Colonel, EN. Engineer

ANNEX A
SOP 16-1

Telephone Numbers for Points of Contact:

Patrick Raley
Cultural Resources Manager DPW-MPD
938-7663

Paul Hudson
Archaeologist DPW-MPD
938-5853

West Point Museum
Mr. David Reel, Director
938-3671 or 938-7342

Chief, Military History Division
938-5803

Operations Officer
938-2926

Facilities Engineer
938-5408

Deputy Engineer
938-3415

Engineer
938-3416

Appendix J

2016 Operations, Management, and Development Programmatic Agreement

1 **PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG**
2 **THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT,**
3 **THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,**
4 **AND**
5 **THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION**
6 **REGARDING OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES**
7 **UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT**
8 **WEST POINT, NEW YORK**
9

10 **WHEREAS**, the United States Army Garrison West Point (West Point) proposes to continue to
11 coordinate and administer an ongoing program of operation, maintenance, and development
12 (Project); and
13

14 **WHEREAS**, West Point, a federally owned and operated facility, plans to carry out the Project
15 pursuant to Army Regulation, thereby making the Project an undertaking subject to review under
16 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 U.S.C. § 470f, and its
17 implementing regulations, 36 C.F.R. Part 800; and
18

19 **WHEREAS**, West Point has defined the area of potential effect (APE) to include the entire area
20 of West Point legally defined by the "West Point Federal Jurisdiction" document available from
21 the West Point Real Property Office (described in Attachment A); and
22

23 **WHEREAS**, West Point has determined that the aforementioned program may have an adverse
24 effect on properties eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or
25 within the United States Military Academy National Historic Landmark District (NHLDD)
26 (Attachment C) and has consulted with the New York State Historic Preservation Officer
27 (SHPO) pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800; and
28

29 **WHEREAS**, West Point has consulted with the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; the Delaware
30 Tribe of Indians; and the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Wisconsin, all federally recognized
31 Indian tribes (Tribes) with potential concerns for properties of traditional religious and cultural
32 importance at West Point, and has invited these Tribes to sign this Programmatic Agreement
33 (PA) as concurring parties; and
34

35 **WHEREAS**, the consultation procedures between the United States Army Garrison West Point
36 and the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, are governed by the 2014 *Memorandum of Agreement*
37 *(MOA) Between the United States Army Garrison West Point (USAG WP) and the Stockbridge-*
38 *Munsee Community Regarding Consultation Procedures* and is therefore not part of, or
39 superseded by this PA; and
40

41 **WHEREAS**, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.10(c), West Point has notified the Secretary of
42 the Interior (SOI) through the Northeast Regional Office of the National Park Service (NPS) of
43 this consultation as it involves a National Historic Landmark. The NPS has chosen to participate
44 in the consultation and has been invited to sign this PA as a concurring party; and

1 **WHEREAS**, West Point has consulted with Orange County, New York; Putnam County, New
2 York, Scenic Hudson; Hudson Highlands Land Trust; National Trust for Historic Preservation;
3 and the Hudson River Keeper, and has invited them to comment and participate in the
4 consultations to develop this PA and to sign as concurring parties; and
5

6 **WHEREAS**, West Point has provided the public an opportunity to comment on this PA through
7 posting the document to the West Point Garrison Cultural Resources web page as well as
8 providing the document to local historic preservation groups and has incorporated the
9 recommendations of the public and reviewing agencies into this PA; and
10

11 **WHEREAS**, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.6(a)(1), West Point has notified the Advisory
12 Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effects determination with specified
13 documentation, and the ACHP has chosen to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 C.F.R.
14 § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and
15

16 **WHEREAS**, pursuant to Army Regulation 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*,
17 the Department of the Army has designated the Garrison Commander (Commander) to serve as
18 the agency official responsible for compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the
19 NHPA; and
20

21 **WHEREAS**, the management of current and future family housing and ancillary facilities at
22 West Point, many of which are contributing resources to the NHL, is governed by the 2008
23 *Programmatic Agreement Among the United States Army Garrison, West Point, New York, the*
24 *New York State Historic Preservation Officer, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation*
25 *Regarding the Residential Community Initiative Implementation at the United States Army*
26 *Garrison, West Point, Orange County, New York* and is therefore not part of this PA; and
27

28 **WHEREAS**, the management of current and future privatized lodging and ancillary facilities at
29 West Point, some of which are contributing resources to the NHL, is governed by the 2013
30 *Programmatic Agreement Between The United States Army Garrison, West Point, New York, the*
31 *New York State Historic Preservation Officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation*
32 *and Rest Easy LLC, Regarding the Privatization of Army Lodging at the United States Army*
33 *Garrison, West Point, Orange County, New York* and is therefore not part of this PA; and
34

35 **WHEREAS**, districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are 50 years of age or older
36 that have not yet been evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP will be considered eligible to the
37 NRHP for this PA; and
38

39 **WHEREAS**, areas identified as containing unexploded ordinance (UXO) and have been listed as
40 impact and/or dud zones (described in Attachment B) will not be surveyed for archaeological
41 sites because of human health and safety issues; and
42

1 **NOW, THEREFORE**, West Point, the SHPO, and the ACHP agree that the undertaking shall
2 be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account
3 potential effects of the undertaking on historic properties.
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STIPULATIONS

West Point shall ensure that the following stipulations are carried out:

I. STAFFING

A. The Commander shall designate the position of Chief Master Planner as the "Cultural Resources Manager" (CRM) to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program. The West Point CRM must possess the appropriate knowledge, skills, and professional training and education to carry out program responsibilities and may delegate responsibility in meeting this PA to a member of the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff and/or to contract support.

B. The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff, within the Master Planning Division, shall include at least one professional who meets the SOI *Professional Qualifications Standards* (48 FR 44716) for Architectural History, Historic Architecture or Historic Preservation, whose primary responsibility is managing the architectural resources within the NHL, and one professional who meets the SOI *Professional Qualifications Standards* for Archaeology, whose primary responsibility is managing the archaeological resources of the West Point range areas.

C. West Point shall ensure that all individuals contracted to perform cultural resource management duties are qualified under the SOI *Professional Qualifications Standards* for the tasks appointed to them.

D. In the Annual Report (Stipulation V), West Point shall provide to the SHPO information regarding the names and qualifications of those persons providing the qualified professional services in support of the cultural resources management programs at West Point as well as new personnel employed in the position of CRM or West Point Cultural Resources Program staff.

II. PROJECT REVIEW

A. Determine the Undertaking

1. The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall determine if the proposed project is an undertaking as defined in 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(y).

a) If the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff determines the proposed project is an undertaking that has no potential to cause effects on historic properties as defined in 36 C.F.R. § 800.16(i), the CRM shall document this determination for inclusion in the Annual Report, and West Point has no further obligations under this stipulation.

b) If the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff determines the proposed project is an undertaking with the potential to cause effects on historic properties, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff will continue on in the Project Review process.

2. The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall determine if the undertaking is an activity that is listed in Appendix C.

a) If the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff determines the undertaking is an activity that is listed in Appendix C, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall document this determination for inclusion in the Annual Report, and West Point has no further obligations under this stipulation.

b) If the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff determines the undertaking is not an activity that is listed in Appendix C, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall continue on in the Project Review process.

B. Define the Area of Potential Effects and Identify Historic Properties

1. The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall determine and document the undertaking's APE taking into account direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.

2. The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall determine if cultural resources surveys are required for the APE.

a) If identification efforts are not adequate in part or all of the APE for an undertaking, West Point will ensure that adequate identification is completed by professionals meeting the qualifications described by the Secretary of the Interior (48 FR 44738-44739) as appropriate to the kinds of historic properties likely to be within the APE.

b) If there are properties requiring evaluation present in the APE, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff will evaluate the property for eligibility to the NRHP and will forward documentation supporting the evaluations to SHPO for review and concurrence.

(1) The SHPO shall be afforded 30 calendar days to respond to the West Point's determinations of eligibility.

1 (2) If West Point and the SHPO agree that the properties in the
2 APE are not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, the West Point
3 Cultural Resources Program staff may proceed to Stipulation
4 II(B)(3).
5

6 (3) If West Point and the SHPO agree that properties in the
7 APE are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, the West Point
8 Cultural Resources Program staff may proceed to Stipulation
9 II(B)(4).
10

11 (4) If the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff and the
12 SHPO do not agree on determinations of eligibility, West Point
13 Cultural Resources Program staff will either resolve the
14 disagreement through further consultation with SHPO or will
15 consult the Keeper of the National Register pursuant to 36 C.F.R.
16 Part 63.
17

18 3. If the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff does not identify
19 historic properties within the APE, the West Point Cultural Resources Program
20 staff shall document this determination of "No Historic Properties Affected" for
21 inclusion in the Annual Report; and West Point has no further obligations under
22 this stipulation.
23

24 4. If the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff identifies a historic
25 property that may be directly, indirectly, or cumulatively affected within within
26 the APE, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall continue on in the
27 Project Review process.
28

29 C. Evaluate Effects of the Undertaking
30

31 1. The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall assess the effects
32 of the proposed undertaking, to include direct, indirect, and cumulative effects, on
33 historic properties using the criteria of adverse effects (36 C.F.R. § 800.5(a)(1))
34 and will make one of the following determinations:
35

36 a) "No Effect to Historic Properties": if it is determined that historic
37 properties present in the APE will not be affected by the undertaking, the
38 West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall document this
39 determination for those undertakings for inclusions in the Annual Report.
40 West Point has no further obligations under this stipulation.
41

1 b) "No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties": if it is determined that
2 historic properties present in the APE will not be adversely affected by the
3 undertaking, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall
4 document this determination for those undertakings for inclusions in the
5 Annual Report. West Point has no further obligations under this
6 stipulation.
7

8 c) "Adverse Effect to Historic Properties": if it is determined that
9 historic properties present in the APE will be adversely affected by the
10 undertaking, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall
11 continue on in the Project Review process.
12

13 D. Resolution of Adverse Effects
14

15 1. If the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff determines that the
16 undertaking will have adverse effects on identified historic properties, the West
17 Point Cultural Resources Program staff will notify the SHPO using the following
18 process:
19

20 a) The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall prepare a
21 notification package for the SHPO that includes a description of the
22 undertaking, an illustration of the APE, a list of identified historic
23 properties within the APE, and the justification for the finding of adverse
24 effects.
25

26 b) The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall send the
27 notification package via the SHPO's Cultural Resource Information
28 System (CRIS). Upon receipt of the notification package, the SHPO has
29 30 calendar days to provide a written response to the West Point CRM. If
30 the SHPO does not respond within 30 days, then West Point will presume
31 SHPO's Concurrence.
32

33 c) If the SHPO does not concur with the finding of adverse effects,
34 the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall consult with the
35 SHPO for no more than 15 calendar days, or other time period as agreed to
36 between SHPO and the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff,
37 upon receipt of SHPO notification of non-concurrence to attempt to
38 resolve concerns as identified by the West Point Cultural Resources
39 Program staff.
40

1 (1) If at the end of the 15 calendar days, or agreed to specified
2 time, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff changes the
3 finding to no adverse effects, the West Point Cultural Resources
4 Program staff shall document this SHPO concurrence for inclusion
5 in the Annual Report. West Point has no further obligations under
6 this stipulation.

7
8 (2) If at the end of the 15 calendar days, or agreed to specified
9 time, the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff maintains
10 the finding of adverse effects, the West Point Cultural Resources
11 Program staff shall continue on in the Project Review process.

12
13 d) If the SHPO concurs with the finding of adverse effects, the West
14 Point Cultural Resources Program staff will proceed in the Project Review
15 process.

16
17 2. The West Point CRM shall notify Tribes, other Consulting Parties, and the
18 public, within 10 calendar days of receiving the SHPO's concurrence of an
19 adverse effect finding for an undertaking using the following process:

20
21 a) The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff will prepare a
22 notification package including a description of the undertaking, an
23 illustration of the APE, a list of identified historic properties within the
24 APE, the explanation for the finding of adverse effects, steps taken or
25 considered by West Point to avoid or minimize the adverse effects, any
26 SHPO comments received by West Point regarding the undertaking, an
27 invitation to participate in a consultation to resolve adverse effects, and the
28 proposed date for a Consulting Parties meeting.

29
30 b) The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff will send the
31 notification package in hard copy to the Tribes and other Consulting
32 Parties.

33
34 (1) The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on
35 the effect determination; however, if they wish West Point to
36 consider their comments regarding the effect determination, Tribes
37 should submit comments in writing within 30 calendar days of
38 receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the West
39 Point CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for
40 comments. West Point shall take any tribal comments received into
41 consideration before concluding the consultation and will notify
42 the SHPO of any tribal concerns and the West Point response to
43 those concerns.
44

1 (2) Consulting Parties are under no obligation to provide
2 comments on the effect determination; however, if they wish West
3 Point to consider their comments regarding the effect
4 determination, Consulting Parties should submit comments in
5 writing within 30 calendar days of receipt. If no comments are
6 received within that time, the West Point CRM shall make a
7 second attempt to contact the Consulting Parties for comments and
8 if they wish to participate in the resolution of adverse effects. West
9 Point shall take any comments received into consideration before
10 concluding the consultation and will notify the SHPO of any
11 concerns and the West Point response to those concerns.
12

13 c) The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall post a
14 notice of the adverse effects finding on the official West Point website to
15 include a description of the undertaking, a list of identified historic
16 properties, the explanation for the finding of adverse effects, steps taken or
17 considered by West Point to avoid or minimize the adverse effects, any
18 SHPO comments received by West Point regarding the undertaking, and
19 an invitation to provide written comment within 30 calendar days of
20 posting to the West Point CRM.
21

22 3. The West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall organize a
23 consultation meeting, to include the SHPO, 45 calendar days after notifying the
24 Tribes and Consulting Parties, to discuss alternatives to avoid, minimize, or
25 mitigate the adverse effects. Additional meetings shall be scheduled as needed.
26

27 4. If through consultation with the SHPO, Tribes, and other Consulting
28 Parties the undertaking avoids the adverse effects, the West Point Cultural
29 Resources Program staff will document the alternatives utilized to reduce the
30 effects of the undertaking to a no adverse effects finding and include them in the
31 Annual Report. West Point has no further obligations under this stipulation.
32

33 5. If through consultation with the SHPO, Tribes, and other Consulting
34 Parties the adverse effects are mitigated, the measures agreed to can be specified
35 in a letter agreement referencing the administrative stipulations in this PA and
36 signed by the Director of Public Works as the Commander's designee, SHPO, and
37 any other party that may have a responsibility outlined in the letter agreement (see
38 Appendix D for a sample letter agreement). The letter agreement will be included
39 in the Annual Report.
40

1 6. If through consultation with the SHPO, Tribes, and other Consulting
2 Parties the adverse effects are minimized or mitigated, West Point shall determine
3 which treatment measures in Appendix E are appropriate, and specify those
4 treatment measures in a Memorandum of Agreement in accordance with 36
5 C.F.R. § 800.6(c) and filed with the ACHP upon execution.
6

7 7. The ACHP will only participate in the resolution of adverse effects for
8 individual undertakings if a written request is received from West Point or the
9 SHPO.
10

11 **III. PLANNING**

12
13 A. The Commander shall ensure that installation planning documents are analyzed
14 by the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff to identify undertakings during
15 revisions, changes, or when a new planning document is developed. The documents to be
16 analyzed shall include, but are not limited to, the:
17

- 18 1. Master Plan;
- 19 2. Military construction plans;
- 20 3. Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans;
- 21 4. Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans;
- 22 5. Work Board meetings;
- 23 6. Historic property renovation and demolition plans;
- 24 7. Installation Design Guide;
- 25 8. Historic Landscape Management Plan;
- 26 9. Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan; and
- 27 10. Dig Safe Permit requests.

28
29
30
31 B. West Point Cultural Resources Program staff shall ensure that schedules and
32 priorities are established and documented for identification, evaluation, and treatment of
33 historic properties that might be affected by the undertakings identified pursuant to
34 Stipulation II.
35
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1 1. The Commander shall ensure that all relevant offices at West Point are
2 informed of the schedules and priorities, the potential of these undertakings to
3 affect historic properties, the requirement to ensure that an analysis of alternatives
4 is fully considered as early as possible in project planning, and of the requirement
5 for review of the undertaking pursuant to this PA.

6
7 2. This will be done at the annual Directorate of Public Work's mandatory
8 "Building Commandant" training sessions.
9

10 C. The Commander shall ensure that the West Point Cultural Resources Program
11 staff will conduct cultural resources sensitivity and requirements training regarding
12 Stipulation II of this PA no less than once a year with Building Commandants,
13 Environmental Staff, Environmental Officers, and others deemed as appropriate. All
14 training provided by the West Point Cultural Resources Program staff will be included in
15 the Annual Report.
16

17 **IV. Post-Review Discovery**

18
19 A. If potential historic properties are discovered or unanticipated effects on historic
20 properties are found, West Point shall address these post-review discoveries in
21 accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.13(b).
22

23 B. All cases of inadvertent discoveries will be documented in the Annual Report.
24

25 C. Upon discovery of human remains or suspected human remains, the procedures in
26 Appendix F shall be followed.
27

28 **V. Reporting and Annual Review**

29
30 A. West Point shall prepare and submit the first Annual Report 180 days after this
31 PA is executed, the second Annual Report 360 days after this PA is executed, and then on
32 01 October, starting in 2016 of each year thereafter for as long as this Agreement remains
33 in force, that reviews the implementation of the terms of this Agreement and to determine
34 whether amendments are needed to consulting parties.
35

36 B. Annual reports shall include:
37

38 1. A list of exempted projects in which no further consultation was required;
39

40 2. West Point's identification of amendments needed for the PA;
41

42 3. Updated maps to the PA to include newly surveyed areas and identified
43 historic properties;
44

4. Letter agreements;
5. Names and qualifications of those persons supporting the cultural resources management programs and new personnel employed in the position of CRM or West Point Cultural Resources Program staff;
6. Post-review discoveries; and
7. Updated inventory of historic properties and historic status codes.

C. West Point shall organize a meeting to discuss the annual report with the SHPO, NPS, Tribes, and any other identified party as necessary, within 75 calendar days of those parties receiving the report.

D. West Point shall ensure that the report is available for public inspection, that interested members of the public are made aware of its availability, and that interested members of the public are invited to provide comments to West Point, the SHPO, and the ACHP (with the exception of any maps and information with locational and site type information regarding archaeological sites).

VI. Dispute Resolution

Should a signatory or concurring party to this PA object to any of the actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this PA are implemented, West Point shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If West Point determines that such objection cannot be resolved, West Point shall:

A. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including West Point's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide West Point with its advice on the resolution of the objection within 30 calendar days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, West Point 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. West Point shall then proceed according to its final decision.

B. If the ACHP does not provide written comments regarding the dispute within the 30 calendar day time period, West Point may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, West Point 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.

1 C. West Point's responsibilities to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of
2 this PA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

3
4 **VII. Amendments**
5

6 This PA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories.
7 The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with
8 the ACHP.
9

10 **VIII. Termination**
11

12 A. If any signatory to this PA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried
13 out, the party shall immediately consult with the other parties to attempt to develop an
14 amendment per Stipulation VII. If within 30 calendar days (or another time period agreed
15 to by all signatories) an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the
16 PA upon written notification to the other signatories.
17

18 B. Should consultation fail and the PA be terminated, West Point shall:
19

- 20 1. Consult in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.14(b)(3) to develop a new PA;
21 or
22
23 2. Comply with 36 C.F.R. §§ 800.3 through 800.7 with regard to each
24 undertaking.
25

26 **IX. Anti-Deficiency Act Compliance**
27

28 The stipulations of this PA are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act, 31 USC
29 §1341. If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act alters or impairs West Point's ability to
30 implement the stipulations of this PA, West Point will consult in accordance with the amendment
31 and termination procedures found at Stipulations VII and VIII of this PA.
32

33 **X. Expiration and Renewal of the Programmatic Agreement**
34

35 This PA will remain in full force and effect for 10 years after the date of the last signatory's
36 signature. This PA will be reviewed periodically, not less than five years from the execution of
37 the PA. Sixty calendar days prior to the date this PA would otherwise expire, West Point shall
38 consult with the Signatories to determine whether the PA needs to be extended, amended, or
39 terminated and take such actions as appropriate.
40

41 **XI. Additional Federal Involvement**
42

43 In the event that there is additional federal involvement in the Project, that federal agency will
44 have the option to accept the terms of this PA, without acquiring an amendment, if the federal

1 agency signs as an invited signatory. West Point must notify the signatories in advance of the
2 federal agency committing to the terms of this PA.

3
4 **Execution** of this PA by West Point, the SHPO, and the ACHP and implementation of its terms
5 evidences that West Point has taken into account the effects of the program on historic properties
6 and afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment.
7

1 PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG
2 THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT,
3 THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
4 AND
5 THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
6 REGARDING OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
7 UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
8 WEST POINT, NEW YORK
9

10 SIGNATORIES

11
12 UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT

13
14
15 BY:  Date: 28 July 2016

16 ANDREW S. HANSON

17 COL, SF
18 Commanding
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1 PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG
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4 AND
5 THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
6 REGARDING OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
7 UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
8 WEST POINT, NEW YORK
9

10 SIGNATORIES

11
12 NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
13

14
15 BY: Ruth L. Pierpont Date: 8/9/16
16 Ruth L. Pierpont
17 Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
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1 **PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG**
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3 **THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,**
4 **AND**
5 **THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION**
6 **REGARDING OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES**
7 **UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT**
8 **WEST POINT, NEW YORK**

9
10 **SIGNATORIES**

11
12 **ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

13
14
15 BY: John M. Fowler Date: 8/12/16
16 John M. Fowler
17 Executive Director
18

1 **PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG**
2 **THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT,**
3 **THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,**
4 **AND**
5 **THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION**
6 **REGARDING OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES**
7 **UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT**
8 **WEST POINT, NEW YORK**

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11 **CONCURRING PARTIES**
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18 _____
18 **National Park Service, Northeast District**
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23 _____
23 **Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin**
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28 **Delaware Nation, Oklahoma**
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33 **Delaware Tribe of Indians**
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38 **Orange County, New York**
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43 _____
43 **Putnam County, New York**
44

Scenic Hudson

Hudson Highlands Land Trust

National Trust for Historic Preservation

The Hudson River Keeper

APPENDIX A:

Definitions

Adverse Effect: Any effect that directly or indirectly alters those characteristic of any historic property that diminishes its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): An independent Federal agency that promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our Nation's historic resources, and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy.

Area of Potential Effects (APE): Area in which an undertaking may directly or indirectly alter the characteristics or use of a historic property.

Cultural Resources Manager (CRM): Individual appointed by the West Point Garrison Commander that provides day-to-day management for all cultural resources under the control of the U.S. Army Garrison at West Point. The CRM ensures that all installation activities are in compliance with applicable cultural resources requirements. Serves as a liaison between all parties involved in the PA and implements the provisions of the PA.

Dig Safe: A permit request which requires identification of any and all underground resources within the proposed project area.

Effect: Any alterations to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register. When evaluating effects, agencies shall consider cumulative effects of their undertakings.

Garrison Commander (Commander): For the purposes of this agreement, the Garrison Commander of the U.S. Army Garrison at West Point.

Historic Property: Any building, structure, object, site or district that is listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This includes properties that are contributing elements to the United States Military Academy (USMA) National Historic Landmark District.

New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO): The state office responsible for reviewing all projects in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA that occur in the State of New York.

Undertaking: A project, activity or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval.

1 **U.S. Army Garrison:** For the purposes of this PA, the U.S. Army Garrison at West Point.
2

APPENDIX B:

Annual Report Template

All work undertaken on historic buildings, monuments, or landscapes, or any other cultural resources shall be monitored and documented by the CRM in the annual report to the New York SHPO. The report shall follow the template below and include a description of the work, location of the work, and how the work complies with the terms of this PA. If work includes removal of historic fabric, the condition of the fabric removed shall be documented. When appropriate the report shall include photographs, construction drawings or any other documentation that supports the undertaking's exclusion from New York SHPO review. Failure to provide this documentation shall negate the terms of this PA which will subject the U.S. Army Garrison to standard Section 106 review procedures for all undertakings.

Template for Annual Report to New York SHPO, Exempted Projects

Project Name	Location	Archaeological Sensitivity (High/Low)	Exemption Used	Date Reviewed	Photographs/ Drawings	Remarks

APPENDIX C:

Programmatic Allowances

West Point, the SHPO, and the ACHP agree that the following projects are undertakings but have limited potential to adversely affect historic properties and therefore do not require further review under this PA. When referenced in an Allowance, "in kind" shall mean that the result will match all physical and visual aspects of existing historic materials, including form, color, and workmanship. "In kind" mortar will also match the strength and joint tooling of existing historic mortar.

I. Ground Disturbing Activities and Site Work

- A. Ground disturbing activities related to the repair, replacement, or hardening of any footings, foundations, retaining walls, other slope stabilization systems (i.e., gabion baskets, etc.), and utilities (including sewer, water, storm drains, electrical, gas, communication, leach lines, and septic tanks), provided the excavation will not disturb more soil than previously disturbed. The Allowance also applies to historic review of such features that are listed in or eligible for the NRHP, if the work is in kind.
- B. Substantial in kind repair, replacement, or upgrade of culvert systems within rivers, streams, or drainage ways, including any modest increase in capacity, provided the excavation will not disturb more soil than previously disturbed. This Allowance also applies to related features (such as headwalls and wing walls) that are in or eligible for the NRHP, if the work is in kind.
- C. Repair, replacement, or hardening of utilities under existing improved roads/roadways, or within other previously disturbed rights of way.
- D. In kind repair or replacement of driveways, parking lots, and walkways. To include repaving/resurfacing of existing paved areas, e.g., parking areas, sidewalks, tennis courts, outdoor basketball courts where the proposed work does not exceed the depth and breadth of previous undisturbed soil. To include repaving/resurfacing of roads, streets, alleys, ramps, and driveways where no change in width, curb location, surface material, depth of roadbed, vertical alignment (that is, height or crown of the road surface), or drainage is to occur.
- E. Substantially in kind repair or replacement of utilitarian structures (i.e. pump houses, etc.), including exposed pipelines. Modern materials may be used, provided their finish is compatible with the context of the site.
- F. In kind repair or replacement of fencing and other freestanding exterior walls not part of the Hudson River-Erie Canal System.

- 1 G. Installation of temporary structures (in operation for no more than 24 months) for uses
2 such as classrooms or offices.
3
- 4 H. Installation of scaffolding, temporary barriers (i.e., chain link fences, etc.), polyethylene
5 sheeting, or tarps, in operation for no more than 24 months, provided such work does not
6 result in additional damage, significant loss of historic fabric, or irreversible alterations.
7
- 8 I. In kind repair or replacement of hardscaping and utilities, such as paving, planters,
9 trellises, irrigation, and lighting. Maintenance and repair of existing landscape features,
10 including plantings, trees, and shrubs provided that any new vegetation is a replacement
11 in kind of existing historic planting in regard to location and species and the work does
12 not threaten to damage historic properties. Repair/replacement of existing curbing or
13 sidewalks in kind in the same location with no removal of trees or damage to tree root
14 systems. Maintenance and repair of existing landscape features, fences, retaining walls
15 and walkways, provided that such maintenance is limited to repairs using matching
16 materials and retains as much original material as possible.
17
- 18 J. Sediment removal from man-made drainage facilities, including retention and detention
19 basins, ponds, ditches, and canals.
20
- 21 K. Dewatering of flooded areas.
22
- 23 L. Installation of exterior freestanding signage and kiosks.
24
- 25 M. Repair and replacement of play equipment and safety surfacing.
26
- 27 **II. Buildings**
28
- 29 A. Utilities and Mechanical
30
- 31 1. Interior mechanical (HVAC), electrical, or plumbing work, limited to upgrading,
32 elevation, or in kind replacement.
33
- 34 2. Replacement or installation of interior and exterior fire detection, fire suppression,
35 and security alarm systems.
36
- 37 3. Installation of site mechanical, electrical, and plumbing equipment (e.g., an
38 emergency generator or air cooled condenser) on the conditions that no trim or
39 architectural features are altered and that it is behind the building or not visible
40 from the street and that no ground disturbing work is proposed that will exceed
41 the depth of previously disturbed soil.
42
- 43 4. Repair and replacement of site installed mechanical, electrical, and plumbing
44 equipment (e.g., an emergency generator or air cooled condenser) on the

1 condition that no trim or architectural features are altered and that no ground
2 disturbing work is proposed that will exceed the depth and width of previous
3 undisturbed soil.
4

5 B. Windows and Doors 6

- 7 1. In kind visual repair or replacement of damaged or deteriorated windows and
8 doors.
- 9 2. Replacement of window panes in kind or with clear double or triple glazing,
10 provided the result does not alter the existing window material and form. Also,
11 historic windows or glazing may be treated with clear window films.
12

13 C. Interior 14

- 15 1. Repair and replacement-in-kind of ceilings.
- 16 2. Installation or replacement of video surveillance cameras, fire alarm systems, and
17 security systems on the condition that no trim or architectural features are altered.
- 18 3. Installation or replacement of data (computer network, power) systems on the
19 condition that no trim or architectural features are altered. Note that surface
20 raceways may be included in this installation.
- 21 4. Installation or replacement of switchboards, motor control centers, panel boards,
22 conductors and conduit, transformers, generators, and power receptacles with the
23 condition that no trim or architectural features are altered or obscured.
- 24 5. Installation or replacement of sprinkler and standpipe systems on the condition
25 that no trim or architectural features are altered. Note that exterior fire department
26 connections must be visible and accessible to fire department personnel.
- 27 6. Repair and refinishing of wood floors.
- 28 7. Replacement of toilet room fixtures; partitions; floor; wall or ceiling surfaces.
- 29 8. Replacement of plumbing fixtures.
- 30 9. Installation or replacement of lighting fixtures and their controls such as
31 switching and/or occupancy sensors, on the condition that no trim, architectural
32 features, character defining fixtures, switch plates, etc. are altered.
- 33 10. Installation or replacement of kitchen equipment on the condition that no trim or
34 architectural features are altered.
- 35 11. Elevator retrofits where only modern elements are replaced.
- 36 12. Interior repainting of previously (modern) painted surfaces.
- 37 13. Repair, replacement, or installation of electrical, plumbing; and life-safety
38 systems, where no structural or decorative feature alteration is involved and where
39 new outlets or vents are finished to match the surrounding wall. Where possible,
40 new electrical outlets shall be installed in conjunction with new wiring inside
41 walls, rather than running wire mould on the surface of the wall.
- 42 14. Changes to kitchens, bathrooms, or basement spaces in historic properties, as long
43 as such changes are not visible from and do not detract from the significant
44 exterior or interior historic character-defining elements in areas other than the

- 1 kitchen, bathroom, or basement. This includes installation of new kitchen cabinets
2 and countertops and installation of new bathroom fixtures as long as no window
3 openings or doors are altered.
- 4 15. Installation of insulation in floors, attics, and openings and installation inside
5 walls from the interior with an appropriate vapor barrier. For exterior walls and
6 ceilings, this is typically on the "warm" side (interior wall). For flooring where
7 crawl spaces are the underlying areas, this should be on the "cold side" (below the
8 insulation, above open ground). In locations where blown-in insulation is the
9 optimal or only possible method of installation, an equivalent vapor barrier shall
10 be created by assuring that the interior wall surfaces are covered with an
11 impermeable paint layer. Two layers of oil base paint or one layer of impermeable
12 latex paint constitute an acceptable vapor barrier. The paint layer must cover all
13 interior surfaces adjacent to the newly installed wall insulation. Special attention
14 shall be given to rooms that are major sources of interior moisture--laundry
15 rooms, bathrooms and kitchens. Changes to the finish of historically unpainted
16 trim and wood elements are not exempt.
- 17 16. Repair of flat, non-decorated interior walls and ceilings by patching plaster where
18 possible. When plaster repairs are not feasible, repairing with a smooth finish
19 drywall is allowed provided that the historic trim/wall relationship is maintained
20 and the new surface lies in the same plane as the original.
- 21 17. Replacement of trim work if, and only if, sections are missing or deteriorated
22 beyond repair and will be replaced in kind. Where new wall and ceiling surfaces
23 are installed or where wholesale replacement is needed, new trim should match
24 the historic in general scale and profile. New trim may be built up of stock
25 materials if appropriate.
- 26 18. Installation of standard light fixtures to replace missing or broken interior and
27 exterior lighting, fixtures. Where "public" spaces within buildings (entryways,
28 lobbies, dining rooms, function rooms) may have had or can accept more
29 elaborate or "period" fixtures, such fixtures will be appropriate in scale, material
30 and overall appearance, and where possible, be based on historic documentation.
- 31 19. Lead-based paint and asbestos abatement activities, such as cleaning and
32 vacuuming, that does not involve removal or alteration of structural, architectural,
33 or decorative features.
- 34 20. Control of insects, rodents, or other pests when the method does not physically or
35 visibly impact the historic fabric of the building.

36 D. Exterior Walls, Cornices, Porches, and Foundations

- 37
- 38
- 39 1. Repainting of surfaces.
- 40 2. In kind repair or partial replacement of porches, cornices, exterior siding, doors,
41 balustrades, stairs, or trim.
- 42 3. In kind repair or replacement of signs or awnings.
- 43 4. Temporary stabilization bracing or shoring, provided such work does not result in
44 additional damage, significant loss of historic fabric, or irreversible alterations,

5. Anchoring of walls to floor systems, provided disturbed historic fabric is restored in kind.
6. In kind repair or reconstruction of concrete/masonry walls, parapets, chimneys, or cornices, including mortar that matches the color, strength, and joint tooling of historic mortar, where occurring.
7. Bracing and reinforcing of chimneys and fireplaces, provided the bracing and reinforcing are either concealed from exterior view or removable in the future.
8. Strengthening of foundations and the addition of foundation bolts, provided that visible new work is in kind, including mortar that matches the color, strength, and joint tooling of historic mortar, where occurring.
9. Masonry cleaning will be appropriate on the condition that it follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and the National Park Service Technical Guidelines.
10. Masonry repair and repointing on up to 50% of a building on the condition that it follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and the National Park Service Technical Guidelines.
11. Repair of masonry foundations, walls, or chimneys by repointing using matching mortar composition, color, joint width and profile, only when mortar is missing or deteriorated.

E. Roofing

1. In kind repair, replacement, or strengthening of roofing, gutters, or downspouts.
2. Cement asbestos shingles may be replaced with asphalt-based shingles, and untreated wood shingles may be replaced with fire resistant wood shingles. Roofing material may be replaced with updated, energy-efficient materials, provided there is no significant loss of historic fabric. Roofing color will be closely matched through purchase of readily available materials, but without jeopardizing the integrity of the roofing material, and with a consideration of cost.

III. Roads, Roadways, and Railroads

- A. Repair of roads to original geometric design standards and conditions using in kind materials, number and width of lanes, shoulders, medians, curvature, grades, clearances, and side slopes.
- B. Repair of road composition with in kind surface materials including the reshaping and compacting of road bed soil and the repair of asphaltic or Portland cement concrete pavements.
- C. Repair of traffic control devices such as traffic signs and signals, delineators, street lights, and pavement markings.
- D. In kind repair of road lighting systems.

- 1
- 2 E. In kind repair of road appurtenances such as curbs, berms, fences, and sidewalks.
- 3
- 4 F. In kind repair of roadway safety elements such as barriers, guardrails, and impact
- 5 attenuation devices.
- 6
- 7 G. Repairs to railroads provided that excavation or site work will not disturb more soil than
- 8 substantially disturbed by the original construction; and in-kind repair or replacement of
- 9 railroad safety components, railroad crossings, and bolt-connected railroad tracks and
- 10 wood ties.
- 11
- 12

1 **SIGNATORIES:**

2
3 **UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT**

4
5
6 BY: _____ Date: _____

7 [name of current Director of Public Works]
8 Director of Public Works
9

10
11 **NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER**

12
13
14 BY: _____ Date: _____

15 [name of current Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation]
16 Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
17
18

1 Black and White Film Photography Package prepared by staff or contractors that
2 meet the Secretary's Professional Qualifications as appropriate. The 35mm Black
3 and White Film Photography Package will meet the standards cited in the
4 National Park Service's *NPS Photographic Policy* or subsequent revisions.
5

- 6 i. The 35mm Black and White Photography Package shall include a
7 comprehensive collection of photographs of both interior and exterior
8 views showing representative spaces and details of significant
9 architectural features and typical building materials. Exterior photographs
10 shall include full oblique and contextual images of each elevation.
11 Exterior views shall be keyed to a site plan while interior views shall be
12 keyed to a floor plan of the building/structure. The photographs shall be
13 indexed according to the date photographed, site number, site name, site
14 address, direction, frame number, subject matter and photographer's name
15 recorded on the reverse side in pencil.
16
- 17 ii. The 35mm Black and White Film Photography Package shall include one
18 full set of 35mm black and white photographs printed on acid free paper,
19 the corresponding 35mm film negatives in acid free sleeves, a completed
20 state architectural inventory form, and a written site history of the historic
21 property.
22
- 23 iii. West Point shall submit the 35mm Black and White Film Photography
24 Package to the SHPO for review and comment. Once approved by the
25 SHPO, the West Point shall submit full copies of the approved 35mm
26 Black and White Film Photography Package to the West Point Cultural
27 Resources Repository for permanent retention.
28
- 29 c. Large Format Film Photography Package: prior to project implementation, West
30 Point shall oversee the successful delivery of a Large Format Film Photography
31 Package prepared by staff or contractors that meet the Secretary's Professional
32 Qualifications as appropriate. The Large Format Film Photography Package will
33 meet the standards cited in the National Park Service's *NPS Photographic Policy*
34 or subsequent revisions.
35
- 36 i. The Large Format Film Photography Package shall include a
37 comprehensive collection of photographs of both interior and exterior
38 views showing representative spaces and details of significant
39 architectural features and typical building materials. Exterior photographs
40 shall include full oblique and contextual images of each elevation.
41 Exterior views shall be keyed to a site plan while interior views shall be
42 keyed to a floor plan of the building/structure. The photographs shall be
43 indexed according to the date photographed, site number, site name, site
44 address, direction, frame number, subject matter and photographer's name

1 recorded on the reverse side in pencil.

2
3 ii. The Large Format Film Photography Package shall include one full set of
4 4 x 5 or 5 x 7-inch photographs printed on acid free paper, the
5 corresponding 4 x 5 or 5 x 7-inch negatives in acid free sleeves, a
6 completed state architectural inventory form, and a written site history of
7 the historic property.

8
9 iii. West Point shall submit the Large Format Film Photography Package to
10 the SHPO for review and comment. Once approved by the SHPO, West
11 Point shall submit full copies of the approved Large Format Film
12 Photography Package to the West Point Cultural Resources Repository for
13 permanent retention.
14

15 **B. Design Review by SHPO**

- 16
17 a. Prior to project implementation, West Point shall work with the SHPO to develop
18 a historically compatible design. Plans and specifications will, to the greatest
19 extent feasible, preserve the basic character of a building.
20
21 b. Primary emphasis shall be given to the major street elevations that are visible.
22 Significant contributing features (e.g. trim, windows, doors, porches) will be
23 repaired or replaced with either in-kind materials or materials that come as close
24 as possible to the original materials in basic appearance.
25
26 c. Aesthetic camouflaging treatments such as use of veneers, paints, texture
27 compounds and other surface treatments and/or use of sympathetic infill panels
28 and landscaping features will be employed to the greatest extent feasible.
29
30 d. Final construction drawings used in the bidding process will be submitted to
31 SHPO for review and comment prior to the award of a construction contract and
32 the initiation of construction activities.
33

34 **C. Public Interpretation**

- 35
36 a. Prior to project implementation, West Point shall work with the SHPO to design
37 an educational interpretive plan. The plan may include signs, displays,
38 educational pamphlets, websites, workshops and other similar mechanisms to
39 educate the public on historic properties within West Point.
40
41 b. Once an interpretive plan has been agreed to by West Point and the SHPO, West
42 Point shall continue to consult throughout implementation of the plan until all
43 agreed upon actions have been completed by West Point.
44

1 **D. Historical Context Statements and Narratives**

- 2
- 3 a. Prior to project implementation, West Point shall work with the SHPO to
- 4 determine the topic and framework of a historic context statement or narrative for
- 5 West Point to complete. The statement or narrative may focus on an individual
- 6 property, a historic district, a set of related properties, or relevant themes as
- 7 identified in the West Point ICRMP.
- 8
- 9 b. Once the topic of the historic context statement or narrative has been agreed to,
- 10 West Point shall continue to coordinate with the SHPO through the drafting of the
- 11 document and delivery of a final product. The SHPO shall review and comment
- 12 on the end product.
- 13

14 **E. Oral Historic Documentation**

- 15
- 16 a. Prior to project implementation, West Point shall work with the SHPO to identify
- 17 oral history documentation needs and agree upon a topic and list of interview
- 18 candidates.
- 19
- 20 b. Once the parameters of the oral history project have been agreed upon, West Point
- 21 shall continue to coordinate with SHPO through the data collection, drafting of
- 22 the document, and delivery of the final product. The SHPO shall review and
- 23 comment on the end product.
- 24

25 **F. Historic Property Inventory**

- 26
- 27 a. Prior to project implementation, West Point shall work with the SHPO to
- 28 establish the appropriate level of effort to accomplish a historic property
- 29 inventory. Efforts may be directed toward the resurvey of previously designed
- 30 historic properties which have undergone change or lack sufficient
- 31 documentation, or the survey of new historic properties that lack formal
- 32 designation.
- 33
- 34 b. Once the boundaries of the survey area have been agreed upon, West Point shall
- 35 continue to coordinate with the SHPO through the data collection process. West
- 36 Point shall use SHPO standards for the survey of historic properties and SHPO
- 37 forms as appropriate.
- 38
- 39 c. West Point shall prepare a draft inventory report, according to SHPO templates
- 40 and guidelines, and work with the SHPO until a final property inventory is
- 41 reviewed and commented on by the SHPO.
- 42
- 43
- 44

1 **G. National Register and National Historic Landmark Nominations**
2

- 3 a. Prior to project implementation, West Point shall work with the SHPO to identify
4 the individual historic properties that would benefit from a completed NRHP or
5 NHL nomination form.
6
7 b. Once West Point and SHPO have agreed to a property, West Point shall continue
8 to coordinate with the SHPO through the drafting of the nomination form. The
9 SHPO shall provide adequate guidance to West Point during the preparation of
10 the nomination form and shall formally submit the final nomination to the Keeper
11 for inclusion in the NRHP.
12

13 **H. Geo-References of Historic Maps and Aerial Photographs**
14

- 15 a. Prior to project implementation, West Point shall work with the SHPO to identify
16 the historic maps and/or aerial photographs for scanning and geo-referencing.
17
18 b. Once a list of maps and/or aerial photographs have been agreed upon, West Point
19 shall continue to coordinate with the SHPO through the scanning and geo-
20 referencing process and shall submit drafts of paper maps and electronic files for
21 them to review. The SHPO shall review and comment on the quality of the
22 documentation provided by the designated responsible party.
23
24 c. The final deliverable shall include a paper copy of each scanned image, a geo-
25 references copy of each scanned image, and the metadata relating to both the
26 original creation of the paper maps and the digitization process.
27

28
29 **APPENDIX F:**
30

31 **Procedures for the Discovery of Human Remains**
32
33

- 34 a. Upon discovery of human remains or suspected human remains, the
35 archaeological team would immediately cease excavation activities, secure the
36 excavation scene, and notify the West Point Cultural Resources Manager (P.
37 Raley 845-938-7663).
38
39 b. The West Point CRM would immediately notify the MP Front Desk (845-938-
40 3333).
41
42 c. If the archaeological team cannot contact the West Point CRM, they would
43 notify the MP Front Desk directly.

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- d. The MP Front Desk should immediately take the following actions:
 - i. Dispatch a patrol unit to the location to secure the scene;
 - ii. Dispatch Criminal Investigation Division (CID) Agent(s) to the scene
 - iii. Notify the PMO Chain-Of-Command as appropriate.
 - e. The West Point CRM would subsequently notify the:
 - i. New York State Historic Preservation Officer;
 - ii. West Point Public Affairs Office.
 - f. West Point CID will make the legal determination that the human remains are archaeological/historic in nature and are not a crime scene. West Point CID will formally document this decision and provide record copy to West Point CRM. If the West Point CID determines that the human remains are a crime scene, they will assume all responsibility for future actions and activities at the crime scene, as the Federal law enforcement agency in charge of the criminal investigation.
 - g. Upon determination that the remains are historic/prehistoric in nature and not a crime scene the West Point CRM would contact a Forensic Anthropologist to ascertain if the remains are:
 - i. Native-American (pre-historic); or
 - ii. Historic.
 - h. The West Point PMO will be responsible for securing the human remains until archaeological recovery is completed.
 - i. If the remains are determined to be Native American (pre-historic) the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) apply. The West Point CRM must notify interested Native American nations:
 - i. Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians
 - ii. The Delaware Tribe of Indians
 - iii. The Delaware Nation
 - j. If the Forensic Anthropologist determines the remains to be an American service-member of the World War II or later era, the U.S. Army Human Identification Laboratory and the DoD MIA Office must be notified, and DoD MIA procedures and regulations would be adhered to. If the remains are

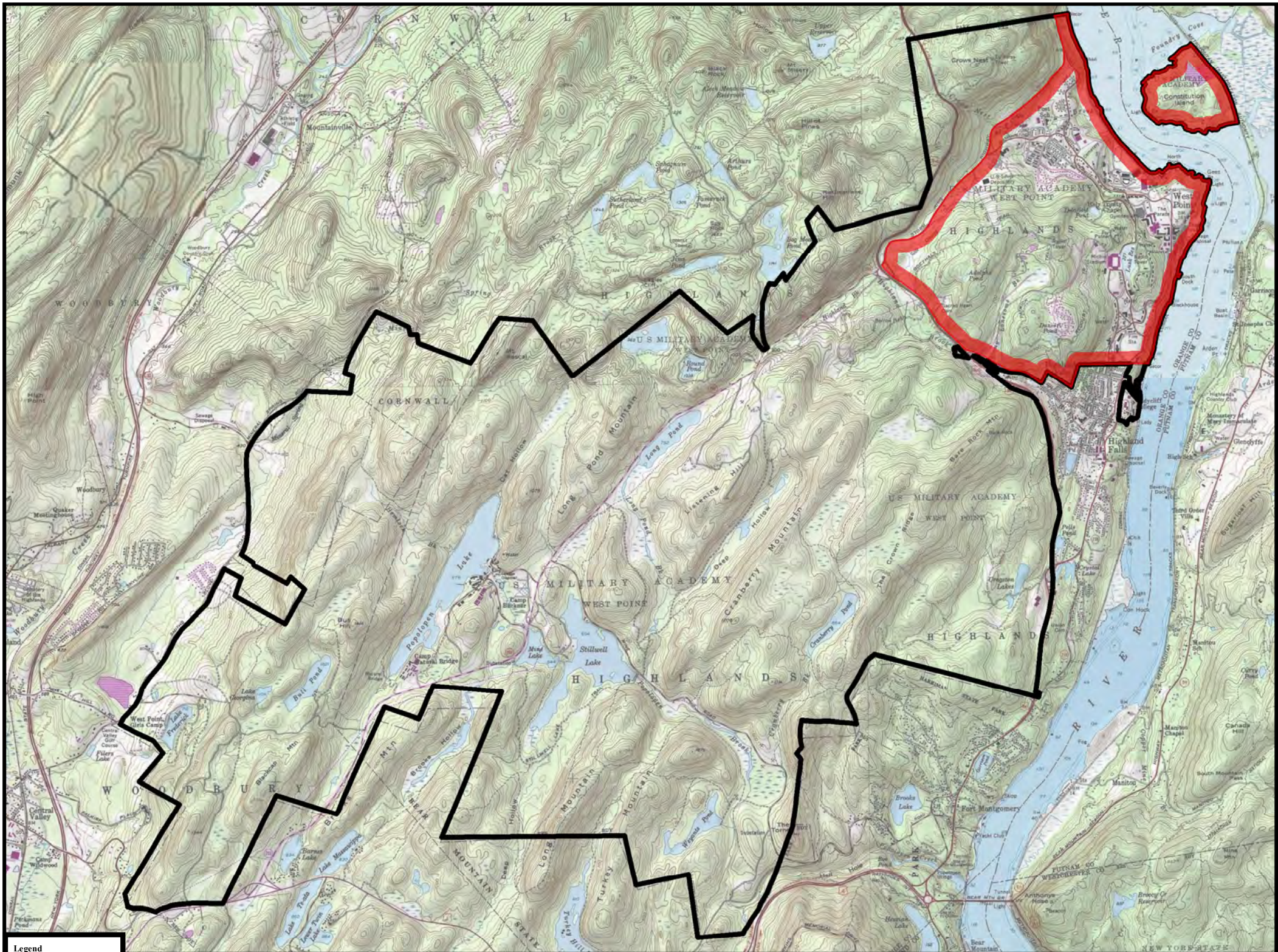
1 determined to be those of an American service-member previous to World War
2 II, no such notification is required.
3

4 k. Following all necessary consultation and appropriate notifications, the
5 archaeological firm would continue with the excavations under the direction of
6 a professionally qualified Forensic Anthropologist.
7

8 l. If the remains are determined to be that of an American service-member
9 previous to World War II era, the remains would be re-buried at the West Point
10 Cemetery with full military honors, and with appropriate military ceremony.
11
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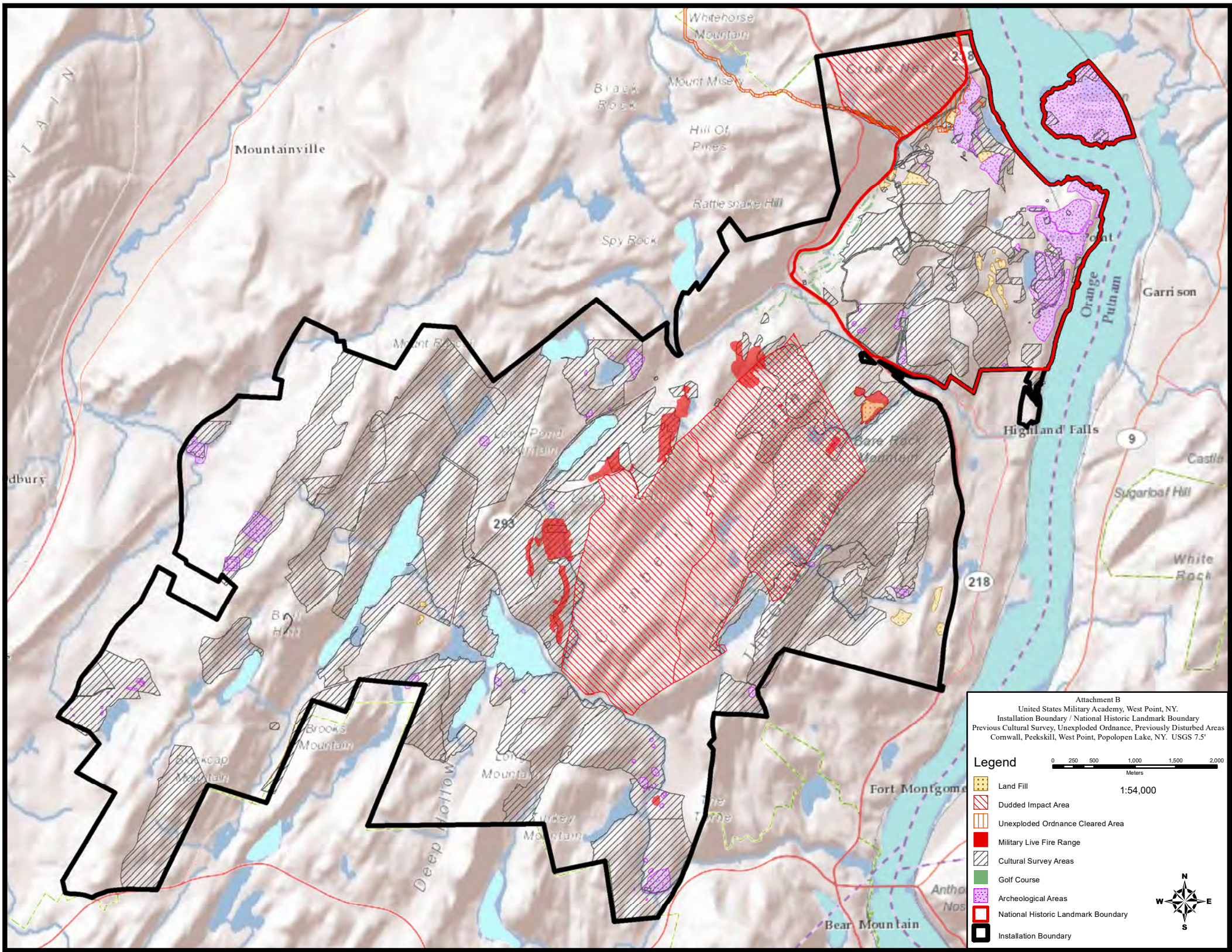
ATTACHMENT A:

West Point and USMA National Historic Landmark District map, property boundary/location;
“West Point Federal Jurisdiction”.
(See attachment)



ATTACHMENT B:

Previously disturbed areas, areas of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and previous
archaeological/historic survey area maps
(See attachment)



ATTACHMENT C

List of Cultural Resources Eligible and Ineligible for Nomination to the NRHP and the
Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources to the NHL

Archaeological Site Inventory

Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
ICRMP-002.01	1971	Revolutionary War	Hut Encampment	Hut Encampment	A07904.000233	Listed	Hut Encampment
ICRMP-002.02,	1971	Revolutionary War	Romans Powder Magazine and Battery	Fortification	A07904.000234	Listed	Romans Powder Magazine and Battery
ICRMP-002.06	1971	Revolutionary War	Blacksmith Shop	Industry	A07904.000235	Listed	Blacksmith Shop
ICRMP-002.13	1971	Revolutionary War	Sterlings Barracks	Housing	A07904.000236	Listed	Sterlings Barracks
ICRMP-002.06 (002.04?)	1971	Revolutionary War	Redoubt 6	Fortification	A07904.000238	Listed	Redoubt 6
ICRMP-002.08	1971	Revolutionary War	Gravel Hill Battery	Fortification	A07904.000239	Listed	Gravel Hill Battery
USMA ICRMP-002.11,	1971	Revolutionary War	Unfinished Redoubt	Fortification	A07904.000240	Listed	Unfinished Redoubt
USMA ICRMP-002.12	1971	Revolutionary War	Romans Barracks	Housing	A07904.000241	Listed	Romans Barracks
USMA ICRMP-002.10	1971	Revolutionary War	Marine Battery	Fortification	A07904.000242	Listed	Marine Battery
USMA ICRMP-002.09	1971	Revolutionary War	Hill Cliff Battery	Fortification	A07904.000243	Listed	Hill Cliff Battery
USMA ICRMP-002.05	1971	Revolutionary War	Redoubt 7	Fortification	A07904.000244	Listed	Redoubt 7
USMA ICRMP-002.07	1971	Revolutionary War, 18th Century, 19th Century	Warner House	Housing, Residence	A07904.000244	Listed	Warner House
USMA ICRMP-002.03	1971	Revolutionary War	Redoubt 5	Fortification	A07904.000245	Listed	Redoubt 5
USMA ICRMP-002.14	1971	Revolutionary War	Romans Blockhouse	Fortification	A07904.000246	Listed	Romans Blockhouse
USMA ICRMP-018	1994	Revolutionary War	Fort Putnam	Hutment	A07109.000011	Listed	Fort Putnam
USMA ICRMP-093	1994	Revolutionary War	Fort Putnam	Hutment	A07109.000923	Listed	(old USMA 86), Hutment #1
USMA ICRMP-092	1994	Revolutionary War	Fort Putnam	Hutment	A07109.000924	Listed	(old USMA 85), Hutment #2
USMA ICRMP-091	1994	Revolutionary War	Fort Putnam	Hutment	A07109.000925	Listed	(old USMA 84), Hutment #3
old USMA 83,	1994	Revolutionary War	Fort Putnam	Hutment	A07109.000926	Listed	Hutment #4

Archaeological Site Inventory

Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
USMA ICRMP-089	1994	Revolutionary War	Fort Putnam	Hutment	A07109.000927	Listed	(old USMA 82), Hutment #5
USMA ICRMP-088	1994	Revolutionary War	Fort Putnam	Hutment	A07109.000928	Listed	(old USMA 81), Hutment #6
Old USMA 80	1994	Revolutionary War	Stony Lonesome	Hutment	A07109.000929	Unevaluated	Hutment #7
Old USMA 79	1994	Revolutionary War	Stony Lonesome	Hutment	A07109.000930	Unevaluated	Hutment #8
Old USMA 78	1994	Revolutionary War	Stony Lonesome	Hutment	A07109.000931	Unevaluated	Hutment #9
Old USMA 77	1994	Revolutionary War	Stony Lonesome	Hutment	A07109.000932	Unevaluated	Hutment #10
Old USMA 76	1994	Revolutionary War	Stony Lonesome	Hutment	A07109.000933	Unevaluated	Hutment #11
Old USMA 75	1994	Revolutionary War	Stony Lonesome	Hutment	A07109.000934	Unevaluated	Hutment #12
Old USMA 74	1994	Revolutionary War	Stony Lonesome	Hutment	A07109.000935	Unevaluated	Hutment #13
Old USMA 73	1994	Revolutionary War	Stony Lonesome	Hutment	A07109.000936	Unevaluated	Hutment #14
Old USMA 72	1994	Revolutionary War	Stony Lonesome	Hutment	A07109.000937	Unevaluated	Hutment #15
Old USMA 71	1994	Revolutionary War	Stony Lonesome	Hutment	A07109.000938	Unevaluated	Hutment #16
Old USMA 70	1994	Revolutionary War	Stony Lonesome	Hutment	A07109.000939	Unevaluated	Hutment #17
Old USMA 87	1994	Revolutionary War	Stony Lonesome	Campsite	A07109.000940	Unevaluated	Campsite #1
USMA ICRMP-018	0	Revolutionary War	Fort Putnam	Midden	A07109.000941	Listed	Fort Putnam (old USMA 91),
USMA ICRMP-095	1994	19th Century	Stony Housing	Farmstead	A07109.000942	Ineligible	Dassori Farmstead
USMA ICRMP-122	1994	Unknown Prehistoric	Popolopen Timber	Camp	A07109.000943	Ineligible	(old USMA 71)
USMA ICRMP-034.01	0	ca. 1787 - 1810	Queensboro Furnace	Iron Furnace	A07109.000944	Listed	Queensboro Furnace Queensboro Forge & Finery Site
USMA ICRMP-034.02,)	0	ca. 1787 - 1810	Queensboro Furnace	Iron Forge and Finery	A07109.000945	Eligible	(A07109.001022
USMA ICRMP-128	1997	Unknown Prehistoric	Stony CDC	Lithic Scatter	A07109.000951	Unevaluated	PCI/WP #2
USMA ICRMP-127	1997	Late 19th to Early 20th Century	Stony CDC	Farmstead	A07109.000952	Unevaluated	PCI/WP #1
USMA ICRMP-129	0	Late Archaic	Stony PX	Lithic Scatter	A07109.000953	Unevaluated	PCI/WP #3
USMA ICRMP-130	0	Early Archaic	Stony PX	Camp	A07109.000954	Unevaluated	PCI/WP #4

Archaeological Site Inventory

Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
USMA ICRMP-131	1998	Unknown Historic	Stony PX	Fieldstone Well and Fieldstone Walls	A07109.000955	Unevaluated	PCI/WP #5
USMA ICRMP-132	1998	Unknown Historic	Stony PX	Fieldstone Foundation Remains	A07109.000956	Ineligible	PCI/WP #6
USMA ICRMP-133	1998	Unknown Historic	Stony PX	Trash Midden	A07109.000957	Ineligible	PCI/WP #7
USMA ICRMP-134	1998	Unknown Historic	Stony PX	Fieldstone Foundation Remains	A07109.000958	Ineligible	PCI/WP #8
USMA ICRMP-135	1998	20th Century	Stony PX	Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) Landfill	A07109.000959	Ineligible	PCI/WP #9
USMA ICRMP-136	1997	c. 1880s-1900s	Cat Hollow/Beaver Pond	Foundation, Stone Lined Depression & Retaining Wall	A07109.000968	Unevaluated	PCI/WP-10
USMA ICRMP-137	1997	Mid 19th to Mid 20th Century	Cat Hollow/Beaver Pond	Farmstead Community	A07109.000969	Unevaluated	PCI/WP-11, AAC-WP-H3
USMA ICRMP-138	1998	Unknown Prehistoric	Long Pond	Camp, workshop	A07109.000975	Unevaluated	PCI/WP-13
USMA ICRMP-139	1998	Unknown Historic	Long Pond	Fieldstone feature, possible animal pens	A07109.000976	Unevaluated	PCI/WP-14
USMA ICRMP-140	1998	Early 20th century	Long Pond	House site	A07109.000977	Unevaluated	PCI/WP-15
USMA ICRMP-141	1998	Mid-19th to mid-20th century	Long Pond	Foundation and fences	A07109.000978	Ineligible	PCI/WP-16
USMA ICRMP-142	1998	Unknown Historic	Long Pond	Historic mine constructions	A07109.000979	Unevaluated	PCI/WP-17
USMA ICRMP-143	1998	Unknown Historic	Long Pond	House site	A07109.000980	Ineligible	PCI/WP-18
USMA ICRMP-144	1998	Early 20th century	Long Pond	Construction debris and retaining wall	A07109.000981	Ineligible	PCI/WP-19

Archaeological Site Inventory

Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
USMA ICRMP-145	1998	Late 19th to mid 20th century	Long Pond	Trash Dump Chimney Incinerator	A07109.000982	Ineligible	PCI/WP-20
USMA ICRMP-146	1998	ca. 1953	Long Pond	(USMA Building 1672)	A07109.000983	Unevaluated	PCI/WP-21 PCI/WP22A07109.00
USMA ICRMP-147	1999	Mid 19th to Early 20th Century	Firebreak 2	Late 19th Century- Early 20th Century homestead	A07109.000984	Unevaluated	1011House Foundation, Well, Stone Lined Depression
USMA ICRMP-148,	1999	Mid to late 19th to early 20th Century	Firebreak 2	Foundation and Fieldstone Walls	A07109.000985	Unevaluated	PCI/WP-23 A07109.001010
USMA ICRMP-149,	1999	Late 18th to early 20th century	Firebreak 2	Foundation and Fieldstone Walls	A07109.000986	Unevaluated	PCI/WP-24 A07109.001009
USMA ICRMP-150,	0	World War II	Firebreak 2	Mobile Target Range	A07109.000987	Unevaluated	PCI/WP-25 (A07109.001008)
USMA ICRMP-151	1999	Unknown Historic	Firebreak 2	Fence Complex	A07109.000988	Ineligible	PCI/WP-26 (A07109.001007)
ICRMP-152	0	Historic	Redoubt Webb	Redoubt Webb Archaic Camp	Not Assigned	NHLD	Revolutionary War
ICRMP-153	0	Dual Component	Lee Housing	Perimeter Fence	A07109.001037	Eligible	PCI/WPPF-1Archaic,
ICRMP-154	0	Historic	Seacoast Battery	Seacoast Battery	A07143.000095	NHLD	Revolutionary War PCI/ Mine Lake P1, 2005 AAC Field Site E & G
USMA ICRMP-155	2005	Prehistoric-Woodland	Mine Lake	Cave/ Rockshelter	A07109.000994	Unevaluated	
USMA ICRMP-156,	2005	Unknown Prehistoric	Mine Lake	Camp	A07109.000995	Unevaluated	PCI/ Mine Lake P2
USMA ICRMP-157,	2005	Unknown Prehistoric	Mine Lake	Camp	A07109.000996	Unevaluated	PCI/ Mine Lake P3
USMA ICRMP-158	2005	Unknown Prehistoric	Mine Lake	Camp	A07109.000997	Unevaluated	PCI/ Mine Lake P4
USMA ICRMP-159,	2005	Unknown Prehistoric	Mine Lake	Camp	A07109.000998	Unevaluated	PCI/ Mine Lake P5

Archaeological Site Inventory

Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
USMA ICRMP-160	2005	Unknown Prehistoric	Mine Lake	Camp	A07109.000999	Unevaluated	PCI/ Mine Lake P6
USMA ICRMP-161,	2005	Unknown Prehistoric	Mine Lake	Camp	A07109.001000	Unevaluated	PCI/ Mine Lake P7
USMA ICRMP-162	2005	Late Archaic	Mine Lake	Camp	A07109.001001	Unevaluated	PCI/Mine Lake P8
USMA ICRMP-163,	2005	Unknown Historic	Mine Lake	Historic mill remains	A07109.001002	Unevaluated	PCI/ Mine Lake H1
USMA ICRMP-164,	2005	Unknown Historic	Mine Lake	Historic mine constructions	A07109.001003	Unevaluated	PCI/ Mine Lake H2 (.01 - .03), PCI/ Mine
USMA ICRMP-165	2005	Unknown Historic	Mine Lake	Quarry Pits	A07109.001004	Unevaluated	Lake H3
USMA ICRMP-026,	0	Revolutionary War	Fort Wyllis	Fortification	A07109.001017	NHLD	Fort Wyllis
USMA ICRMP-051	0	Late 19th to Early 20th Century	Battery Schofield	Battery Schofield Finery & Forge	A07109.001021	NHLD	Old USMA 51, West Point
USMA ICRMP-034.02	0	ca. 1787 - 1810	Queensboro	Site	A07109.001022	Listed	Finery & Forge Site (A07109.000945)
Old USMA 9,	0	UNK	UNK	Road bed	A07109.001023	Unevaluated	Historic Roadbed
USMA ICRMP-073	0	Revolutionary War	Chain Battery	Fortification	A07109.001024	NHLD	Chain Battery
USMA ICRMP-020	0	Revolutionary War	Redoubt 1	Fortification	A07109.001026	NHLD	Redoubt 1
USMA ICRMP-021,	0	Revolutionary War	Battery 1	Fortification	A07109.001027	NHLD	Battery 1
USMA ICRMP-019	0	Revolutionary War	Redoubt 4	Fortification	A07109.001028	NHLD	Redoubt 4
USMA ICRMP-022	0	Revolutionary War	Redoubt 2	Fortification	A07109.001030	NHLD	Redoubt 2
USMA ICRMP-023	0	Revolutionary War	Redoubt 3	Fortification	A07109.001031	NHLD	Redoubt 3
ICRMP-027	0	Revolutionary War	Redoubt Meigs	Fortification	A07109.001033	NHLD	Redoubt Meigs
USMA ICRMP-120	1993	19th Century	Morgan Farm	Fieldstone Foundation	A07109.001034	Eligible	(old USMA 69)
USMA ICRMP-121	1993	19th Century	Morgan Farm	Midden	A07109.001035	Unevaluated	(old USMA 70)

Archaeological Site Inventory

Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
USMA ICRMP-035	1993	19th - 20th Century	Morgan Farm Mill	Mill	A07109.001036	Unevaluated	(old USMA 28),
USMA ICRMP-019.02	1997	Revolutionary War	Redoubt 4	Hutment	A07109.001039	NHLD	AAC-WP-H4
USMA ICRMP-010	2004	Early to mid-20th century	ASP Survey	House Site	A07109.001040	Eligible	AAC-WP-H1
USMA ICRMP-011	2004	Late 18th to late 19th century	ASP Survey	House Site	A07109.001041	Eligible	AAC-WP-H2
USMA ICRMP-007	2004	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	ASP Survey	Lithic scatter	A07109.001042	Eligible	AAC-WP-P1
USMA ICRMP-008	2004	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	ASP Survey	Rockshelter	A07109.001043	Ineligible	AAC-WP-P2
Not Assigned	2004	Late 18th to mid-20th century	UNK	Iron Mine Century historic "Brookside"	A07109.001060	Unevaluated	2004 AAC
ICRMP-042	2005	Historic & Prehistoric	Mineral Springs Section	farmstead and Late	A07109.001063	Eligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-179	2005	Prehistoric	Stillwell Lake Section	Undifferentiated Prehistoric lithic scatter/ campsite	A07109.001065	Eligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-180	2005	Prehistoric	Turkey Mountain Section	Undifferentiated Prehistoric lithic scatter/ campsite	A07109.001069	Eligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-181.01	2005	Historic	Turkey Mountain Section	Iron Mine #1	A07109.001079	Eligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-181.02	2005	Historic	Turkey Mountain Section	Iron Mine #2	A07109.001079	Eligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-181.03	2005	Historic	Range 12 Section	Iron Mine #3	A07109.001079	Eligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-181.04	2005	Historic	Range 12 Section	Iron Mine #4	A07109.001079	Eligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006

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Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
ICRMP-181.05	2005	Historic	Stillwell Lake Section	Iron Mine #5 Undifferentiated	A07109.001079	Eligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-182	2005	Prehistoric	Preparatory School Section	Prehistoric lithic scatter Undifferentiated	A07109.001062	Ineligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-183	2005	Prehistoric	TAT1 Section	Prehistoric rockshelter, lithic scatter Undifferentiated	A07109.001077	Ineligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-184	2005	Prehistoric	TAT1 Section	Prehistoric rockshelter, lithic scatter 19th - 20th Century historic structure w/ Railroad	A07109.001078	Ineligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-185	2005	Historic	Turkey Mountain Section	Undifferentiated	A07109.001066	Eligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-186	2005	Prehistoric	Turkey Mountain Section	Prehistoric lithic scatter	A07109.001067	Ineligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-187	2005	Historic	Turkey Mountain Section	19th - 20th Century historic structure	A07109.001068	Eligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-188	2005	Prehistoric	Turkey Mountain Section	Woodland rockshelter, Undiff erentiated Prehistoric lithic scatter /campsites 19th - 20th Century historic	A07109.000994	Eligible	Multi-loci site: AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-189	2005	Historic & Prehistoric	Turkey Mountain Section	Noah Brooks farmstead &	A07109.001070	Eligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006

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Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
ICRMP-190	2005	Historic	Turkey Mountain Section	Mid 20th Century military training/struct. Undifferentiated	A07109.001071	Ineligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-191	2005	Prehistoric	Mineral Springs Section	Prehistoric lithic scatter	A07109.001064	Ineligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-192	2005	Prehistoric	Queensboro Section	Undifferentiated Prehistoric lithic scatter/ campsite Undifferentiated	A07109.001072	Eligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-193	2005	Prehistoric	Queensboro Section	Prehistoric lithic scatter Undifferentiated	A07109.001075	Eligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-194	2005	Prehistoric	Stillwell Lake Section	Prehistoric lithic scatter Isolated Find 18th -19th century	A07109.001076	Ineligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-195	2005	Historic	Queensboro Section	historic artifact (nail) Undifferentiated	A07109.001074	Ineligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-196	2005	Prehistoric	Turkey Mountain Section	Prehistoric lithic scatter	A07109.001073	Ineligible	AAC "Five Tasks Survey" March 2006
ICRMP-197	2006	Prehistoric	Training Area 3	Rockshelter	A07120.000257	Unevaluated	AAC-WP-P3 AAC-WP-H5 (A07109.001044)
ICRMP-198	2006	Historic	Target Hill	Target Hill Trash Dump Lithic Scatter; Lead Bullet	A07109.001080	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site A
ICRMP-199	2006	Historic & Prehistoric	CAC & Cemetery Expansion	Scatter	A07109.001082	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Isolated Find B/C
ICRMP-200	2006	Prehistoric	Round Pond Expansion	Lithic scatter	A07109.001083	Unevaluated	
ICRMP-201	2006	Historic & Prehistoric	Round Pond Expansion	House site & Lithic scatter	A07109.001084	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site D
ICRMP-202	2006	Historic & Prehistoric	Round Pond Expansion	House site & Lithic scatter	A07109.001085	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site E

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Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
ICRMP-203	2006	Historic	Round Pond Expansion	House/Cabin site	A07109.001086	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site F
ICRMP-204	2006	Historic	Housing F	Farmstead	A07109.001087	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site G
ICRMP-205	2006	Historic	Housing F	Farmstead	A07109.001088	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site H
ICRMP-206	2006	Historic	Housing F	House Site	A07109.001089	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site I
ICRMP-207	2006	Historic	Housing F	House Site	A07109.001090	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site J
ICRMP-208	2006	Historic	Housing F	Farmstead	A07109.001091	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site K
ICRMP-209	2006	Historic	Housing H	Trash Dump	A07109.001092	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site M
ICRMP-210	2006	Historic	Housing G	House Residential	A07109.001093	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site N
ICRMP-211	2006	Historic	Housing G	Community Farmstead	A07109.001094	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site O
ICRMP-212	2006	Historic	Morgan Farm Expansion	Outbuildings	A07109.001095	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site P/Q
ICRMP-213	2006	Historic & Prehistoric	Cadet Summer Camp Training Area	Farmstead; Lithic Scatter	A07109.001096	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site R
ICRMP-214	2006	Historic & Prehistoric	Annual Timber Harvest	Artifact Scatter	A07109.001097	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site S
ICRMP-215	2006	Historic	Annual Timber Harvest	House	A07109.001098	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site T, Goodsell House
ICRMP-216	2006	Prehistoric	Annual Timber Harvest	Lithic artifact	A07109.001099	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site U
ICRMP-217	2006	Historic	Annual Timber Harvest	Tenant Farmstead	A07109.001100	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site V
ICRMP-218	2006	Historic	Annual Timber Harvest	Trash Dump Campsite; Unknown	A07109.001101	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Isolated Find W
ICRMP-219	2006	Historic & Prehistoric	Annual Timber Harvest	Structure Lithic Scatter;	A07109.001102	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site X
ICRMP-220	2006	Historic & Prehistoric	Annual Timber Harvest	Artifact Scatter	A07109.001103	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site Y

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Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
ICRMP-221	2006	Historic	Annual Timber Harvest	Trash Dump	A07109.001104	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Isolated Find Z
ICRMP-222	2006	Prehistoric	Round Pond Expansion	Rockshelter	A07109.001107	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Rock Overhang 4, Round Pond Rockshelter 5
ICRMP-223	2006	Prehistoric	Round Pond Expansion	Rockshelter	A07109.001110	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Rock Overhang 24
ICRMP-224	2006	Prehistoric	Cadet Summer Camp Training Area	Rockshelter	A07109.001111	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Rock Overhang 39
ICRMP-225	2006	Prehistoric	Annual Timber Harvest	Rockshelter	A07109.001112	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Rock Overhang 43
ICRMP-226	2006	Historic	Housing B-C	Stone foundation	A07109.001113	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Stone Foundation 1
ICRMP-227	2006	Historic	Housing B-C	Stone foundation	A07109.001114	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Stone Foundation 2
ICRMP-228	2006	Historic	Housing D	Stone foundation	A07109.001115	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Stone Foundation 3
ICRMP-229	2006	Historic	CAC & Cemetery Expansion	Stone foundation	A07109.001116	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Stone Foundation 4
ICRMP-230	2006	Historic	Housing B-C	Hutment	A07109.001117	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Possible Hutment 1
ICRMP-231	2006	Historic	Round Pond Expansion	Iron Mines/Quarries	A07109.001118	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Iron Mines/ Quarry Pits (n=6)
ICRMP-232	2006	Historic & Prehistoric	CAC & Cemetery Expansion	Lithic Scatter; Lead Bullett Scatter	A07109.001082	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site A
ICRMP-233	2006	Prehistoric	Round Pond Expansion	Lithic scatter	A07109.001083	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Isolated Find B/C
ICRMP-234	2006	Historic & Prehistoric	Round Pond Expansion	House site & Lithic scatter	A07109.001084	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site D
ICRMP-235	2006	Historic & Prehistoric	Round Pond Expansion	House site & Lithic scatter	A07109.001085	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site E
ICRMP-236	2006	Historic	Round Pond Expansion	House/Cabin site	A07109.001086	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site F
ICRMP-237	2006	Historic	Housing F	Farmstead	A07109.001087	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site G

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Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative 2006 AAC Field Site
ICRMP-238	2006	Historic	Housing F	Farmstead	A07109.001088	Unevaluated	H
ICRMP-239	2006	Historic	Housing F	House Site	A07109.001089	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site I
ICRMP-240	2006	Historic	Housing F	House Site	A07109.001090	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site J
ICRMP-241	2006	Historic	Housing F	Farmstead	A07109.001091	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site K
ICRMP-242	2006	Historic	Housing H	Trash Dump	A07109.001092	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site M
ICRMP-243	2006	Historic	Housing G	House Residential	A07109.001093	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site N
ICRMP-244	2006	Historic	Housing G	Community Farmstead	A07109.001094	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site O
ICRMP-245	2006	Historic	Morgan Farm Expansion Cadet Summer Camp	Outbuildings Farmstead; Lithic	A07109.001095	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site P/Q
ICRMP-246	2006	Historic & Prehistoric	Training Area	Scatter	A07109.001096	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site R
ICRMP-247	2006	Historic & Prehistoric	Cadet Summer Camp Training Area	Farmstead; Lithic Scatter	A07109.001096	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site R
ICRMP-248	2006	Historic & Prehistoric	Annual Timber Harvest	Artifact Scatter	A07109.001097	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site S
ICRMP-249	2006	Historic	Annual Timber Harvest	House	A07109.001098	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site T, Goodsell House
ICRMP-250	2006	Prehistoric	Annual Timber Harvest	Lithic artifact	A07109.001099	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site U
ICRMP-251	2006	Historic	Annual Timber Harvest	Tenant Farmstead	A07109.001100	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site V
ICRMP-252	2006	Historic	Annual Timber Harvest	Trash Dump Campsite; Unknown	A07109.001101	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Isolated Find W
ICRMP-253	2006	Historic & Prehistoric	Annual Timber Harvest	Structure Lithic Scatter;	A07109.001102	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site X
ICRMP-254	2006	Historic & Prehistoric	Annual Timber Harvest	Artifact Scatter	A07109.001103	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Site Y
ICRMP-255	2006	Historic	Annual Timber Harvest	Trash Dump	A07109.001104	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Isolated Find Z

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Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
ICRMP-256	2006	Prehistoric	Round Pond Expansion	Rockshelter	A07109.001107	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Rock Overhang 4, Round Pond Rockshelter 5
ICRMP-257	2006	Prehistoric	Round Pond Expansion	Rockshelter	A07109.001110	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Rock Overhang 24
ICRMP-258	2006	Prehistoric	Cadet Summer Camp Training Area	Rockshelter	A07109.001111	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Rock Overhang 39
ICRMP-259	2006	Prehistoric	Annual Timber Harvest	Rockshelter	A07109.001112	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Rock Overhang 43
ICRMP-260	2006	Historic	Housing B-C	Stone foundation	A07109.001113	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Stone Foundation 1
ICRMP-261	2006	Historic	Housing B-C	Stone foundation	A07109.001114	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Stone Foundation 2
ICRMP-262	2006	Historic	Housing D	Stone foundation	A07109.001115	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Stone Foundation 3
ICRMP-263	2006	Historic	CAC & Cemetery Expansion	Stone foundation	A07109.001116	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Field Stone Foundation 4
ICRMP-264	2007	Historic	Housing B-C	Hutment	A07109.001117	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Possible Hutment 1
ICRMP-265	2007	Historic	Round Pond Expansion	Iron Mines/Quarries	A07109.001118	Unevaluated	2006 AAC Iron Mines/Quarry Pits (n=6)
ICRMP-266	2007	Historic	William Cornell Farmstead	Farmstead	A07103.000255	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site A/B, William Cornell Farmstead
ICRMP-267	2007	Historic	William Cornell Farmstead	Lithic Scatter	A07103.000256	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site C
ICRMP-268	2007	Historic	William Cornell Farmstead	Foundation	A07103.000257	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site D
ICRMP-269	2007	Historic	William Cornell Farmstead	Remains, House	A07103.000258	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site E, James Cornell Farmstead
ICRMP-270	2007	Historic	CDC	Artifact Scatter with possible buried Foundation	A07109.001124	Unevaluated	2007 AAC CDC Field Site A

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Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
ICRMP-271	2007	Historic & Prehistoric	Camp Buckner/Camp Natural Bridge	Artifact Scatter; Camp	A07109.001137	Unevaluated	2007 AAC CBCNB Field Site E
ICRMP-272	2007	Historic & Prehistoric	Camp Buckner/Camp Natural Bridge	Cabin; Camp	A07109.001138	Unevaluated	2007 AAC CBCNB Field Site F
ICRMP-273	2007	Historic	Camp Buckner/Camp Natural Bridge	Cabin	A07109.001139	Unevaluated	2007 AAC CBCNB Field Site H
ICRMP-274	2007	Historic	Camp Buckner/Camp Natural Bridge	Cabins	A07109.001140	Unevaluated	2007 AAC CBCNB Field Site I
ICRMP-275	2007	Historic	Camp Buckner/Camp Natural Bridge	Cabin	A07109.001141	Unevaluated	2007 AAC CBCNB Field Site J
ICRMP-276	2007	Prehistoric	Camp Buckner/Camp Natural Bridge	Lithic artifact	Not Assigned	Unevaluated	2007 AAC CBCNB Isolated Find G
ICRMP-277	2007	Prehistoric	LFX-1	Lithic Scatter	A07109.001142	Unevaluated	2007 AAC LFX-1 Isolated Find B
ICRMP-278	2008	Historic	LFX-1	Trash Dump	A07109.001143	Unevaluated	2007 AAC LFX-1 Isolated Find C
ICRMP-279	2008	Historic	LFX-1	Fieldstone House Structural Remains	A07109.001144	Unevaluated	2007 AAC LFX-1 Field Site D
ICRMP-280	2008	Historic	Training Area H	House Site	A07109.001129	Unevaluated	2008 AAC TAH Field Site A
ICRMP-281	2008	Historic & Prehistoric	Training Area H	Historic Artifact; Lithic Scatter	A07109.001130	Unevaluated	2008 AAC TAH Isolated Find B
ICRMP-282	2008	Historic & Prehistoric	Training Area H	Trash Dump Site; Lithic Artifact	A07109.001131	Unevaluated	2008 AAC TAH Field Site C
ICRMP-283	2008	Historic	Training Area H	Forest of Dean Mining Structure	A07109.001132	Unevaluated	2008 AAC TAH Field Site D
ICRMP-284	2008	Prehistoric	Training Area H	Lithic Artifact	A07109.001133	Unevaluated	2008 AAC TAH Isolated Find E
ICRMP-285	2009	Historic	Training Area H	Iron Mine Shaft	A07109.001134	Unevaluated	2008 AAC TAH Iron Mine 1
ICRMP-286	2009	Historic	Training Area H	Iron Mine Shaft	A07109.001135	Unevaluated	2008 AAC TAH Iron Mine 2

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Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
ICRMP-287	2010	Historic	LFX-1	Structure	Not Assigned	Unevaluated	Field Site D AAC
ICRMP-288	2010	Historic	NHLD	Artifact Scatter	A07109.001124	Unevaluated	Field Site A AAC
ICRMP-289	2010	Historic	Training Area D1	Historic Artifact Scatter and Fieldstone Walls	A07109.001145	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAD1 Field Site A
ICRMP-290	2010	Historic	Training Area D1	Historic Artifact Scatter	A07109.001146	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAD1 Isolated Find B 2010 AAC TAZ6 Field Site A, Calrk
ICRMP-291	2010	Historic	Training Area Z6	Clark Farmstead	A07109.001126	Unevaluated	Farmstead 2010 AAC TAZ6 Field Site C
ICRMP-292	2010	Historic	Training Area Z6	Military Latrine	A07109.001127	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site G
ICRMP-293	2010	Prehistoric	Training Area L	Campsite	A07120.000281	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site I
ICRMP-294	2010	Historic & Prehistoric	Training Area L	Historic Artifact Scatter; Campsite Historic Artifact Scatter; Lithic	A07120.000282	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site J
ICRMP-295	2010	Historic & Prehistoric	Training Area L	Scatter	A07120.000283	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site O
ICRMP-296	2010	Historic & Prehistoric	Training Area L	House Site; Lithic Scatter	A07120.000284	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site P
ICRMP-297	2010	Prehistoric	Training Area L	Lithic Scatter Historic Artifact Scatter; Lithic	A07120.000285	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site Q
ICRMP-298	2010	Historic & Prehistoric	Training Area L	Scatter	A07120.000286	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site R
ICRMP-299	2010	Prehistoric	Training Area L	Lithic Scatter	A07120.000287	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site S
ICRMP-300	2010	Prehistoric	Training Area L	Lithic Scatter	A07120.000288	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site T/U/V/X
ICRMP-301	2010	Prehistoric	Training Area L	Lithic Scatter	A07120.000289	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site Z
ICRMP-302	2010	Prehistoric	Training Area L	Lithic Scatter	A07120.000290	Unevaluated	

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Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
ICRMP-303	2010	Prehistoric	Training Area L	Campsite	A07120.000291	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site BB
ICRMP-304	2010	Prehistoric	Training Area L	Lithic Scatter	A07120.000292	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAL Field Site CC
ICRMP-305	2010	Historic	Camp Shea	Stone Structure	A07109.001119	Unevaluated	GeoMarine Locus 2
ICRMP-306	2010	Prehistoric	Camp Shea	Projectile Point	A07109.001120	Unevaluated	GeoMarine Locus 4
ICRMP-307	2010	Historic	Camp Shea	Historic Artifacts	A07109.001121	Unevaluated	GeoMarine Locus 6
ICRMP-308	2011	Historic	Camp Shea	Historic Artifacts Fort	A07109.001122	Unevaluated	GeoMarine Locus 8
ICRMP-309	2011	Historic	Lusk Res.	Webb/Observator y	A07109.001123	Unevaluated	GeoMarine Locus 9
ICRMP-310	2011	Prehistoric	Training Area Z5	Campsite	A07109.001128	Unevaluated	2008 AAC TAZ5 Field Site A
ICRMP-311	2011	Historic & Prehistoric	Training Area B	House; Lithic Scatter	A07109.001148	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Field Site A
ICRMP-312	2011	Historic & Prehistoric	Training Area B	Artifact Scatter; Camp	A07109.001147	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Field Site B/C/D
ICRMP-313	2011	Historic & Prehistoric	Training Area B	Historic Artifact Scatter; Lithic Scatter	A07109.001150	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Field Site F
ICRMP-314	2011	Historic	Training Area B	Structure Remains Historic Artifact Scatter; Lithic	A07109.001151	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Field Site G
ICRMP-315	2011	Historic & Prehistoric	Training Area B	Scatter	A07109.001152	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Field Site H
ICRMP-316	2011	Historic	Training Area B	House Site	A07109.001154	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Field Site K
ICRMP-317	2011	Historic & Prehistoric	Training Area B	Cabin Site; Campsite	A07109.001155	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Field Site L
ICRMP-318	2011	Historic	Training Area B	Cabin Site	A07109.001157	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Field Site N
ICRMP-319	2011	Historic	Training Area B	Cabin Site	A07109.001159	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Field Site P
ICRMP-320	2011	Historic	Training Area B	Barn Site	A07109.001160	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Field Site Q

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Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
ICRMP-321	2011	Historic & Prehistoric	Training Area B	Military Range; Lithic Scatter	A07109.001162	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Field Site S
ICRMP-322	2011	Historic	Training Area B	Historic Artifact Scatter	A07109.001163	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Field Site T
ICRMP-323	2011	Prehistoric	Training Area B	Lithic Scatter	A07109.001149	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Isolated Find E
ICRMP-324	2011	Historic	Training Area B	Historic Artifact Scatter	A07109.001153	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Isolated Find I
ICRMP-325	2011	Historic	Training Area B	Trash Dump Site - Historic Artifact Scatter	A07109.001156	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Isolated Find M
ICRMP-326	2011	Prehistoric	Training Area B	Lithic artifact	A07109.001158	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Isolated Find O
ICRMP-327	2011	Prehistoric	Training Area B	Lithic Scatter	A07109.001161	Unevaluated	2007 AAC TAB Isolated Find R
ICRMP-328	2011	Historic & Prehistoric	USMAPS Lake Frederick	Artifact Scatter	A07120.000264	Unevaluated	2007 AAC USMAPS Isolated Find H
ICRMP-329	2011	Prehistoric	USMAPS Lake Frederick	Artifact Scatter	A07120.000265	Unevaluated	2007 AAC USMAPS Isolated Find I
ICRMP-330	2011	Historic	USMAPS Lake Frederick	Proctoria Estate: Main Residence	A07120.000266	Unevaluated	2007 AAC Field Site J
ICRMP-331	2011	Historic & Prehistoric	USMAPS Lake Frederick	Artifact Scatter; possible campsite	A07120.000267	Unevaluated	2007 AAC USMAPS Field Site K
ICRMP-332	2011	Historic	USMAPS Lake Frederick	Proctoria Estate: Horse Stable	A07120.000268	Unevaluated	2007 AAC USMAPS Field Site L
ICRMP-333	2011	Historic	USMAPS Lake Frederick	Proctoria Estate: Garden House	A07120.000269	Unevaluated	2007 AAC USMAPS Field Site M
ICRMP-334	2011	Historic	USMAPS Lake Frederick	Proctoria Estate: Garden Fountain	A07120.000270	Unevaluated	2007 AAC USMAPS Field Site N
ICRMP-335	2011	Historic	USMAPS Lake Frederick	Proctoria Estate: Cow Barn	A07120.000271	Unevaluated	2007 AAC USMAPS Field Site O/P
ICRMP-336	2011	Historic	USMAPS Lake Frederick	Proctoria Estate: Chicken House	A07120.000272	Unevaluated	2007 AAC USMAPS Field Site Q

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Site ID No. (ICRMP)	Date Established	Period	Survey Area Desg.	Site Description	NYS Site No.	NRHP Eligibility	Narrative
ICRMP-337	2011	Historic	USMAPS Lake Frederick	Proctoria Estate: Superintendent's House & Greenhouse	A07120.000273	Unevaluated	2007 AAC USMAPS Field Site R
ICRMP-338	2011	Historic	USMAPS Lake Frederick	West Lake Cottage	A07120.000274	Unevaluated	2007 AAC USMAPS Field Site S
ICRMP-339	2011	Historic	USMAPS Lake Frederick	Proctoria Estate: Garage	A07120.000275	Unevaluated	2007 AAC USMAPS Field Site T
ICRMP-340	2011	Historic	USMAPS Lake Frederick	Artifact Scatter	A07120.000276	Unevaluated	2007 AAC USMAPS Isolated Find U
ICRMP-341	2011	Historic	USMAPS Lake Frederick	Proctoria Estate: Root Cellar	A07120.000277	Unevaluated	2007 AAC USMAPS Field Site V
ICRMP-342	2011	Historic	USMAPS Lake Frederick	Well and Fieldstone Walls	A07120.000296	Unevaluated	2007 AAC USMAPS Field Site W
ICRMP-343	2011	Historic & Prehistoric	USMAPS Lake Frederick	Artifact Scatter	A017120.000295	Unevaluated	2007 AAC USMAPS Field Site X

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
5	Officers' Quarters	1870	5 Thayer Road	Contributing
6	Officers' Quarters	1870	6 Thayer Road	Contributing
7	Officers' Quarters	1870	7 Thayer Road	Contributing
8	Officers' Quarters	1888	8 Thayer Road	Contributing
9	Officers' Quarters	1870	9 Thayer Road	Contributing
10	Officers' Quarters	1870	10 Thayer Road	Contributing
11	Officers' Quarters, Wilson Road	1901	11 Wilson Road	Contributing
12	Garage	1937	12 Wilson Road	Contributing
13	Officers' Quarters, Wilson Road	1901	13 Wilson Road	Contributing
14	Garage	1937	14 Wilson Road	Contributing
15	Officers' Quarters, Wilson Road	1901	15 Wilson Road	Contributing
16	Garage	1941	16 Wilson Road	Contributing
17	Officers' Quarters, Wilson Road	1901	17 Wilson Road	Contributing
18	Garage	1937	18 Wilson Road	Contributing
19	Officers' Quarters, Wilson Road	1901	19 Wilson Road	Contributing
20	Garage	1931	20 Wilson Road	Contributing
21	Officers' Quarters, Old English South Officers' Quarters	1905-1910	21 Wilson Road	Contributing
22	Garage	1937	22 Wilson Road	Contributing
23	Officers' Quarters, Garage	1937	23 Wilson Road	Contributing
25	Officers' Quarters, Old English South Officers' Quarters	1905-1910	25 Kinsley Hill Road	Contributing
26	Garage	1937	26 Kinsley Hill Road	Contributing
27	Officers' Quarters, Garage	1937	27 Kinsley Hill Road	Contributing
28	Officers' Quarters	1891	28 Kinsley Hill Road	Contributing
29	Officers' Quarters	1891	29 Kinsley Hill Road	Contributing
30	Officers' Quarters	1894	30 Kinsley Hill Road	Contributing
31	Officers' Quarters	1894	31 Kinsley Hill Road	Contributing
32	Officers' Quarters, Old English South	1905-1910	32 Kinsley Hill Road	Contributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
33	Officers' Quarters Garage	1937	33 Kinsley Hill Road	Contributing
34	Officers' Quarters, Old English South Officers' Quarters	1905-1910	34 Kinsley Hill Road	Contributing
35	Garage	1931	35 Kinsley Hill Road	Contributing
40	South Apartments Officers' Quarters	1919	40 Smith Place	Contributing
41	Garage	1939	41 Smith Place	Contributing
42	Officers' Quarters, Old English South Officers' Quarters	1905-1910	42 Smith Place	Contributing
43	Garage	1939	43 Smith Place	Contributing
44	Officers' Quarters Garage	1939	44 Smith Place	Contributing
45	Officers' Quarters, Old English South Officers' Quarters	1905-1910	45 Smith Place	Contributing
46	Garage	1939	46 Wilson Road	Contributing
48	Officers' Quarters, Old English South Officers' Quarters	1905-1910	48 Smith Place	Contributing
50	Garage	1939	50 Wilson Road	Contributing
60	Cadet Chaplains' Quarters, Cadet Chapel	1910	60 De Russey Loop	Contributing
61	Officers' Quarters, Command Sergeant Major's Quarters	1885	61 Schofield Place	Contributing
62	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	62 Schofield Place	Contributing
63	Officers' Quarters Garage	1940	63 Schofield Place	Contributing
64	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	64 Schofield Place	Contributing
66	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	66 Schofield Place	Contributing
68	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	68 Schofield Place	Contributing
70	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	70 Schofield Place	Contributing
72	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	72 Schofield Place	Contributing
74	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	74 Schofield Place	Contributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
76	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	76 Schofield Place	Contributing
78	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	78 Schofield Place	Contributing
80	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	80 Partridge Place	Contributing
82	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	82 Partridge Place	Contributing
84	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	84 Partridge Place	Contributing
86	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	86 Partridge Place	Contributing
88	Officers' Quarters, Lusk Housing	1932	88 Partridge Place	Contributing
100	Superintendent's Quarters & Garden	1820	100 Jefferson Road	Contributing
101	Commandant's Quarters	1821	101 Jefferson Road	Contributing
102	Dean's Quarters	1857	102 Washington Road	Contributing
103	Professors Row	1828	103 Washington Road	Contributing
104	Professors Row Garage	1936	103 Washington Road	Contributing
105	Professors Row	1826	105 Washington Road	Contributing
106	Professors Row Garage	1936	106 Washington Road	Contributing
107	Professors Row	1821	107 Washington Road	Contributing
108	Detached Garage	1937	108 Washington Road	Contributing
109	Professors Row	1875	109 Washington Road	Contributing
111	Residential Garage	1937	111 Washington Road	Contributing
112	Quartermasters Building	1888-1892	112 Washington Road	Contributing
113	Quartermasters Building	1888-1892	113 Washington Road	Contributing
114	Officers Housing, North Apartments	1919	114 Washington Road	Contributing
115	Officers Housing Garage	1934	115 Washington Road	Contributing
116	Old English North Officers Housing	1908	116 Washington Road	Contributing
117	Garage	1931	117 Washington Road	Contributing
118	Officers Housing, Old English North	1908	118 Washington Road	Contributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
	Professors Row			
119	Garage	1931	119 Washington Road	Contributing
	Officers Housing,			
120	Old English North	1908	121 Washington Road	Contributing
	Professors Row			
121	Garage	1931	121 Washington Road	Contributing
	Officers Housing			
122	Professors Row	1908	122 Washington Road	Contributing
	Garage			
123		1931	123 Washington Road	Contributing
	Hospital Steward's			
	Quarters (Enlisted			
126	Men's Hospital)	1892	126 Washington Road	Contributing
	Nurses' Quarters			
	(Hospital Steward's			
127	Quarters)	1914	127 Washington Road	Contributing
	Professors Row			
129	Garage	1931	129 Washington Road	Contributing
	Band Master's			
144	Quarters	1873	144 Ruger Road	Contributing
145	Garage	1944	144 Ruger Road	Contributing
146	NCO Quarters	1858-1859	146 Howard Road	Contributing
	Cadet Interfaith			
147	Center	1878/ remodeled 1889	147 Howard Road	Contributing
	Family			
	Housing/Hotel			
148	Laundry	1890	148 Cullum Road	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
150	Lee Housing	1937	150 Lee Road	Contributing
151	Garage	1937	151 Lee Road	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
155	Lee Housing	1937	155 Gardiner Loop	Contributing
156	Garage	1937	156 Gardiner Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
160	Lee Housing	1937	160 Gardiner Loop	Contributing
164	Garage	1937	164 Gardiner Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
165	Lee Housing	1937	165 Lee Road	Contributing
166	Garage	1937	166 Lee Road	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
170	Lee Housing	1937	170 Lee Road	Contributing
171	Garage	1937	171 Gardiner Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
173	Lee Housing	1937	173 Lee Road	Contributing
	Professors Row			
174	Garage	1931	Professors Row	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
176	Lee Housing	1939	176 Lee Road	Contributing
177	Garage	1939	177 Gardiner Loop	Contributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
	Officers' Quarters,			
181	Lee Housing	1939	181 Barry Road	Contributing
182	Garage	1939	182 Barry Road	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
208	Lee Housing	1937	208 Lee Road	Contributing
210	Garage	1937	210 Lee Road	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
211	Lee Housing	1937	211 Barry Road	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
216	Lee Housing	1937	216 Barry Road	Contributing
218	Garage	1937	218 Barry Road	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
219	Lee Housing	1935	219 Lee Road	Contributing
220	Garage	1937	220 Lee Road	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
221	Lee Housing	1937	221 Barry Road	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
223	Lee Housing	1937	223 Barnard Loop	Contributing
224	Garage	1937	224 Barnard Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
225	Lee Housing	1935	225 Barnard Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
227	Lee Housing	1935	227 Barnard Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
229	Lee Housing	1937	229 Barnard Loop	Contributing
230	Garage	1937	230 Barnard Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
231	Lee Housing	1935	231 Barnard Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
233	Lee Housing	1935	233 Barnard Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
235	Lee Housing	1935	235 Barnard Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
237	Lee Housing	1935	237 Barnard Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
239	Lee Housing	1937	239 Barnard Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
241	Lee Housing	1935	241 Barnard Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
243	Lee Housing	1935	243 Barnard Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
245	Lee Housing	1937	245 Barnard Loop	Contributing
246	Garage	1937	246 Barnard Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
247	Lee Housing	1937	247 Barnard Loop	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
249	Lee Housing	1937	249 Lee Road	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
252	Lee Housing	1935	252 Lee Road	Contributing
	Officers' Quarters,			
254	Lee Housing	1935	254 Lee Road	Contributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
256	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	256 Beauregard Place	Contributing
258	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	258 Beauregard Place	Contributing
260	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	260 Beauregard Place	Contributing
262	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	262 Beauregard Place	Contributing
264	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	264 Beauregard Place	Contributing
266	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	266 Bowman Loop	Contributing
268	Lee Housing	1937	268 Bowman Loop	Contributing
269	Garage	1937	269 Bowman Loop	Contributing
270	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	270 Bowman Loop	Contributing
272	Lee Housing	1937	272 Bowman Loop	Contributing
273	Garage	1937	Bowman Loop	Contributing
274	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	274 Bowman Loop	Contributing
276	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	276 Bowman Loop	Contributing
278	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	278 Bowman Loop	Contributing
280	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	280 Bowman Loop	Contributing
282	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	282 Bowman Loop	Contributing
284	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	284 Bowman Loop	Contributing
286	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	286 Bowman Loop	Contributing
288	Lee Housing	1937	288 Bowman Loop	Contributing
289	Garage	1937	Bowman Loop	Contributing
290	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1937	290 Bowman Loop	Contributing
292	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	292 Lee Road	Contributing
294	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	294 Lee Road	Contributing
296	Officers' Quarters, Lee Housing	1935	296 Lee Road	Contributing
298	Lee Housing	1935	298 Lee Road	Contributing
329	Groundskeeper's Cottage, Cemetery Married Enlisted	1872/ remodeled 1905	329 Corbin Road	Contributing
330	Quarters	1892	330 Washington Road	Contributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
	Married Enlisted			
332	Quarters	1892	332 Washington Road	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
333	Quarters Garage	1937	333 Washington Road	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
334	Quarters	1892	334 Washington Road	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
336	Quarters	1892	336 Buckner Loop	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
340	Quarters	1890	340 Buckner Loop	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
344	Quarters	1892	344 Buckner Loop	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
345	Quarters	1892	345 Biddle Loop	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
348	Quarters	1892	348 Buckner Loop	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
349	Quarters	1892	349 Biddle Loop	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
	Quarters, Wooden			
352	Duplexes	1865	352 Buckner Loop	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
353	Quarters	1892	353 Biddle Loop	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
	Quarters, Wooden			
356	Duplexes	1865	356 Washington Road	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
357	Quarters	1892	357 Biddle Loop	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
	Quarters, Wooden			
360	Duplexes	1865	360 Washington Road	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
361	Quarters	1892	361 Biddle Loop	Contributing
362	Garage	1936	Biddle Loop	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
	Quarters, Wooden			
364	Duplexes	1865	364 Biddle Loop	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
365	Quarters	1892	365 Biddle Loop	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
	Quarters, Wooden			
368	Duplexes	1865	368 Biddle Loop	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
369	Quarters	1892	369 Biddle Loop	Contributing
	Married Enlisted			
372	Quarters	1892; moved to site in 1935	372 Barry Road	Contributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
373	Married Enlisted Quarters	1892	373 Biddle Loop	Contributing
374	Hospital Steward's Quarters Married Enlisted	1894	374 Washington Road	Contributing
378	Quarters	1901	378 Howze Place	Contributing
379	Garage	1931	379 Howze Place	Contributing
397	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	397 Merritt Road	Contributing
399	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	399 Merritt Road	Contributing
401	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	401 Merritt Road	Contributing
403	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	403 Merritt Road	Contributing
405	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	405 Merritt Road	Contributing
407	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	407 Merritt Road	Contributing
409	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	409 Merritt Road	Contributing
411	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	411 Merritt Road	Contributing
413	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	413 Merritt Road	Contributing
415	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	415 Merritt Road	Contributing
417	1931 NCO Quarters	1931	417 Merritt Road	Contributing
419	Quarters	1931	419 Merritt Road	Contributing
421	NCO Quarters, Band Quarters	1932	421 Bailey Loop	Contributing
422	NCO Quarters, Band Quarters	1932	422 Bailey Loop	Contributing
423	1935 NCO Quarters	1935	423 Washington Road	Contributing
425	1935 NCO Quarters	1935	425 Washington Road	Contributing
427-434	1935 NCO Quarters	1935	427 Biddle Loop	Contributing
429	Quarters	1935/ remodeled 1965	429 Biddle Loop	Contributing
501	Housing, Old Brick	1949	501 Merritt Road	Contributing
502	Housing, Old Brick	1949	502 Sladen Place	Contributing
503	Housing, Old Brick	1949	503 Sladen Place	Contributing
504	Housing, Old Brick	1949	504 East Moore Loop	Contributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
509	Housing, Old Brick	1949	509 Tillman Place	Contributing
510	Housing, Old Brick	1949	510 Tillman Place	Contributing
511	Housing, Old Brick	1949	511 Alexander Place	Contributing
600	Taylor Hall	1909	600 Thayer Road	Contributing
601	Thayer Hall	1909	601 Cullum Road	Contributing
602	Grant Barracks	1931	602 Thayer Road	Contributing
603	West Point Club	1902	603 Cullum Road	Contributing
604	Substation B	1909	604 Williams Road	Contributing
605	Cullum Hall	1898	605 Cullum Road	Contributing
606	Old Cadet Hospital	1923	606 Thayer Road	Contributing
607	Lincoln Hall	1910	607 Cullum Road	Contributing
608	Thayer Gate House	1944/ rebuilt 1988	608 Thayer Road	Contributing
609	Old Cadet Latrine	1937	609 Clinton Place	Contributing
610	Latrine	1938	610 Swift Road	Contributing
612	South Gate Dock	1942/ rebuilt in 1957	612 Ernst Road	Contributing
614	Public Toilet	1937	614 Thayer Road	Contributing
	Thayer Gate			
618	Latrine	1908	618 Swift Road	Contributing
619	Amphitheatre	1966	619 Howard Road	Contributing
	Buffalo Soldiers			
620	Field Barracks	1908	620 Knox Road	Contributing
	Horse Stalls/			
	Buffalo Soldiers			
	Field Bowling			
622	Alley	1908	622 Swift Road	Contributing
	Buffalo Soldiers			
624	Field Barracks	1908	624 Wilson Road	Contributing
	Buffalo Soldiers			
626	Field Stable	1908	626 Swift Road	Contributing
	Buffalo Soldiers			
628	Pavilion	1908	628 Wilson Road	Contributing
	Johnson Veterinary			
630	Clinic	1935	630 Hodges Place	Contributing
		1928/ modernized and		
631	Toilet	enlarged 1957	631 Ruger Road	Contributing
633	Flagpole	1973	Swift Road	Contributing
634	Post Office	1945	634 Swift Road	Contributing
	Cadet First Class			
635	Club	ca. 1885	635 Howard Road	Contributing
	Ordnance			
635A	Compound	1838	635 Howard Road	Contributing
	Ordnance			
635B	Compound	1838	635 Howard Road	Contributing
637	Benton Hall	ca. 1838	637 Howard Road	Contributing
638	Water Facility	1907	638 Howze Place	Contributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
639	Physical Education Training Building	1939	639 Howard Road	Contributing
640	Water Tank-Low Level	1898	640 Howze Place	Contributing
646	Buffalo Soldiers Field Artillery Shed	1939	646 Swift Road	Contributing
648	Auto Craft Shop	1943	648 Wilson Road	Contributing
652	Eichelberger Road Barracks	1943	652 Eichelberger Road	Contributing
654	Eichelberger Road Barracks	1943	654 Eichelberger Road	Contributing
656	Eichelberger Road Barracks	1943	656 Eichelberger Road	Contributing
662	Eichelberger Road Barracks	1938	662 Eichelberger Road	Contributing
663	Gillis Field House	1938	663 Tower Road	Contributing
664	Eichelberger Road Barracks	1943	664 Eichelberger Road	Contributing
665	Trusdale Marksmanship Center	1938	665 Tower Road	Contributing
667	Quartermasters Building	1935	667 Ruger Road	Contributing
670	Academy Support	1943	670 Eichelberger Road	Contributing
671A	Benet Hall	1837	671A Howard Road	Contributing
671B	Crozier Hall	1837	671 Howard Road	Contributing
673	Pontoon Shed	1858	673 Tower Road	Contributing
674	Thayer Hotel	1926	674 Thayer Road	Contributing
675	Guardhouse	1850	675 Townsley Road	Contributing
681	Garrison Command HQ	1935	681 Ruger Road	Contributing
685	Band Building	1934	685 Townsley Place	Contributing
687	Cadet Uniform Manufacturing	1935	687 Townsley Place	Contributing
688	Storehouse	1932	688 Howze Place	Contributing
689	Old Cadet Chapel	1837	689 Corbin Road	Contributing
692	Enlisted Housing	1887	692 Biddle Loop	Contributing
693	Youth Activities Center	1875	693 Washington Road	Contributing
695	Self Help Building	1918	695 Buckner Loop	Contributing
696	Old Railroad Station	1926	696 Williams Road	Contributing
699	Catholic Chapel	1900	699 Mills Road	Contributing
700	Michie Stadium	1924; changes in 1980, 2002, and 2012	700 Mills Road	Contributing
701	Lee Gate	1937	701 Lee Road	Contributing
703	Lee Gate Toilet	1937	703 Lee Road	Contributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
705	West Point Elementary School	1962	705B Barry Road	Contributing
705	West Point Middle School	1935	705 Barry Road	Contributing
711	Washington Gate Substation C	1942	711 Washington Road	Contributing
715	Switch Station	1867	715 Biddle Loop	Contributing
719	Store House	1925	719 Reynolds Road	Contributing
721	Fire House	1939	721 Washington Road	Contributing
722	Cadet Chapel	1910	722 De Russey Loop	Contributing
723	Garage	1934	723 Jefferson Road	Contributing
724	Rest Room	1947	724 Mills Road	Contributing
725	Garage	1937	725 Jefferson Road	Contributing
725A	Storage Water Treatment Facility	1820	725A Jefferson Road	Contributing
726	Facility	1932	726 Mills Road	Contributing
727	Arvin Gymnasium	1910	727 Parke Road	Contributing
728	Lusk Valve House	1898	728 Mills Road	Contributing
729	Washington Gate Restroom	1943	729 Washington Road	Contributing
735	Scott Barracks	1938	735 Brewerton Road	Contributing
738	Sherman Barracks	1962	738 De Russey Road	Contributing
740	Lee Barracks	1962	740 Thayer Road	Contributing
745A	Washington Hall	1929	The Plain	Contributing
745A1	Washington Hall	1946	The Plain	Contributing
745B	Washington Hall	1965	The Plain	Contributing
745C	Washington Hall Barracks	1965	The Plain	Contributing
745D	Washington Hall Barracks	1965	The Plain	Contributing
745E	Washington Hall Barracks	1965	The Plain	Contributing
747	Old Cadet Central Barracks	1851	747 Thayer Road	Contributing
751	Pershing Barracks	1895	751 Thayer Road	Contributing
753	Bartlett Hall	1914	753 Thayer Road	Contributing
756	Bradley Barracks	1972	756 Thayer Road	Contributing
757	Old Cadet Library	1964	757 Thayer Road	Contributing
762	Rest Room in Michie Stadium	1990	Rest Room	Contributing
763	Rest Room	1952	West Point Cemetery	Contributing
765	Bath House	1936	765 Delafield Road	Contributing
799	Post Chapel	1944	799 Biddle Loop	Contributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
809	Recreation/Picnic area	1936	809 Lee Road	Contributing
811	Recreation/Picnic area	1936	811 Lee Road	Contributing
1001	Housing Warner Family	1940	1001 Partridge Place	Contributing
1180	Boathouse	1836	Constitution Island	Contributing
1183	Warner House	1781	Constitution Island	Contributing
1185	Tool Shed	1836	Constitution Island	Contributing
1230	Golf Clubhouse	1960	1230 Route 9W/218 Interchange	Contributing
1241	Igloo	1952	1241 Ordnance Road	Contributing
1243	Magazine	1942	1243 Ordnance Road	Contributing
1245	Magazine	1942	1245 Ordnance Road	Contributing
1247	Magazine	1942	1247 Ordnance Road	Contributing
1248	Magazine	1942	1248 Ordnance Road	Contributing
7071	Fort Putnam	1778	Delafield Road	Contributing
7071A	Fort Putnam Log Cabin	1975	Delafield Road	Contributing
	Wilson Avenue	ca. 1940	Wilson Gate	Contributing
	West Point Cemetery	ca. 1840	Old West Point Gates	Contributing
655	Eisenhower Hall	1974	655 Ruger Road	Future Contributing
750	Jewish Chapel	1984	750 Merritt Road	Future Contributing
752	Mahan Hall	1973	752 Thayer Road	Future Contributing
24	Officers' Quarters	1960	24 Howze Place	Noncontributing
81	Officers' Quarters	1980	81 Partridge Place	Noncontributing
128	Officers' Quarters	1948	128 Bartlett Loop	Noncontributing
130	Officers' Quarters	1948	130 Bartlett Loop	Noncontributing
132	Officers' Quarters	1948	132 Bartlett Loop	Noncontributing
138	Residential	1947	138 Buckner Loop	Noncontributing
140	Child Development Center	2010	140 Buckner Loop	Noncontributing
300	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey Ghost	1999	300 Merritt Road	Noncontributing
301	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey Ghost	1999	301 Merritt Road	Noncontributing
302	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey Ghost	1999	302 Wilby Place	Noncontributing
303	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey Ghost	1999	303 Wilby Place	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
304	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey	1999	304 Wilby Place	Noncontributing
	Ghost			
305	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey	1999	305 Wilby Place	Noncontributing
	Ghost			
306	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey	1999	306 Alexander Place	Noncontributing
	Ghost			
307	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey	1999	307 Alexander Place	Noncontributing
	Ghost			
308	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey	1999	308 Alexander Place	Noncontributing
	Ghost			
309	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey	1999	309 Alexander Place	Noncontributing
	Ghost			
310	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey	1999	310 Winans Place	Noncontributing
	Ghost			
311	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey	1999	311 Winans Place	Noncontributing
	Ghost			
312	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey	1999	312 Winans Place	Noncontributing
	Ghost			
313	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey	1999	313 Winans Place	Noncontributing
	Ghost			
314	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey	1999	314 South Moore Loop	Noncontributing
	Ghost			
315	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey	1999	315 South Moore Loop	Noncontributing
	Ghost			
316	Senior NCO Quarters, Grey	1999	316 South Moore Loop	Noncontributing
380	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
381	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
382	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
383	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
384	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
385	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
386	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
387	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
388	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
389	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
390	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
500	Youth Center	1996	500 Washington Road	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
525	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	525 Merritt Road	Noncontributing
526	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	526 Merritt Road	Noncontributing
527	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	527 Merritt Road	Noncontributing
528	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	528 Winans Road	Noncontributing
529	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	529 Winans Road	Noncontributing
530	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	530 Winans Road	Noncontributing
531	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	531 Winans Road	Noncontributing
532	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	532 Winans Road	Noncontributing
533	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	533 Winans Road	Noncontributing
534	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	534 Winans Road	Noncontributing
535	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	535 Winans Road	Noncontributing
536	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	536 Winans Road	Noncontributing
537	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	537 Winans Road	Noncontributing
538	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	538 Winans Road	Noncontributing
539	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	539 Winans Road	Noncontributing
540	Enlisted Housing, Enlisted Housing,	1962/ remodeled 2009	540 Winans Road	Noncontributing
541	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	541 Winans Road	Noncontributing
542	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	542 Winans Road	Noncontributing
543	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	543 Winans Road	Noncontributing
544	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	544 Winans Road	Noncontributing
545	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	545 Winans Road	Noncontributing
546	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	546 Winans Road	Noncontributing
547	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	547 Winans Road	Noncontributing
548	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	548 Winans Road	Noncontributing
549	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	549 Winans Road	Noncontributing
550	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	550 Winans Road	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
551	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	551 Conner Road	Noncontributing
552	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	552 Conner Road	Noncontributing
553	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	553 Conner Road	Noncontributing
554	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	554 Conner Road	Noncontributing
555	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	555 Conner Road	Noncontributing
556	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	556 Conner Road	Noncontributing
557	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	557 Conner Road	Noncontributing
558	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	558 Conner Road	Noncontributing
559	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	559 Conner Road	Noncontributing
560	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	560 Conner Road	Noncontributing
561	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	561 Conner Road	Noncontributing
562	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	562 Conner Loop	Noncontributing
563	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	563 Conner Loop	Noncontributing
564	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	564 Conner Loop	Noncontributing
565	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	565 Conner Loop	Noncontributing
566	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	566 Conner Loop	Noncontributing
567	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	567 Conner Loop	Noncontributing
568	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	568 Conner Loop	Noncontributing
569	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	569 Conner Loop	Noncontributing
570	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	570 Conner Loop	Noncontributing
571	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	571 Conner Road	Noncontributing
572	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	572 Conner Road	Noncontributing
573	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	573 Conner Road	Noncontributing
574	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	574 Conner Road	Noncontributing
575	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	575 Benedict Road	Noncontributing
576	Enlisted Housing, New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	576 Benedict Road	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
	Enlisted Housing,			
577	New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	577 Benedict Road	Noncontributing
	Enlisted Housing,			
578	New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	578 Benedict Road	Noncontributing
	Enlisted Housing,			
579	New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	579 Benedict Road	Noncontributing
	Enlisted Housing,			
580	New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	580 Benedict Road	Noncontributing
	Enlisted Housing,			
581	New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	581 Benedict Road	Noncontributing
	Enlisted Housing,			
582	New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	582 Benedict Road	Noncontributing
	Enlisted Housing,			
583	New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	583 Benedict Road	Noncontributing
	Enlisted Housing,			
584	New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	584 Benedict Road	Noncontributing
	Enlisted Housing,			
585	New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	585 Conner Road	Noncontributing
	Enlisted Housing,			
586	New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	586 Conner Road	Noncontributing
	Enlisted Housing,			
587	New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	587 Conner Road	Noncontributing
	Enlisted Housing,			
588	New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	588 Conner Road	Noncontributing
	Enlisted Housing,			
589	New Brick	1962/ remodeled 2009	589 Conner Road	Noncontributing
	Physical Education			
613	Training Building	1996	The Plain	Noncontributing
615	Shed	1944	Swift Road	Noncontributing
616	PMO/CID	1994	616 Swift Road	Noncontributing
	Command Group			
621	HQ	1996	621 Knox Road	Noncontributing
	Shea Stadium			
623	Support Building	2000	623 Townsley Road	Noncontributing
	Shea Stadium			
623A	Support Building	2000	623A Townsley Road	Noncontributing
625	Substation	ca. 1940	Wilson Gate	Noncontributing
	General Storage			
629	Building	1963	629 Howard Road	Noncontributing
	Open Covered		670 Eichelberger	
670A	Storage	Unknown	Road	Noncontributing
	Water Support			
672	Building	1945	672 Mills Road	Noncontributing
676	Water Tank	1952	676 Pipeline Trail	Noncontributing
			678 Eichelberger	
678	Water Tank	1942	Road	Noncontributing
	Flammable		680 Eichelberger	
680	Materials Storage	1945	Road	Noncontributing
682	Harbor Craft Office	1971	682 Ernst Road	Noncontributing
683	Old PX	1973	683 Buckner Loop	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
684	Harbor Craft Office	1947	684 Eichelberger Road	Noncontributing
695A	Garage	ca. 2000	Buckner Loop	Noncontributing
	Cemetery			
697	Maintenance Shop	1973	697 Buckner Loop	Noncontributing
698	Herbert Hall	1993	698 Mills Road	Noncontributing
	Warehouse			
702	Building	1962	702 Washington Road	Noncontributing
	New Elementary			
705	School Gym	2005	705A Barry Road	Noncontributing
	ODIA Warehouse		706 Stony Lonesome	
706	and Maintenance	1943	Road	Noncontributing
			Stony Lonesome	
706A	Salt Dome	n.d.	Road	Noncontributing
	Lou Gross Athletic		707 Stony Lonesome	
707	Center	2002	Road	Noncontributing
	Lichtenberg Indoor		708 Stony Lonesome	
708	Tennis Center	1999	Road	Noncontributing
	Water Pump			
709	Station	1999	708A Delafield Road	Noncontributing
709A	Transformer	n.d.	Delafield Road	Noncontributing
712	Water Tank	1932	712 Delafield Road	Noncontributing
713	Substation D	1942	Delafield Road	Noncontributing
714	Holleder Center	1985	714 Fenton Place	Noncontributing
			716 Victor Constant	
716	Ski Slope Support	1973	Road	Noncontributing
717	Truxton Hall	1988	717 Fenton Place	Noncontributing
717A	n/a	1988	Howze Place	Noncontributing
			718 Victor Constant	
718	Ski Lodge	1973	Road	Noncontributing
719	Store House	1925		Noncontributing
730	Water Tank	1943	730 De Russey Road	Noncontributing
	Water Pump			
731	Station	1936	731 Merritt Road	Noncontributing
			732 Victor Constant	
732	Ski Rental	1964	Road	Noncontributing
733	Forestry Office	1943	733 Garrard Road	Noncontributing
734	Store House	1942	Fenton Place	Noncontributing
			Off Fenton Place	
736	Storehouse	1935	Behind Building 630	Noncontributing
742	Storehouse	1962	742 Ernst Road	Noncontributing
743	Unnamed	1990	743 Garrard Road	Noncontributing
	Ski Slope Tow		744 Victor Constant	
744	Rope	N/A	Road	Noncontributing
	Ski Slope Lift		746 Victor Constant	
746	Building	1961	Road	Noncontributing
			748 Victor Constant	
748	Ski Slope Building	1962	Road	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
	Jefferson			
758	Hall/Library	2008	The Plain	Noncontributing
761	Utility Building	1956	Howard Street	Noncontributing
	Handicapped Rest			
763A	Room	ca. 2010	West Point Cemetery	Noncontributing
767	Rest Room	1967	767 Ernst Road	Noncontributing
771	49er Lodge	1975	771 Delafield Road	Noncontributing
773	Water Tank	1936	773 Delafield Road	Noncontributing
775	Water Tank	1936	775 Washington Road	Noncontributing
781	Maintenance Shop	1944	781 Reynolds Road	Noncontributing
	Motor Vehicle			
783	Office/Car Wash	1945	783 Reynolds Road	Noncontributing
785	BOQ	1974	785 Buckner Hill	Noncontributing
	Religious			
791	Education Facility	1941	791 Bartlett Loop	Noncontributing
	Vehicle			
793	Maintenance Shop	1946	793 Reynolds Road	Noncontributing
	Vehicle			
795	Maintenance Shop	1952	795 Reynolds Road	Noncontributing
	Gas Station			
797	Regulator	1949	797 Sladen Place	Noncontributing
805	Sewage Treatment	1956	805 Ernst Road	Noncontributing
	Caulfield Crew and			
806	Sailing Center	2002	806 Ernst Road	Noncontributing
	General Purpose		813 West Moore	
813	Storage	1944	Loop	Noncontributing
821	Utility Building	1984	Tillman Place	Noncontributing
822	Transformer	1953	822 Partridge Place	Noncontributing
823	Transformer	1952	823 Sladen Place	Noncontributing
824	Transformer	1953	Washington Road	Noncontributing
825	Transformer	1952	Mills Road	Noncontributing
826	Transformer	1947	Mills Road	Noncontributing
827	Transformer	1952	Fort Clinton	Noncontributing
	Electric Utility			
828	Shed	1945	Swift Road	Noncontributing
830	Transformer	1952	Swift Road	Noncontributing
831	Transformer	1952	Moore Loop	Noncontributing
832	Transformer	1960	Mills Road	Noncontributing
833	Switch Station	1953	833 Buckner Loop	Noncontributing
834	Transformer	1960	Smith Place	Noncontributing
835	Transformer	1967	835 Delafield Road	Noncontributing
836	Substation A	1960	Fenton Place	Noncontributing
838	Shed	1960	838 Wilson Road	Noncontributing
840	Utility Building	1960	840 Schofield Place	Noncontributing
843	Shed	1951	Bowman Loop	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
845	Laundry Plant	1955	845 Washington Road	Noncontributing
847	Sewage Pump Station	1956	847 Ernst Road	Noncontributing
849	Sewage Treatment Facility	1956	849 River Road	Noncontributing
850	Transformer		Target Hill	Noncontributing
851	Store House	1962	851 Garrard Road	Noncontributing
852	General Storage Building	N/A	Garrard Road 853 West Moore Loop	Noncontributing
853	Transformer	1960		Noncontributing
	Soccer Training Facility at South			
854	Field	2006	Upton Road	Noncontributing
855	Transformer	1960	Bailey Road	Noncontributing
861	Transformer	1960	Lee Road	Noncontributing
867	Transformer	1961		Noncontributing
	Gas Station			
875	Regulator	1961	875 Merritt Road	Noncontributing
	Keller Army			
900	Hospital	1977	900 Washington Road	Noncontributing
	Housing			
	Maintenance & Storage Facility			
901		1977	901 Garrard Road	Noncontributing
902	Salt Dome	1988	902 Washington Road	Noncontributing
904	Lumber Storage	1994	904 Garrard Road	Noncontributing
	Storage &			
905	Maintenance	1977	905 Garrard Road	Noncontributing
	Vehicle Storage		906 Parke Road	
906	Shed	2001	Extension	Noncontributing
907	Storage Facility	1993	907 Washington Road	Noncontributing
	Water Pump		910 Eichelberger	
910	Station	1971	Road	Noncontributing
912	Gas station	2010	Washington Road	Noncontributing
	DOL Storage			
913	Warehouse	1953	913 Washington Road	Noncontributing
	Consolidated			
917	Storage Warehouse	1977	917 Washington Road	Noncontributing
	Military Academy			
950	Prep School	2012	Washington Road	Noncontributing
	Military Academy			
951	Prep School	2012	Washington Road	Noncontributing
1000	Housing	1940	1000 Barry Road	Noncontributing
1002	Housing	1947	1002 Bartlett Loop	Noncontributing
1003	Housing	2003	1003 Worth Place	Noncontributing
1004	Housing	1947	1004 Bartlett Loop	Noncontributing
1005	Housing	2005	1005 Worth Place	Noncontributing
1006	Housing	1947	1006 Bartlett Loop	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
1007	Housing	2005	1007 Worth Place	Noncontributing
1008	Housing	1947	1008 Alexander Place	Noncontributing
1009	Housing	2006	1009 Worth Place	Noncontributing
1010	Housing	1947	1010 Alexander Place	Noncontributing
1011	Housing	2005	1009 Worth Place	Noncontributing
1012	Housing	1958	1012 Merritt Road	Noncontributing
1013	Housing	1959	1013 Merritt Road	Noncontributing
1015	Housing	1962	1015 Alexander Place	Noncontributing
1017	Housing	2006	1017 Worth Place	Noncontributing
1019	Housing	2006	1019 Worth Place	Noncontributing
1021	Housing	2006	1021 Worth Place	Noncontributing
1029	New RCI Family Housing	2010	Worth Place	Noncontributing
1031	New RCI Family Housing	2010	Worth Place	Noncontributing
1033	New RCI Family Housing	2010	Worth Place	Noncontributing
1050	Housing	1951	Buckner Loop	Noncontributing
1181	Rest Room	2000	Constitution Island	Noncontributing
1186	Caretaker's House	1990	Constitution Island	Noncontributing
1188	Picnic Shelter	1974	Constitution Island	Noncontributing
1189	Picnic Shelter	1974	Constitution Island	Noncontributing
1200	Commissary	1989	1200 Commissary Road	Noncontributing
1202	Post Exchange (PX)	1992	1202 Commissary Road	Noncontributing
1203	Stony Lonesome Firehouse	2002	1203 Stony Lonesome Road	Noncontributing
1204	Post Exchange (PX)	2000	1204 Commissary Road	Noncontributing
1205	Access Control Facility, Stony Lonesome	1999	Stony Lonesome Road	Noncontributing
1206	Access Control Facility, Stony Lonesome	Ca. 2000	Stony Lonesome Road	Noncontributing
1207	Child Development Center	1998	1207 Patrick Trail	Noncontributing
1207A	Storage Building	Ca. 1998	1207 Patrick Trail	Noncontributing
1208	Fenced Utility Building	1971	1208 Patrick Trail	Noncontributing
1209	Water Tank	1971	1209 Patrick Trail	Noncontributing
1210	Stony Lonesome Water Treatment Facility	1973	1210 Patrick Trail	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
1210A, 1210B, 1210C	Stony Lonesome Water Treatment Facility	1973	1210 Patrick Trail	Noncontributing
1211	Water Stand Pipe	1999	Patrick Trail	Noncontributing
1222	Golf Course Maintenance	2004	Off State Road 9W	Noncontributing
1223	Golf Course Maintenance	2004	Off State Road 9W	Noncontributing
1224	Pump House	2005	Off State Road 9W	Noncontributing
1225	Golf Course Maintenance	2005	Off State Road 9W	Noncontributing
1226	Water Pump Station	1994	Route 218	Noncontributing
1227	Water Facility Storehouse	1954	1227 Victor Constant Road	Noncontributing
1231	Golf Course	2001	1230 Route 9W/218 Interchange	Noncontributing
1232	Golf Course	ca. 2000	1230 Route 9W/218 Interchange	Noncontributing
1234	Solid Waste Management Area	1942	1236 Ordnance Road	Noncontributing
1236	Solid Waste Management Area	1942	1236 Ordnance Road	Noncontributing
1238	Solid Waste Management Area	1942	1236 Ordnance Road	Noncontributing
1276	Storehouse	1945	Golf Course	Noncontributing
3101	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3101 Paterson Loop	Noncontributing
3102	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3102 Paterson Loop	Noncontributing
3103	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3103 Paterson Loop	Noncontributing
3104	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3104 Paterson Loop	Noncontributing
3105	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3105 Paterson Loop	Noncontributing
3106	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3106 Paterson Loop	Noncontributing
3107	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3107 Paterson Loop	Noncontributing
3108	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3108 Paterson Loop	Noncontributing
3109	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3109 Paterson Loop	Noncontributing
3110	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3110 Paterson Loop	Noncontributing
3111	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3111 Paterson Loop	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
3112	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3112 Paterson Loop	Noncontributing
3113	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3113 Paterson Loop	Noncontributing
3114	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3114 Paterson Loop	Noncontributing
3115	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3115 Paterson Loop	Noncontributing
3120	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3120 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3121	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3121 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3122	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3122 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3123	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3123 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3124	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3124 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3125	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3125 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3126	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3126 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3127	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3127 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3128	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3128 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3129	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3129 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3130	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3130 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3131	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3131 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3132	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3132 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3133	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3133 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3134	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3134 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3135	Stony Lonesome Housing	1997	3135 Radiere Loop	Noncontributing
3140	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3140 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
3141	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3141 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
3142	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3142 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
3143	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3143 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
3144	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3144 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
3145	Stony Lonesome Housing	1998	3145 Heath Loop	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
	Stony Lonesome			
3146	Housing	1998	3146 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3147	Housing	1998	3147 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3148	Housing	1998	3148 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3149	Housing	1998	3149 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3150	Housing	1998	3150 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3151	Housing	1998	3151 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3152	Housing	1998	3152 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3153	Housing	1998	3153 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3154	Housing	1998	3154 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3155	Housing	1998	3155 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3156	Housing	1998	3156 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3157	Housing	1998	3157 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3158	Housing	1998	3158 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3159	Housing	1998	3159 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3160	Housing	1998	3160 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3161	Housing	1998	3161 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3162	Housing	1998	3162 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3163	Housing	1998	3163 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3165	Housing	1998	3165 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3167	Housing	1998	3167 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3169	Housing	1998	3169 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3171	Housing	1998	3171 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3173	Housing	1998	3173 Heath Loop	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3200	Housing	ca. 2010	3200 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3201	Housing	ca. 2010	3201 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3202	Housing	ca. 2010	3202 Meigs Road	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
	Stony Lonesome			
3203	Housing	ca. 2010	3203 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3205	Housing	ca. 2010	3205 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3207	Housing	ca. 2010	3207 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3209	Housing	ca. 2010	3209 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3211	Housing	ca. 2010	3211 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3213	Housing	ca. 2010	3213 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3215	Housing	ca. 2010	3215 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3217	Housing	ca. 2010	3217 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3219	Housing	ca. 2010	3219 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3220	Housing	ca. 2010	3220 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3221	Housing	ca. 2010	3221 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3222	Housing	ca. 2010	3222 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3223	Housing	ca. 2010	3223 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3224	Housing	ca. 2010	3224 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3225	Housing	ca. 2010	3225 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3226	Housing	ca. 2010	3226 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3227	Housing	ca. 2010	3227 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3228	Housing	ca. 2010	3228 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3229	Housing	ca. 2010	3229 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3230	Housing	ca. 2010	3230 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3231	Housing	ca. 2010	3231 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3232	Housing	ca. 2010	3232 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3233	Housing	ca. 2010	3233 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3234	Housing	ca. 2010	3234 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3235	Housing	ca. 2010	3235 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3236	Housing	ca. 2010	3236 Meigs Road	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
	Stony Lonesome			
3237	Housing	ca. 2010	3237 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3238	Housing	ca. 2010	3238 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3239	Housing	ca. 2010	3239 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3240	Housing	ca. 2010	3240 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3241	Housing	ca. 2010	3241 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3242	Housing	ca. 2010	3242 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3243	Housing	ca. 2010	3243 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3244	Housing	ca. 2010	3244 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3245	Housing	ca. 2010	3245 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3246	Housing	ca. 2010	3246 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3247	Housing	ca. 2010	3247 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3248	Housing	ca. 2010	3248 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3249	Housing	ca. 2010	3249 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3251	Housing	ca. 2010	3251 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3253	Housing	ca. 2010	3252 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3255	Housing	ca. 2010	3255 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3257	Housing	ca. 2010	3257 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3259	Housing	ca. 2010	3259 Meigs Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3301 Continental	
3301	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3303 Continental	
3303	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3305 Continental	
3305	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3307 Continental	
3307	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3308 Continental	
3308	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3309 Continental	
3309	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3310 Continental	
3310	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3311 Continental	
3311	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
	Stony Lonesome		3312 Continental	
3312	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3314 Continental	
3314	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3315 Continental	
3315	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3316 Continental	
3316	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3317 Continental	
3317	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3318 Continental	
3318	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3319 Continental	
3319	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3320 Continental	
3320	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3321 Continental	
3321	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3322 Continental	
3322	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3323 Continental	
3323	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3324 Continental	
3324	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3325 Continental	
3325	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3326 Continental	
3326	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3327 Continental	
3327	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3328 Continental	
3328	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3329 Continental	
3329	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3330 Continental	
3330	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3331 Continental	
3331	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3332 Continental	
3332	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3333 Continental	
3333	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3334 Continental	
3334	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3335 Continental	
3335	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3336 Continental	
3336	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3337 Continental	
3337	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome		3338 Continental	
3338	Housing	ca. 2010	Road	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
3339	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3339 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3340	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3340 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3341	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3341 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3342	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3342 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3343	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3343 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3344	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3344 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3345	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3345 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3347	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3347 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3348	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3348 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3349	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3349 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3350	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3350 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3351	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3351 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3352	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3352 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3353	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3353 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3354	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3354 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3355	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3355 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3356	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3356 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3357	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3357 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3358	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3358 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3359	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3359 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3360	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3360 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3361	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3361 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3362	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3362 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3363	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3363 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3365	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3365 Continental Road	Noncontributing
3367	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3367 Continental Road	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
3400	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3400 Sherburne Place	Noncontributing
3402	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3402 Sherburne Place	Noncontributing
3402	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3404 Sherburne Place	Noncontributing
3500	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3500 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3502	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3502 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3504	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3504 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3506	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3506 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3508	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3508 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3509	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3509 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3510	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3510 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3511	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3511 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3512	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3512 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3513	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3513 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3514	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3514 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3515	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3515 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3516	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3516 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3517	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3517 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3518	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3518 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3519	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3519 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3520	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3520 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3521	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3521 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3522	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3522 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3523	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3523 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3524	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3524 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3525	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3525 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
3526	Stony Lonesome Housing	ca. 2010	3526 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
	Stony Lonesome			
3527	Housing	ca. 2010	3527 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3528	Housing	ca. 2010	3528 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3529	Housing	ca. 2010	3529 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3530	Housing	ca. 2010	3530 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3531	Housing	ca. 2010	3531 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3532	Housing	ca. 2010	3532 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3534	Housing	ca. 2010	3534 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3535	Housing	ca. 2010	3535 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3536	Housing	ca. 2010	3536 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3537	Housing	ca. 2010	3537 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3538	Housing	ca. 2010	3538 Wyllys Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3601	Housing	ca. 2010	3601 Webb Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3602	Housing	ca. 2010	3602 Webb Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3603	Housing	ca. 2010	3603 Webb Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3604	Housing	ca. 2010	3604 Webb Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3605	Housing	ca. 2010	3605 Webb Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3606	Housing	ca. 2010	3606 Webb Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3607	Housing	ca. 2010	3607 Webb Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3608	Housing	ca. 2010	3608 Webb Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3609	Housing	ca. 2010	3609 Webb Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3610	Housing	ca. 2010	3610 Webb Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3611	Housing	ca. 2010	3611 Webb Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3612	Housing	ca. 2010	3612 Webb Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3613	Housing	ca. 2010	3613 Webb Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3614	Housing	ca. 2010	3614 Webb Road	Noncontributing
	Stony Lonesome			
3615	Housing	ca. 2010	3615 Webb Road	Noncontributing

Buildings Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
	Water Stand Pipe	ca. 2012	Southeast of Pipeline Trail	Noncontributing

Monuments Inventory

Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location	Has USMA Number?	Contributing or Noncontributing ?
MON 01	Air Cadet Memorial, Classes of 1943 and 1945	1944; enlarged 1993	Bronze Statue, Male/Raised relief propeller with wings	Unknown John H. Latrobe (Base)/ Antoni Popiel (Sculpture [SC])	Stony Lonesome Road	Yes	Contributing
MON 02	Kosciuszko Monument	1828/1913	Bronze Statue, Male/Portrait Marble Statue, Plant/Urn/Cannon and Balls	Norris V. Kain (SC)	Clinton Place	Yes	Contributing
MON 03	Cadet Monument	1818	Bronze Plaque on Boulder, Animal Sculpture and on plaque	Unknown	West Point Cemetery	Yes	Contributing
MON 04	Robinson Memorial Kelleher-Jobes, Class of 1941, Monument	1940	Masonry arch and walls	Unknown	Merritt Road	Yes	Contributing
MON 05	French Monument, Class of 1919, Corps of Cadets	1939	Bronze Sculpture, Male/ Portrait Base/Other: with Cannon	Unknown	North Dock Area	Yes	Contributing
MON 06	Washington Equestrian	1919	Bronze Sculpture, Portrait/Animal	C. Freun Foer (SC) Henry Kirke Brown (SC)	Exercise Yard at Building 747	Yes	Contributing
MON 07		1915		McKim, Mead & White (Architect)/ Frederick Macmonnies (Sculpture)/ Norcross Brothers (Contractor)	The Plain	Yes	Contributing
MON 08	The Battle Monument	1897; repaired 1973	Bronze Sculpture, Female/Military Marble Bench		Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing
MON 09	Sheridan Memorial	1932	(Exedra)	Unknown	Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing

Monuments Inventory

Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location	Has USMA Number?	Contributing or Noncontributing ?
MON 10	Patton Monument	1950	Bronze Sculpture, Portrait	James E. Fraser (SC) The Gorham Co-- founders	At Jefferson Hall on the Plain West Point Cemetery	Yes	Contributing
MON 13	Wood Monument	1818/1824	Marble Obelisk	Unknown John H. Latrobe (Base)/ Antoni Popiel (Sculpture [SC])	Clinton Place West Point Cemetery	Yes	Contributing
MON 14	Kosciuszko Monument	1828/1913	Bronze Statue, Male/Portrait	R. E. Launitz (?) NY	Clinton Place West Point Cemetery	Yes	Contributing
MON 15	Dade and His Command	1845	Marble Animal, Eagle	Launt L. Thompson (SC)	Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing
MON 16	Sedgwick Monument	1868	Bronze Sculpture, Male			Yes	Contributing
MON 17	Thayer Monument	1883	Granite Sculpture, Portrait/Trophy on Base	C. Conrads (SC)	The Plain	Yes	Contributing
MON 18	Class of 1915 Fountain	1967	Granite unpolished USMA War Department and seal of US Medallions in monument, Drinking Fountain/ Dench (4)/ Pedestal/ Enclosure Hedge Granite Drinking Fountain, High Relied Class Shield on Fountain/ Bench (3)	Unknown	Jefferson Road	Yes	Contributing
MON 19	Class of 1936 Memorial	1965		Unknown	De Russey Loop	Yes	Contributing

Monuments Inventory

Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location	Has USMA Number?	Contributing or Noncontributing ?
MON 20	Douglas MacArthur	1969	Bronze Sculpture, Portrait Male on granite base; Benches (5); Other; low wall perimeter- axed	Walter Hancock (SC); O'Connor and Kilham (Arch.)	The Plain	Yes	Contributing
MON 21	Class of 1957 Fountain	1967	Granite Drinking Fountain, Low Relief USMA Class Shield	Unknown	West Point Cemetery	Yes	Contributing
MON 22	Buffalo Soldiers Plaque and Rock	1973	Animal; Plaque on Granite Boulder	Unknown	Buffalo Soldiers Field	Yes	Contributing
MON 23	Class of 1919 Monument	1970	Plaques on Pedestal with Low Fieldstone Wall and Ledge	Unknown	De Russey Loop at Stony Lonesome Road	Yes	Contributing
MON 24	Class of January 1943 Fountain	1974	Drinking Fountain; Bench; Terrace	Unknown	Trophy Point Southeast Corner of Michie Stadium	Yes	Contributing
MON 25	Class of June 1943 Fountain	1973	Drinking Fountain (2); Bench (5) Bench (5); Hexagonal Pedestal with Sundial; Random ashlar wall with Bluestone coping	Unknown		Yes	Contributing
MON 26	Class of 1933 Memorial	1973-1974		Unknown	Ruger Road at Howard Road	Yes	Contributing
MON 27	Dwight David Eisenhower Statue	1984	Bronze Portrait Sculpture on granite base; Bench (6); Low Wall	Robert L. Dean, Jr. (SC); Douglas Logan (base)	The Plain	Yes	Contributing

Monuments Inventory

Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location	Has USMA Number?	Contributing or Noncontributing ?
MON 29	Vietnam Monument/ Southeast Asia Memorial Soldier's Monument,	1980	Plaque on granite boulder; benches (5), pink granite quarry face legs with quarry-faced seat; exposed ledge	Jeff Rogers	Lusk Reservoir	Yes	Contributing
MON 30	Classes of 1935 and 1936	1980	Bronze Male, group Sculpture on Granite Base	Felix De Weldon	Stony Lonesome Road	Yes	Contributing
MON 31	Class of 1946 Memorial	1971-1974	Granite Drinking Fountain(1); Bench (3)	Unknown	Ernst Road	Yes	Contributing
MON 32	Water Battery Marker	Unknown, Ca. 1902	Incised Boulder	Unknown	Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing
MON 33	Resaca De La Palo Alto Inscription at Flirtation Walk	Unknown, ca. 1846-1848	Other: Incised Inscription in Ledge	Unknown	Trophy Point Chain	Yes	Contributing
MON 34	Chain Battery 1778	Unknown, ca. 1902	Incised Fieldstone	Unknown	Battery/Flirtation Walk Chain	Yes	Contributing
MON 35	The Great Chain Marker	Unknown, ca. 1976	Plaque on Fieldstone Boulder	Unknown	Battery/Flirtation Walk Cham	Yes	Contributing
MON 36	Class of 1980 Bench	1981	Granite Bench, Incised USMA Crest	Unknown	Battery/Flirtation Walk	Yes	Contributing
MON 37	Class of 1978 Memorial	1978	Bronze Plaque on Granite Bench	Unknown	Thayer Walk	Yes	Contributing

Monuments Inventory

Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location	Has USMA Number?	Contributing or Noncontributing ?
MON 38	Constitution Corner, Class of '43 Enhancement & Beautification of	1993	Bronze Plaque on Boulder; Benches (5) granite, polished seat, quarry legs	Unknown	Scott Place	Yes	Contributing
MON 39	Fort Clinton Parapet	1980	Bronze Plaque on Granite Boulder; Bench	Unknown	Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing
MON 40	Fort Clinton Plaque War of	Unknown	Bronze Plaque on Concrete Slant	Unknown	Clinton Place	Yes	Contributing
MON 41	Independence Monument	1978-1988	Brass/Aluminum Plaques on Wall (8) Bronze Gilded Enamel Plaque on Wall (5) Bronze	Logan and Sons	Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing
MON 42 & 43	Battery Sherburne Monument and Plaque Gun/ Trophy Point	Unknown, ca. 1902	Plaque on Granite Boulder	Unknown	Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing
44??? In 2000 NR	National Register Marker		Iron Gun/Cannon; Plaque on Boulder	Unknown	Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing
MON 45	War of 1812 Cannons	1991 (reorganized)	Military Gun/Cannon (2)	Unknown	Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing
MON 46	Civil War Cannons East	1991 (reorganized)	Other: Military; Gun/Cannon (13) Plaque on some	Unknown	Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing
MON 47	Civil War Cannons- West	1991 (reorganized)	Cannon/Gun/Cannon Mortar (13)	Unknown	Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing
MON 48	Class of 1834 Benches	1984	Plaque on Granite Boulder; Bench (12)	Unknown	Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing

Monuments Inventory

Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location	Has USMA Number?	Contributing or Noncontributing ?
MON 49	Spanish American War Cannons	1991 (reorganized)	Military; Gun/Cannon	Unknown	Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing
MON 50	Great Chain	1778	Iron Chain on Base Bronze gun Cannon		Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing
MON 51	8" English Howitzer Revolutionary War Area	Late 18th c.	5 Mortar, Animal/Dolphin Handles; Bronze Plaque on Howitzer	W. Bowen	Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing
MON 52	Mexican War Cannons	1991 (reorganized)	Gun/Cannon/Mortar (3) bronze, gilded Plaque, Female/Granite Pedestal	Byrthton Jones (SC)	Trophy Point	Yes	Contributing
MON 53	Corbin Monument	1926	Bronze Fountain, Plant, Waterlily; Granite base Marble Enclosure/Grave Marker;	Unknown	West Point Cemetery	Yes	Contributing
MON 54	Anderson Memorial Fountain	1895	Anima/Plant/ Urn	Unknown	West Point Cemetery	Yes	Contributing
MON 55	Butterfield Monument	1901	Granite Mausoleum; Animal/Other: Pyramid and Sphinx	Architect W. Liance Cottrell	West Point Cemetery	Yes	Contributing
MON 56	Egbert Ludovilus Viele Mausoleum	1900	Bronze Plaque, bas relief Male; Other: cast stone slant base	Unknown	West Point Cemetery	Yes	Contributing
MON 57	Constant Memorial	1946					
MON 58	Yorktown Inscription	Unknown, ca. 1846-1848	Inscription	Unknown	Howard Road	Yes	Contributing

Monuments Inventory

Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location	Has USMA Number?	Contributing or Noncontributing ?
MON 59	Saratoga Inscription at Kosciuszko Garden	Unknown, ca. 1846-1848	Inscription	Unknown	Kosciuszko's Garden	Yes	Contributing
MON 60	City of Mexico Inscription	Unknown, ca. 1846-1848	Inscription	Unknown	Howard Road	Yes	
MON 61	Monterey Inscription	Unknown, ca. 1846-1848	Inscription	Unknown	Howard Road	Yes	
MON 61	Buena Vista Inscription	Unknown, ca. 1846-1848	Inscription	Unknown	Howard Road	Yes	
MON 62	Cierro Gordon Inscription	Unknown, ca. 1846-1848	Inscription	Unknown	Howard Road	Yes	
MON 63	Redoubt No 1 Plaque	Unknown, ca. 1902	Plaque	Unknown	Stony Lonesome Area	Yes	
MON 64	Redoubt No 2 Plaque	Unknown, ca. 1902	Plaque	Unknown	Stony Lonesome Area	Yes	
MON 65	Redoubt No 3 Plaque	Unknown, ca. 1902	Plaque	Unknown	Stony Lonesome Area	Yes	
MON 66	Redoubt No 4 Plaques (3)	Unknown, ca. 1902 and 1976	Plaque	Unknown	Stony Lonesome Area	Yes	
MON 67	Wyllys Redoubt Plaque	Unknown, ca. 1902	Plaque	Unknown	Between north ends of Partridge Place and Schofield Place	Yes	
MON 68	Battery Meigs Plaque	Unknown, ca. 1902	Plaque	Unknown	Off Kingsley Hill Road, northwest of Building 21	Yes	

Monuments Inventory

Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing	
						Has USMA Number?	? ?
MON 70	Class of 1965 Memorial Seats Kosciuszko	2000 Unknown, ca.		Unknown	Cullum Road at Building 758 Kosciuszko's	Yes	
MON 71	Garden Plaques	1902		Unknown	Garden	Yes	
MON 72	Kosciuszko Memorial Fountain Class of 1957	Unknown, ca. 1802		Unknown	Kosciuszko's Garden West Point	Yes	
MON 73	Memorial Shea Memorial	Unknown			Cemetery	No	
MON 74	Plaque	Unknown			Shea Stadium	No	
MON 75	Class of 1952 Shea Stadium Memorial	Unknown			Shea Stadium Constitution Island at the site of the Revolutionary War Hut Encampment	No	
MON 76	Soldiers Hut Class of 1963 McAniff & Parker	Unknown				No	
MON 77	Memorial	Unknown			North Dock Area	No	
MON 78	Ft. Clinton Parapet Class of 1940	Unknown			Clinton Place	No	
MON 79	Eisenhower Plaque Class of 1942 World War II Ike Hall Terrace	Unknown			Eisenhower Hall	No	
MON 80	Memorial, Class of 1942	Unknown			Eisenhower Hall	No	

Monuments Inventory

Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location	Has USMA Number?	Contributing or Noncontributing ?
MON 81	Class of 1942 50th Anniversary Class of 1933 Memorial Gift	Unknown			Eisenhower Hall	No	
MON 82	Clock Class of 1933 Memorial Gift	Unknown			Ruger Road at Howard Road	No	
MON 83	Sundial	Unknown			Ruger Road at Howard Road	No	
MON 84	MSGRC Our Lady of Peace Memorial Class of 1961, 1965 and 1974	Unknown			De Russet Loop	No	
MON 85	Thayer Walk Class of 1957 Thayer Walk	ca. 2009			Thayer Plaza	No	
MON 86	Honor Plaza Class of 1959	ca. 2009			Thayer Plaza	No	
MON 87	Malek Tennis Ctr Plaza	Unknown			Malek Tennis Center Plaza	No	
MON 88	Class of 1946 South Dock Plaque	Unknown			South Dock Building 1009 (1977), Worth Place	No	
MON 89	Class of 1955 House Donation	Unknown				No	
MON 90	Statesmanship Monument	Unknown			Building 756B, Bradley Barracks	No	
MON 91	Science Memorial Class of 1974	Unknown			Thayer Plaza	No	
MON 92	Leadership in Peace	Unknown			Thayer Plaza	No	

Monuments Inventory

Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location	Has USMA Number?	Contributing or Noncontributing ?
MON 93	Vietnam War	Unknown			Thayer Plaza	No	
MON 94	Class of 1947 Old Train Station Plaque	Unknown			At Building 696, Old Train Station, Williams Road	No	
MON 95	Class of 1919 Cadet Chapel Obelisk	Unknown			Cadet Chapel	No	
MON 96	Korean War Memorial	Unknown			Thayer Plaza	No	
MON 97	Eisenhower Plaque	Unknown			Eisenhower Hall, Building 655	No	
MON 98	Persian Gulf War Memorial	Unknown			Thayer Plaza	No	
MON 99	Class of 1974 Leadership in War Memorial	Unknown			Thayer Plaza	No	
MON 100	Class of 1961 Reconciliation Plaza	Unknown			Thayer Plaza	No	
MON 101	Memorial to Flight Civil Engineering	1993			At the Air Cadet Memorial, part of the landscape at the monument, Stony Lonesome Road	No	
MON 102	NHL Plaque	Unknown			At Mahan Hall, Building 752	No	
MON 103	Class of 1943 Memorial	Unknown			Mills Road at Lusk Reservoir	No	

Monuments Inventory

Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location	Contributing or	
						Has USMA Number?	Noncontributing ?
MON 104	Class of 1943 World War II, Korea, Vietnam Memorial 1st Infantry Regiment	Unknown			Mills Road at Lusk Reservoir	No	
MON 105	Memorial Class of '43 50th	Unknown			Wilson Road	No	
MON 106	reunion Class of 1943	Unknown			Thayer Gate	No	
MON 107	Thayer Gate	Unknown			Thayer Gate Stony Lonesome Road at	No	
MON 108	Lichtenberg Tennis Center Plaque	Unknown			Lichtenberg Tennis Center Stony Lonesome Road at Lou	No	
MON 109	Lou Gross Sports Center	Unknown			Gross Sports Center At Michie Stadium,	No	
MON 110	Haupt Truss Bridge Memorial and Bridge				commemorative bridge East of Building 699, Stony Lonesome and	No	
MON 111	Philippine Bell Classes of 1964 &	Unknown			Washington Mills Road at	No	
MON 112	1965 Classes of 1968 &	Unknown			Lusk Reservoir Mills Road at	No	
MON 113	1969 Classes of 1966 &	Unknown			Lusk Reservoir Mills Road at	No	
MON 114	1967	Unknown			Lusk Reservoir	No	

Monuments Inventory

Monument Number	Monument Name	Acquisition Date	Motif	Artist	Location	Has USMA Number?	Contributing or Noncontributing ?
MON 115	Classes of 1960- 1969 Vietnam Conflict Memorial	Unknown			Mills Road at Lusk Reservoir	No	
MON 116	Classes of 1960 & 1961 Pentagon 9/11	Unknown			Mills Road at Lusk Reservoir	No	
MON 117	Monument	Unknown			Howze Place at Michie Stadium	No	
MON 118	Class of 1946 Memorial Fountain	Unknown			Stony Lonesome north of Schofield Place	No	

Landscapes Inventory

Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
The Plain	1778	Cullum Road	Contributing
Buffalo Soldiers Field	ca. 1908	Swift Road	Contributing
Lusk Reservoir	1895	Mills Road	Contributing
West Point Cemetery	1816	Washington Road	Contributing
Delafield Pond	1839	Delafield Road	Contributing
Trophy Point	1778	Cullum Road	Contributing
North Dock	19th century	Upton Road	Contributing
	1945/1956 and early		
Golf Course	1990s	State Route 9W	Contributing
Thayer Walk/Mall	19th century	off The Plain	Contributing
Constitution Island	Late 18 th c.	East side of Hudson River	Contributing
Fort Clinton (original location)	1780	Cullum Road	Contributing
Chain Battery Walk (Flirtation Walk)	1778	Cliff below Trophy Point	Contributing
Kosciuszko's Garden	1778	Below Building 603	Contributing
Shea Field/ North Athletic Field	Ca. 1930	off Upton Road	Contributing
Superintendent's Garden (and House)	1870/1936 and mid- 20th century	100 Jefferson Road	Contributing
Target Hill Athletic Field	1945	Upton Road	Contributing
Howze Field	1930	Mills Road	Contributing

Structures Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
612	South Gate Dock	1944/rebuilt 1988	612 Ernst Road	Contributing
640	Water Tank-Underground	n.d.	640 Howze Place	Contributing
635A/ 635B	Ordnance Compound	Ca. 1838	635 Howard Road	Contributing
700	Michie Stadium	1924	700 Mills Road	Contributing
809	Recreation/Picnic area	1936	809 Lee Road	Contributing
811	Recreation/Picnic area	1936	811 Lee Road	Contributing
7071	Fort Putnam	1778	Delafield Road	Contributing
641	Lusk Reservoir Dam	1895	Mills Road	Contributing
739	Delafield Pond Dam	1890	Delafield Road	Contributing
na	Beat Navy Tunnel	n.d.	Washington Road, The Plain	Contributing
na	Delafield Pond	1890	Delafield Road	Contributing
na	Lusk Reservoir	1895	Mills Road	Contributing
na	Pitcher Road Bridge	Ca. 1940	Crossing railroad at North Dock	Contributing
na	RR Tunnel	Ca. 1911	Upton Road and Ernst Road	Contributing
380	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
381	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
382	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
383	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
384	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
385	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
386	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
387	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
388	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
389	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
390	Carport	1999	Biddle Loop	Noncontributing
709	Water Pump Station	1999	Delafield Road	Noncontributing
709A	Transformer	n.d.	Delafield Road	Noncontributing
712	Water Tank	1932	Delafield Road	Noncontributing
713	Substation D	1942	Delafield Road	Noncontributing
730	Water Tank	1943	730 De Russey Road	Noncontributing
731	Water Pump Station	1936	731 Merritt Road	Noncontributing
744	Ski Slope Tow Rope	n/a	744 Victor Constant Road	Noncontributing
773	Water Tank	1936	773 Delafield Road	Noncontributing
775	Water Tank	1936	775 Washington Road	Noncontributing
781	Maintenance Shop	1944	781 Reynolds Road	Noncontributing
na	Barry Road Bridge	Ca. 1930	Barry Road	Noncontributing
na	Lee Road Bridge	Ca. 1930	3 blocks north of Washington	Noncontributing
na	Merritt Road Bridge	Ca. 1930	Merritt Road at East Moore Loop	Noncontributing
na	Washington Road Bridge	Ca. 1950	At Barry and Slaton	Noncontributing

Structures Inventory

Building Number	Resource Name	Date	Location	Contributing or Noncontributing?
na	Target Hill Athletic Field Bridge	Ca. 1970	Upton Road	Noncontributing

1

APPENDIX B

2

Agency and Tribal Correspondence

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Mr. Jeff Anzevino
Scenic Hudson
Land Use Advocacy Director
One Civic Center Plaza Suite 200
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

Dear Mr. Anzevino,

As required by Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 which cover environmental protection and conservation, and enhancement, the United States Military Academy, West Point (USMA) has prepared an update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028. The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of USMA's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, and is a component of the installation's master plan. The ICRMP five-year plan includes a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in fulfilling the United States Army Garrison West Point's (Garrison's) mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world (USMA), sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. The primary parts of the ICRMP five-year plan include:

- Maintenance and administration of the 2016 Operations, Maintenance and Development Programmatic Agreement with the New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: Cultural Resources staff will continue to review and coordinate ongoing operation, maintenance, and development activities at West Point with the requirements of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), in accordance with the 2016 Operations, Maintenance and Development Programmatic Agreement. It is imperative that this agreement be maintained to

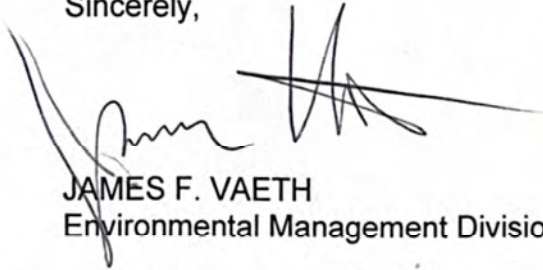
meet the requirements of NHPA and to ensure the continued day-to-day operation of both the Garrison and the USMA.

- Maintenance and implementation of other agreement documents and mitigations: Cultural Resources staff will ensure all other agreement documents, management plans, and mitigations are current and implemented. This includes ensuring the adequacy of and adherence to existing Tribal memoranda of agreement and West Point Housing and Lodging Programmatic Agreements, completing all outstanding mitigations, and updating the ICRMP in 2024. This also includes implementing and abiding by any other legal agreements made after the implementation of the ICRMP.
- Upgrading the archaeological curation facility and completing artifact inventory: Cultural Resources staff will ensure compliance with federal regulations for the curation of federally-owned and administered archaeological collections (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 79). All efforts will be made to upgrade the curation facility (Building 675) to meet standards. In addition, a complete inventory of West Point's archaeological collection, already underway, will be completed.
- Continuing historic property evaluations and monitoring: Cultural Resources staff will continue to evaluate properties for historical significance, as required by NHPA. Also, identified historic properties will be monitored through periodic condition assessments.

Per the National Environmental Policy Act and 32 Code of Federal Regulations Part 651, "Environmental Analysis of Army Actions" (Army Regulation 200-2), an Environmental Assessment (EA) is in preparation to evaluate potential environmental impact resulting from implementation of the ICRMP five-year plan. The ICRMP Action Area is shown in Figure 1 and includes the entirety of the USMA boundary. The EA is anticipated to conclude that there will be no significant environmental effects that will result from implementation of the ICRMP. No ground disturbing activities are associated with implementation of the ICRMP and as such, no impact to the natural or physical environment are expected. No visual impacts to the West Point's National Historic Landmark District or surrounding areas and scenic resources of the Hudson Valley are anticipated. The EA will be provided to you for your review and comment, once available. We anticipate distributing the EA for your review in the third quarter of 2023.

Should you have any questions about the updated ICRMP, it's implementation, or development of the EA, please do not hesitate to contact Paul Hudson, Cultural Resources Manager, by email paul.a.hudson11.civ@army.mil, or by telephone (845) 938-5853.

Sincerely,

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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Ms. Susan Bachor
Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Special Assistant
Delaware Tribe of Indians Eastern Office
P.O. Box 64
Pocono Lake, PA 18347

Dear Ms. Bachor,

As required by Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 which cover environmental protection and conservation, and enhancement, the United States Military Academy, West Point (USMA) has prepared an update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028. The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of USMA's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, and is a component of the installation's master plan. The ICRMP five-year plan includes a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in fulfilling the United States Army Garrison West Point's (Garrison's) mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world (USMA), sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. The primary parts of the ICRMP five-year plan include:

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Sincerely,



JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

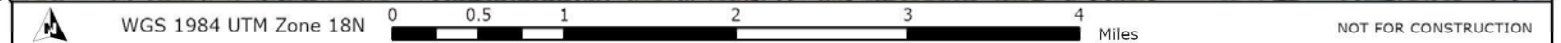
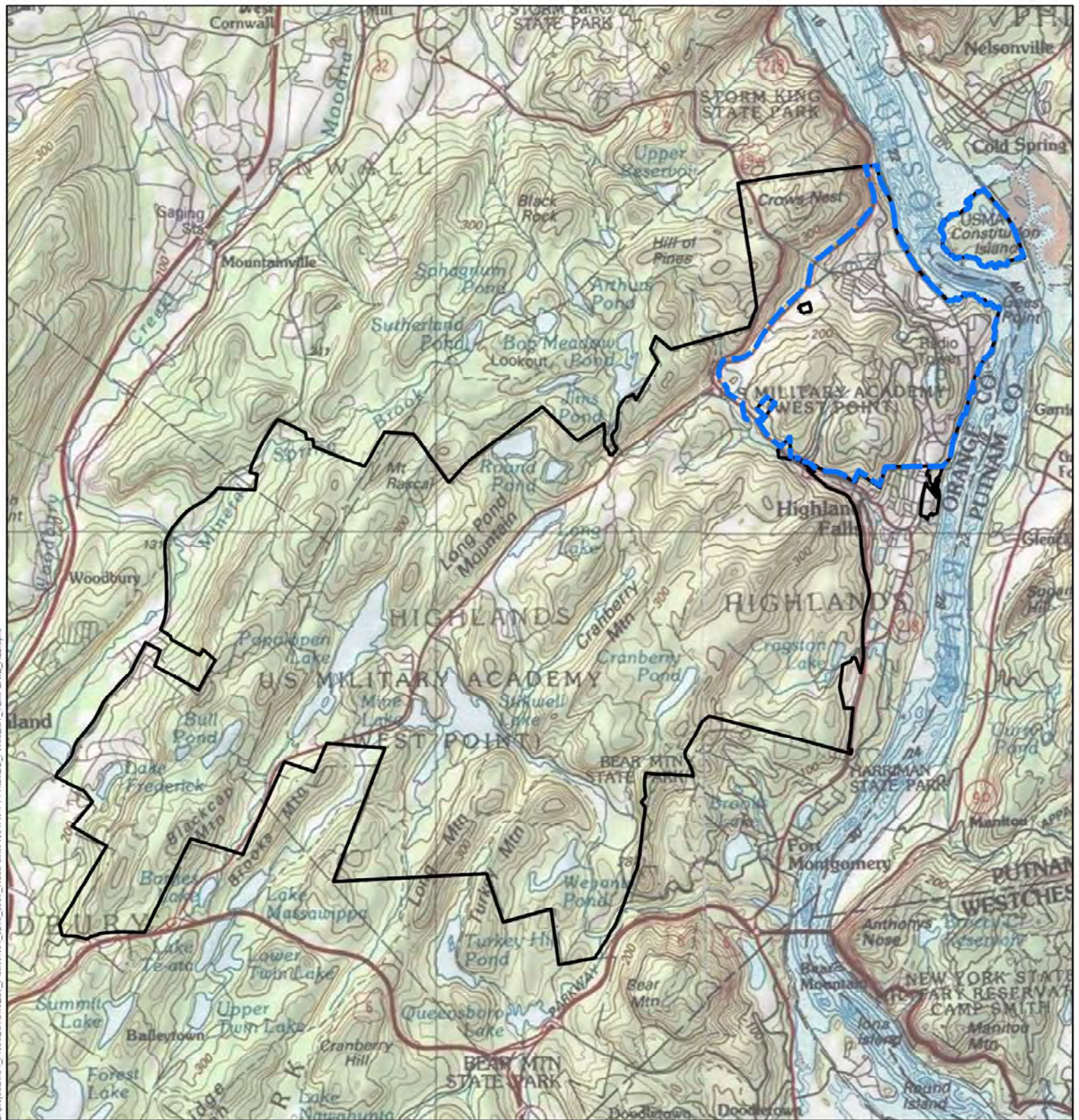


Figure 1. West Point Military Reservation Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Area

ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

- USMA Reservation Boundary
- USMA National Historic Landmark District

TETRA TECH





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Mr. Jeffrey C. Bendremer, Ph.D., RPA
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Stockbridge-Munsee Community
Tribal Historic Preservation Extension Office
86 Spring Street
Williamstown, MA 01267

Dear Mr. Bendremer,

As required by Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 which cover environmental protection and conservation, and enhancement, the United States Military Academy, West Point (USMA) has prepared an update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028. The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of USMA's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, and is a component of the installation's master plan. The ICRMP five-year plan includes a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in fulfilling the United States Army Garrison West Point's (Garrison's) mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world (USMA), sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. The primary parts of the ICRMP five-year plan include:

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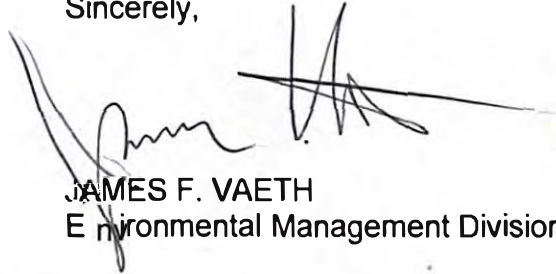
Programmatic Agreement. It is imperative that this agreement be maintained to meet the requirements of NHPA and to ensure the continued day-to-day operation of both the Garrison and the USMA.

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Sincerely,

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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

cc: Bonney Hartley, Tribal Historic Preservation Manager

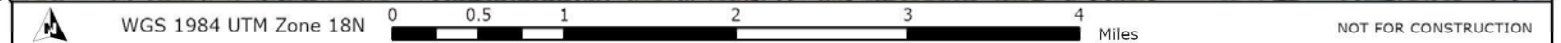
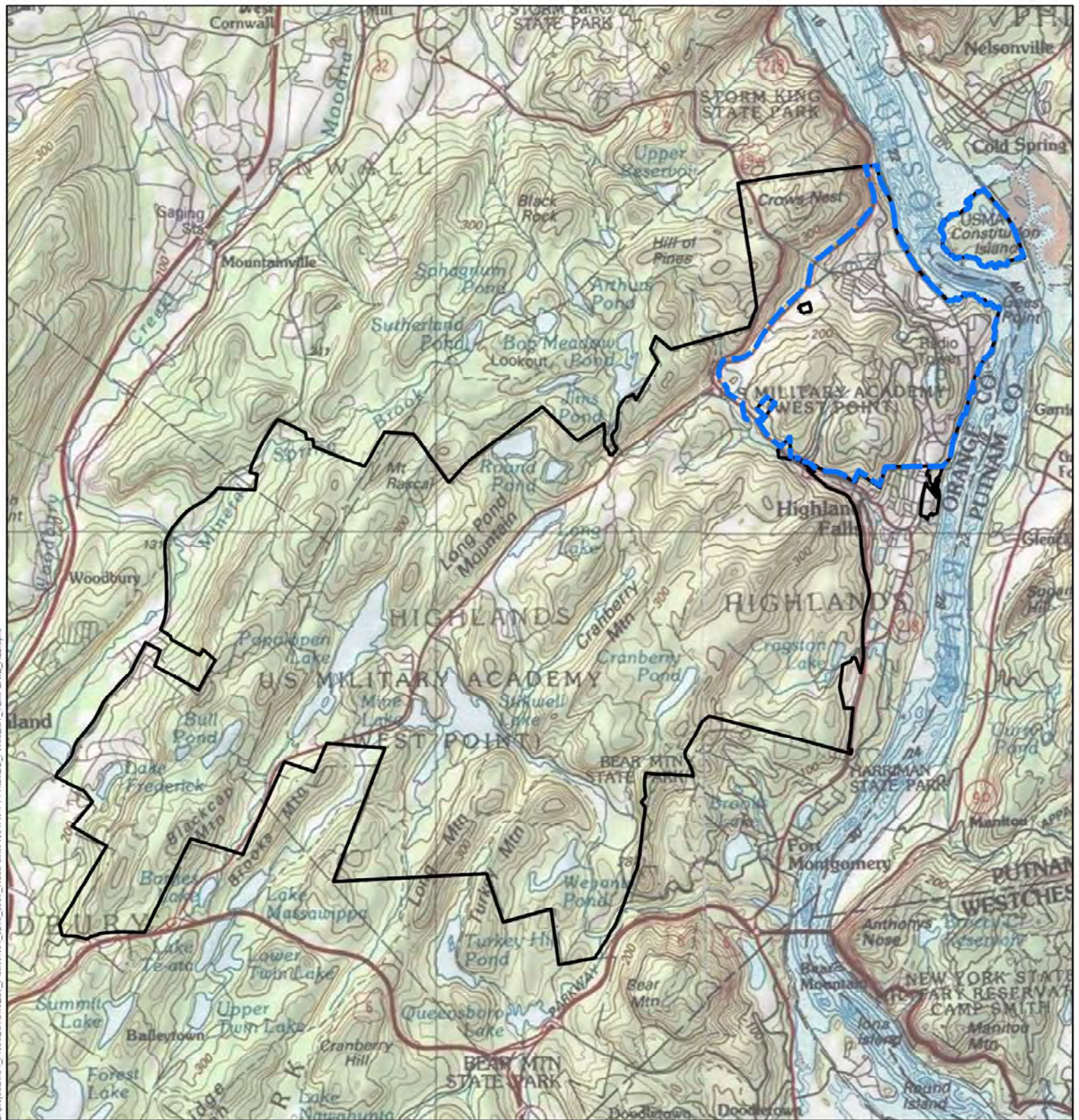


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TETRA TECH





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Ms. Jen Benson
Hudson Riverkeeper
Outreach Coordinator
20 Secor Road
Ossining, NY 10562

Dear Ms. Benson,

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Sincerely,



JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Ms. Megan Borthwick
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Federal Property Management Section
401 F Street NW, Suite 308
Washington, DC 20001

Dear Ms. Borthwick,

As required by Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 which cover environmental protection and conservation, and enhancement, the United States Military Academy, West Point (USMA) has prepared an update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028. The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of USMA's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, and is a component of the installation's master plan. The ICRMP five-year plan includes a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in fulfilling the United States Army Garrison West Point's (Garrison's) mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world (USMA), sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. The primary parts of the ICRMP five-year plan include:

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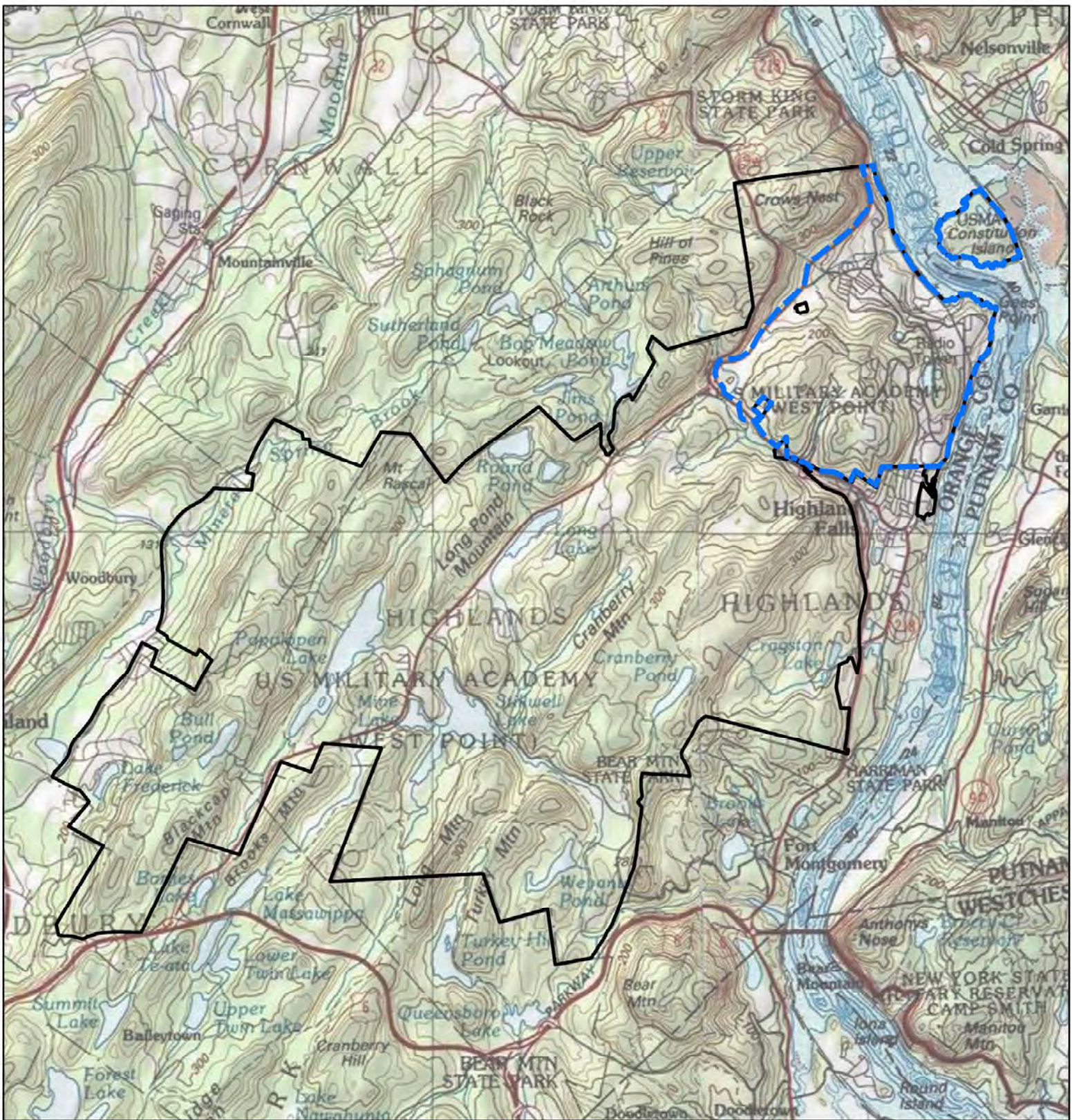
Sincerely,



JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

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WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N 0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Figure 1. West Point Military Reservation Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Area

ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

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Reference Map





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
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December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Ms. Ronnie Coffey
Historian
Village of Highland Falls
254 Main Street
Highland Falls, NY 10928

Dear Ms. Coffey,

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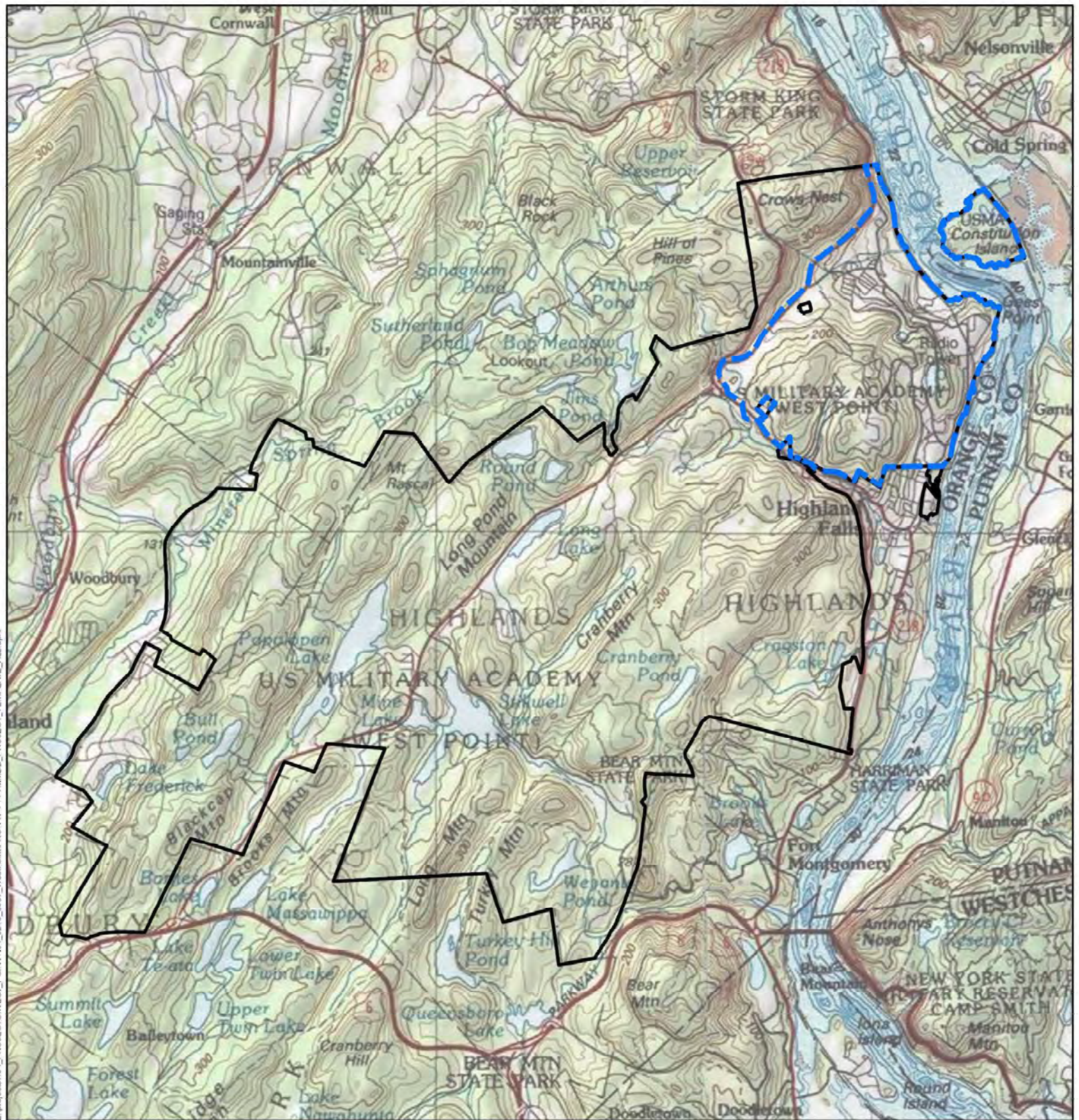
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Sincerely,



JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N 0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Figure 1. West Point Military Reservation Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Area

ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

-  USMA Reservation Boundary
-  USMA National Historic Landmark District

Reference Map





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

The Alice Curtis Desmond and Hamilton Fish Library
PO Box 265
Garrison, NY 10524

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Sincerely,



JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

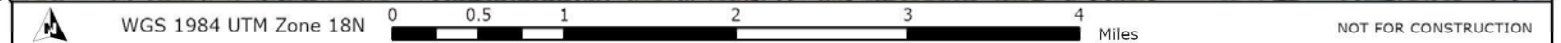
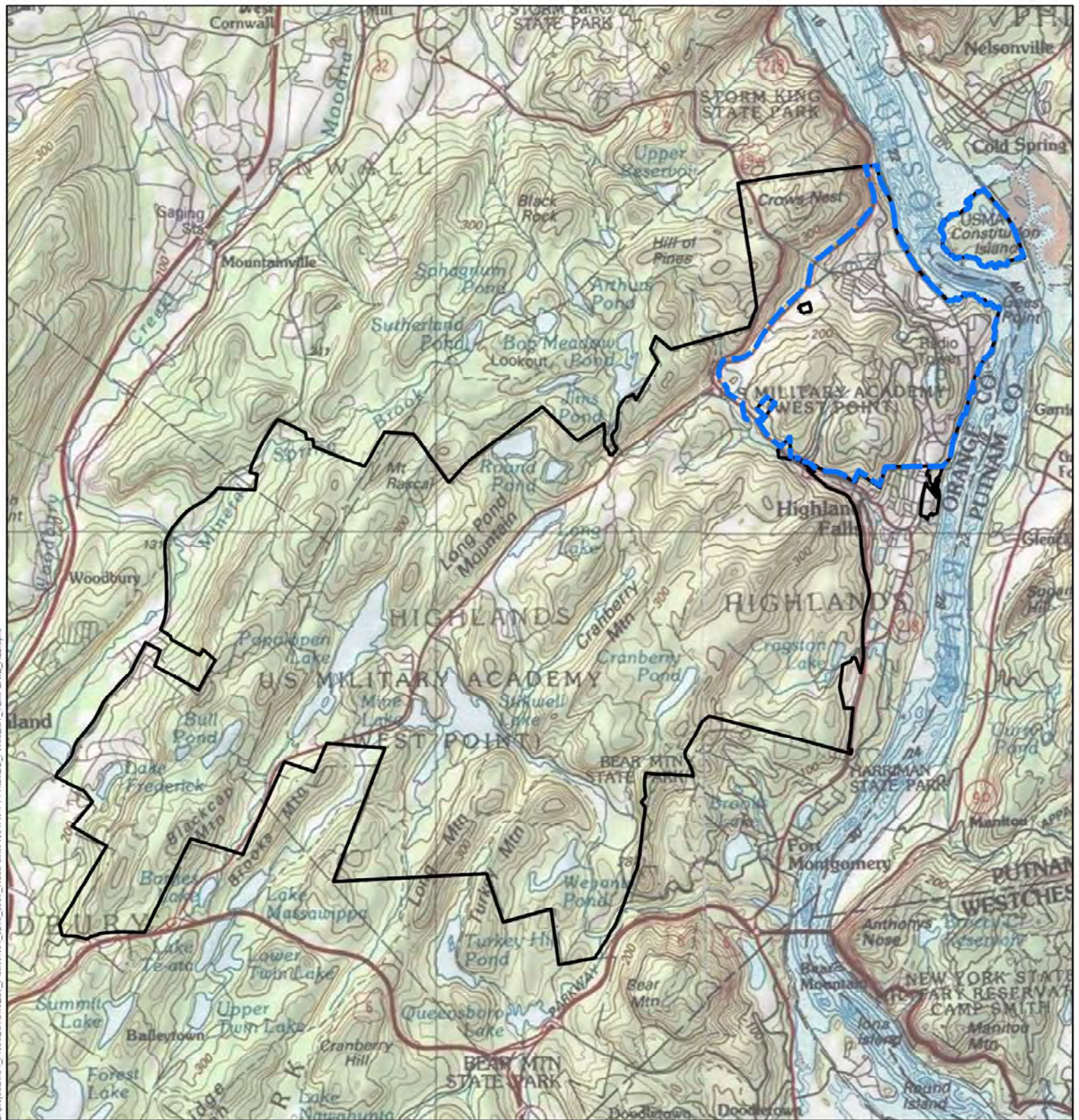


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ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

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- USMA National Historic Landmark District

TETRA TECH





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
United States Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Ms. Sandra Doran
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
New York Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 10345

Dear Ms. Doran,

As required by Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 which cover environmental protection and conservation, and enhancement, the United States Military Academy, West Point (USMA) has prepared an update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028. The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of USMA's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, and is a component of the installation's master plan. The ICRMP five-year plan includes a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in fulfilling the United States Army Garrison West Point's (Garrison's) mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world (USMA), sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. The primary parts of the ICRMP five-year plan include:

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Should you have any questions about the updated ICRMP, it's implementation, or development of the EA, please do not hesitate to contact Paul Hudson, Cultural Resources Manager, by email paul.a.hudson11.civ@army.mil, or by telephone (845) 938-5853.

Sincerely,

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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

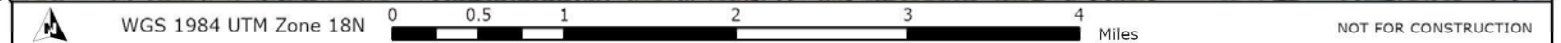
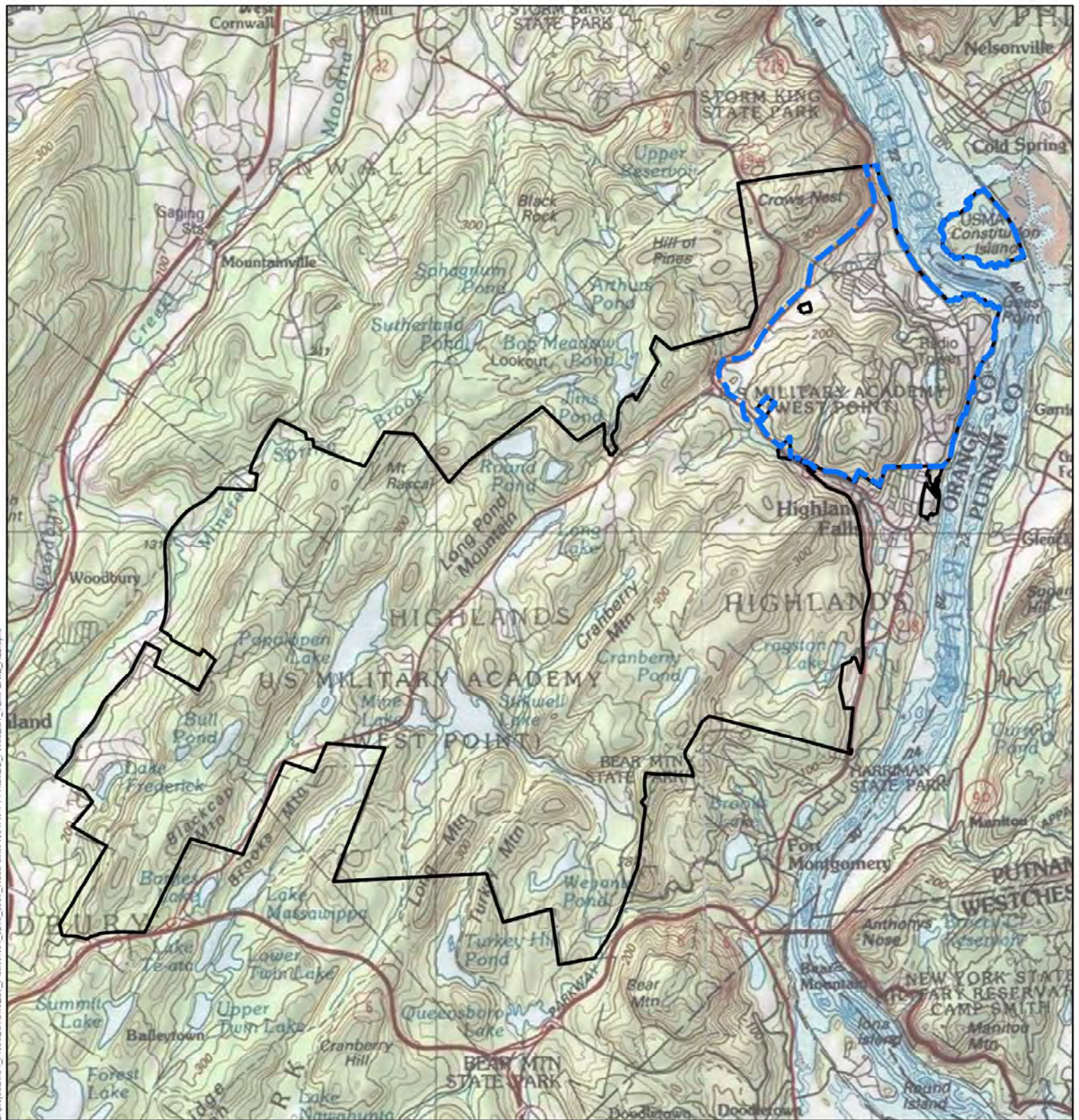


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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Ms. Karen Doyle
Hudson Highlands Land Trust
Public Policy and Planning Manager
20 Nazareth Way
Garrison, NY 10524

Dear Ms. Doyle,

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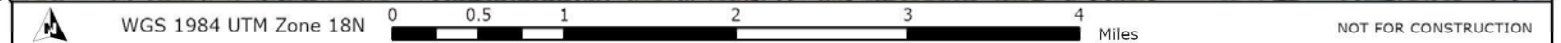
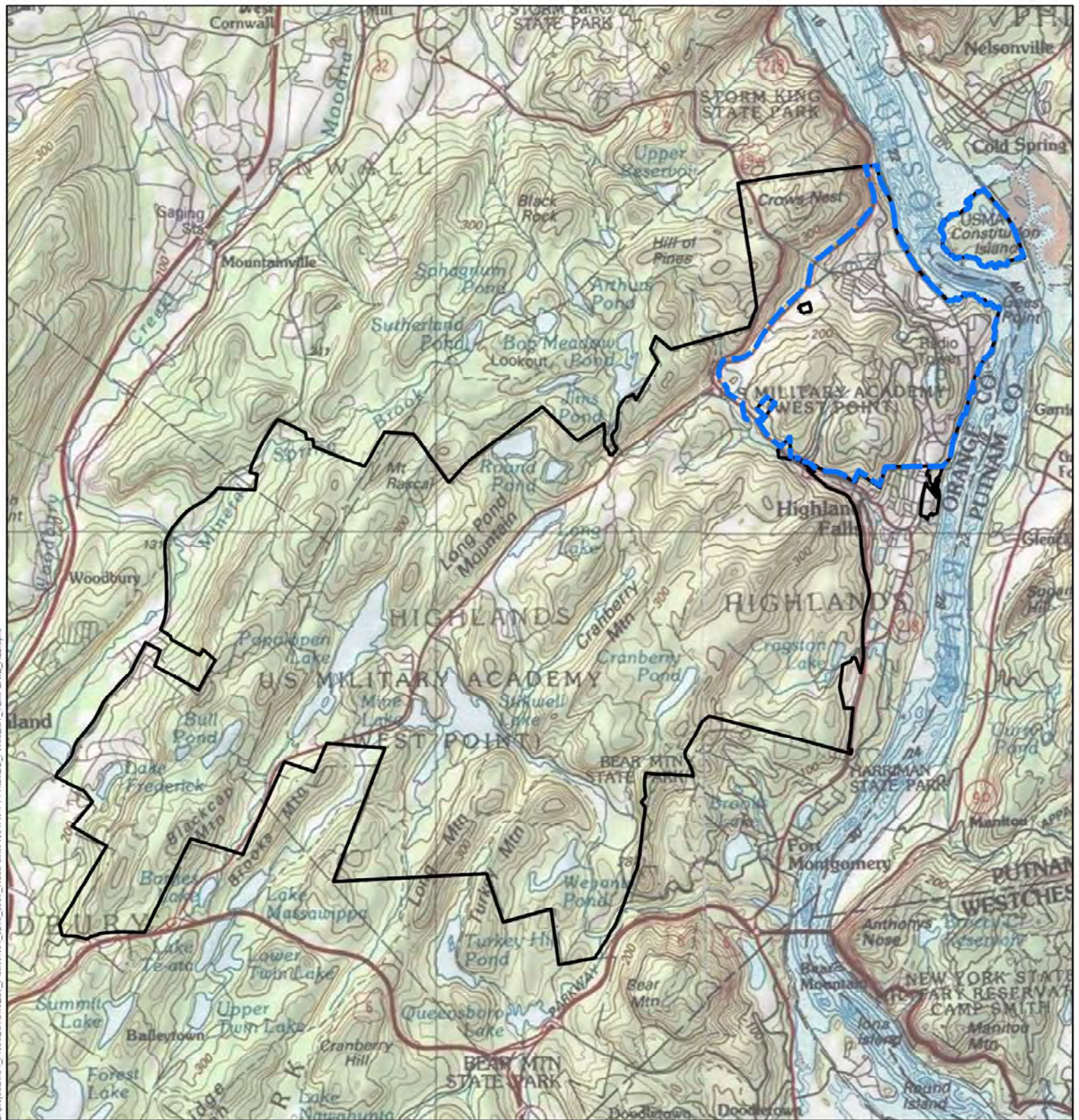


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AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Environmental Review and Coordination Section
Office of General Counsel
1305 East-West Hwy
Room 6616
Silver Spring, MD 20910

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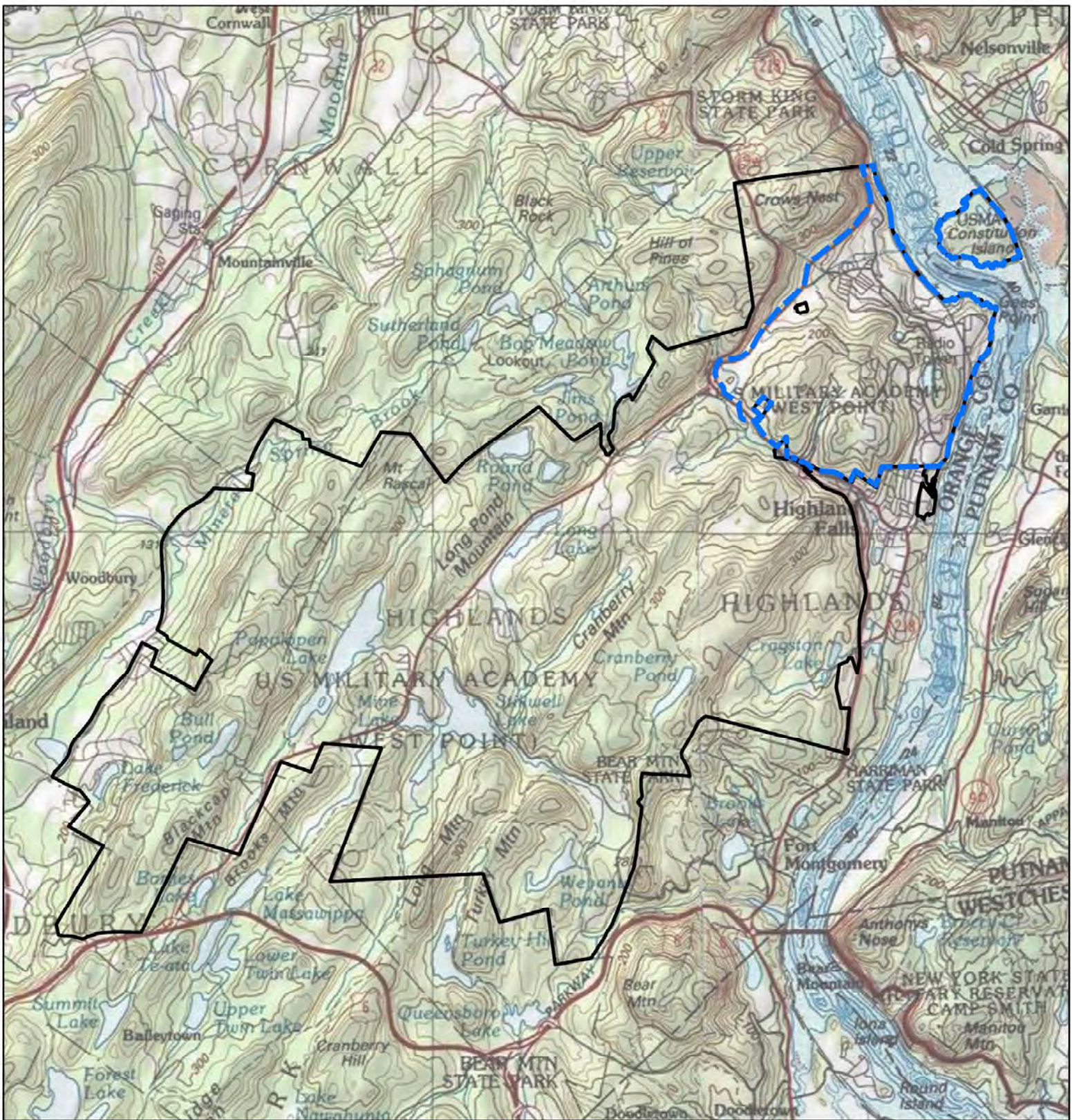
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Enclosure

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WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N 0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Ms. Nancy Herter
Director, Technical Preservation Bureau
Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
New York State Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

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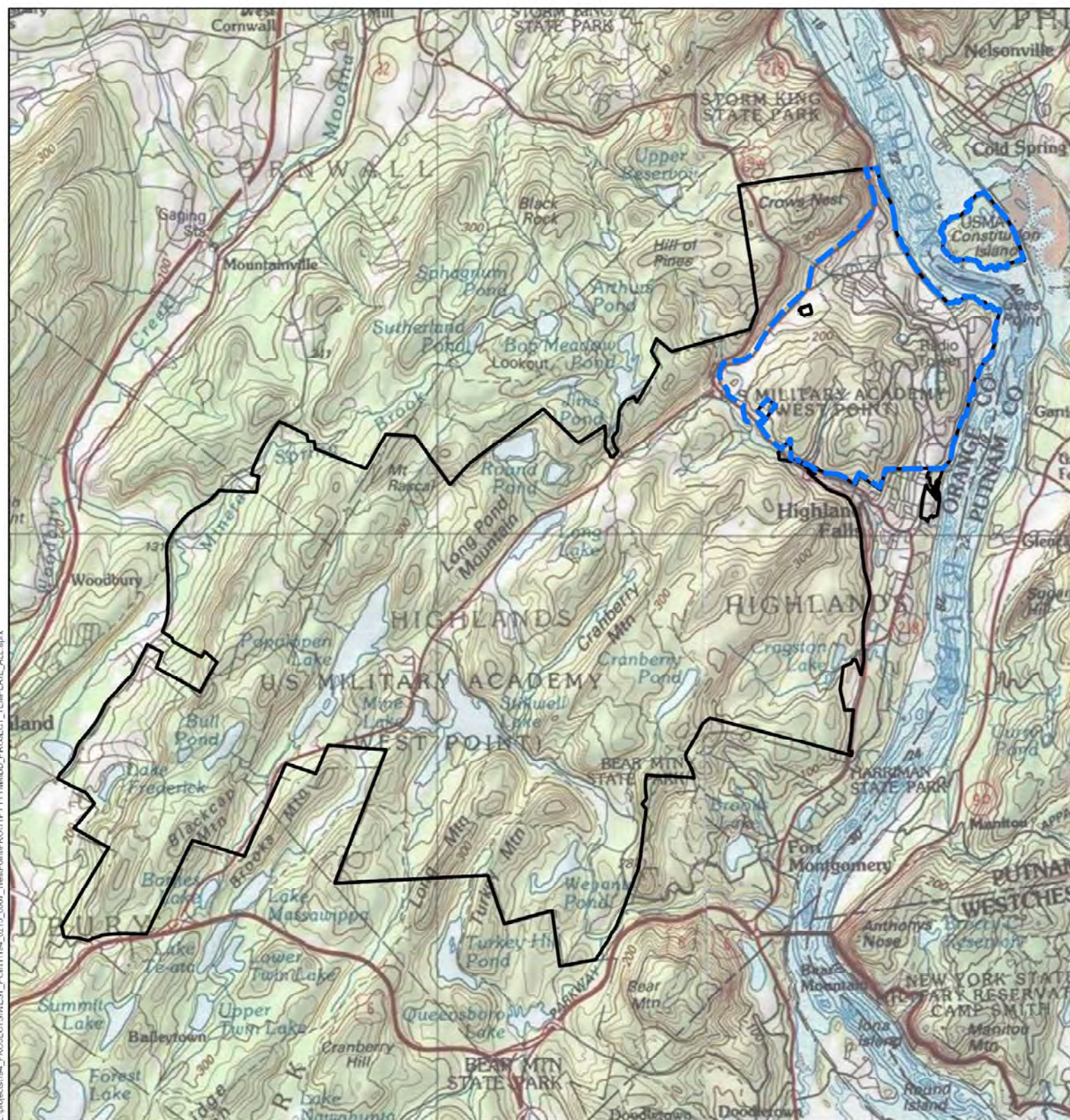
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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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Military Reservation
Integrated Cultural
Resources Management
Plan Area**

ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
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AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

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U.S. Army Garrison West Point
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298 Main Street
Highland Falls, NY 10928

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Per the National Environmental Policy Act and 32 Code of Federal Regulations Part 651, "Environmental Analysis of Army Actions" (Army Regulation 200-2), an Environmental Assessment (EA) is in preparation to evaluate potential environmental impact resulting from implementation of the ICRMP five-year plan. The ICRMP Action Area is shown in Figure 1 and includes the entirety of the USMA boundary. The EA is anticipated to conclude that there will be no significant environmental effects that will result from implementation of the ICRMP. No ground disturbing activities are associated with implementation of the ICRMP and as such, no impact to the natural or physical environment are expected. No visual impacts to the West Point's National Historic Landmark District or surrounding areas and scenic resources of the Hudson Valley are anticipated. The EA will be provided to you for your review and comment, once available. We anticipate distributing the EA for your review in the third quarter of 2023.

Should you have any questions about the updated ICRMP, it's implementation, or development of the EA, please do not hesitate to contact Paul Hudson, Cultural Resources Manager, by email paul.a.hudson11.civ@army.mil, or by telephone (845) 938-5853.

Sincerely,



JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

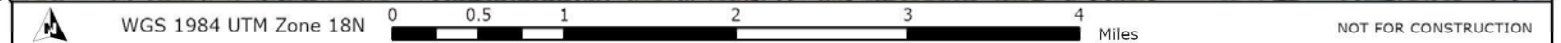
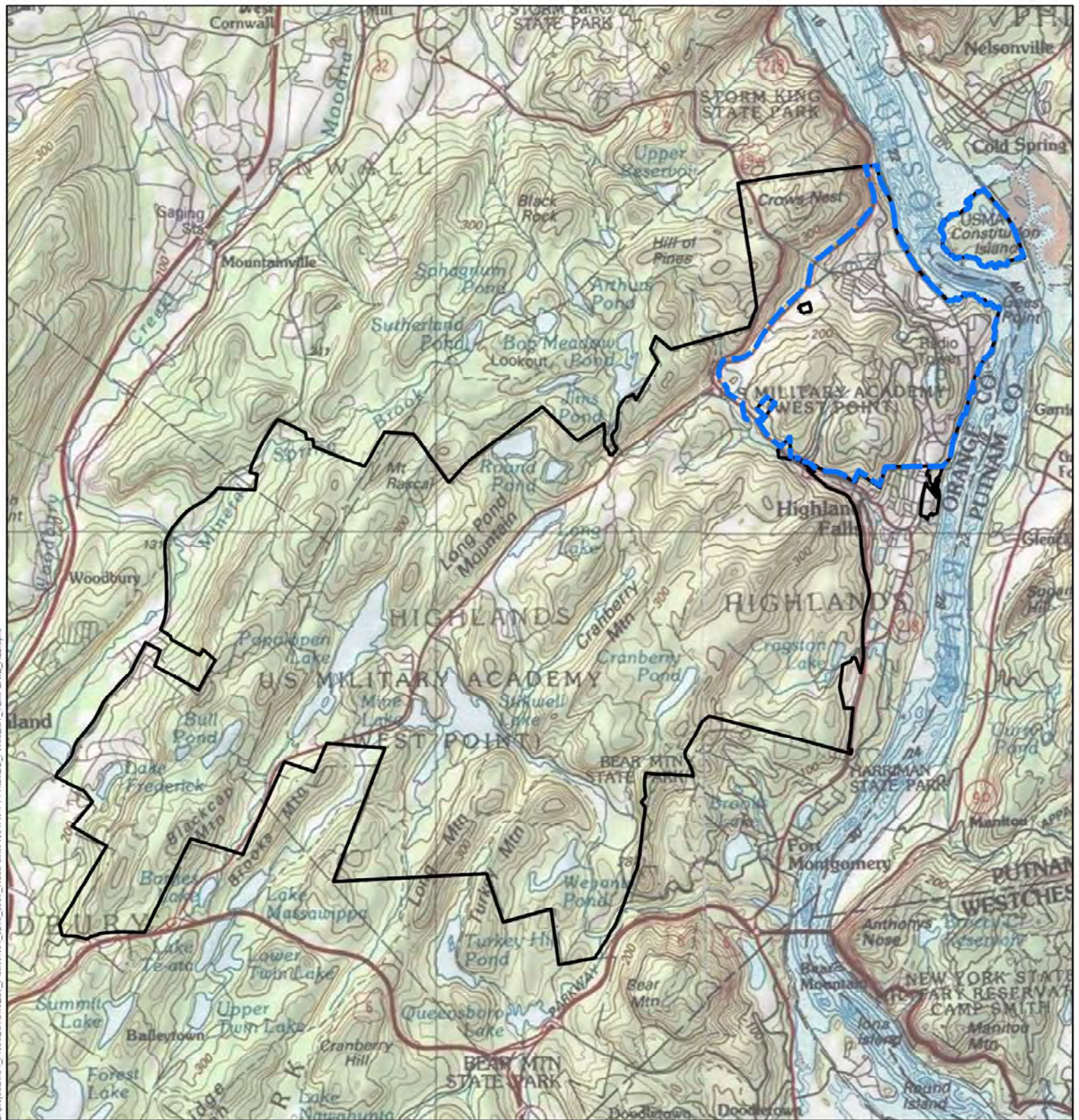


Figure 1. West Point Military Reservation Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Area

ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

- USMA Reservation Boundary
- USMA National Historic Landmark District

TETRA TECH





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Julia L. Butterfield Memorial Library
10 Morris Ave
Cold Spring, NY 10516

Dear Sir/ Madam,

For PUBLIC NOTICE and Display. Please post this letter for any patron to read.

As required by Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 which cover environmental protection and conservation, and enhancement, the United States Military Academy, West Point (USMA) has prepared an update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028. The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of USMA's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, and is a component of the installation's master plan. The ICRMP five-year plan includes a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in fulfilling the United States Army Garrison West Point's (Garrison's) mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world (USMA), sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. The primary parts of the ICRMP five-year plan include:

- Maintenance and administration of the 2016 Operations, Maintenance and Development Programmatic Agreement with the New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: Cultural Resources staff will continue to review and coordinate ongoing operation, maintenance, and development activities at West Point with the requirements of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), in accordance with the 2016 Operations, Maintenance and Development Programmatic Agreement. It is imperative that this agreement be maintained to

meet the requirements of NHPA and to ensure the continued day-to-day operation of both the Garrison and the USMA.

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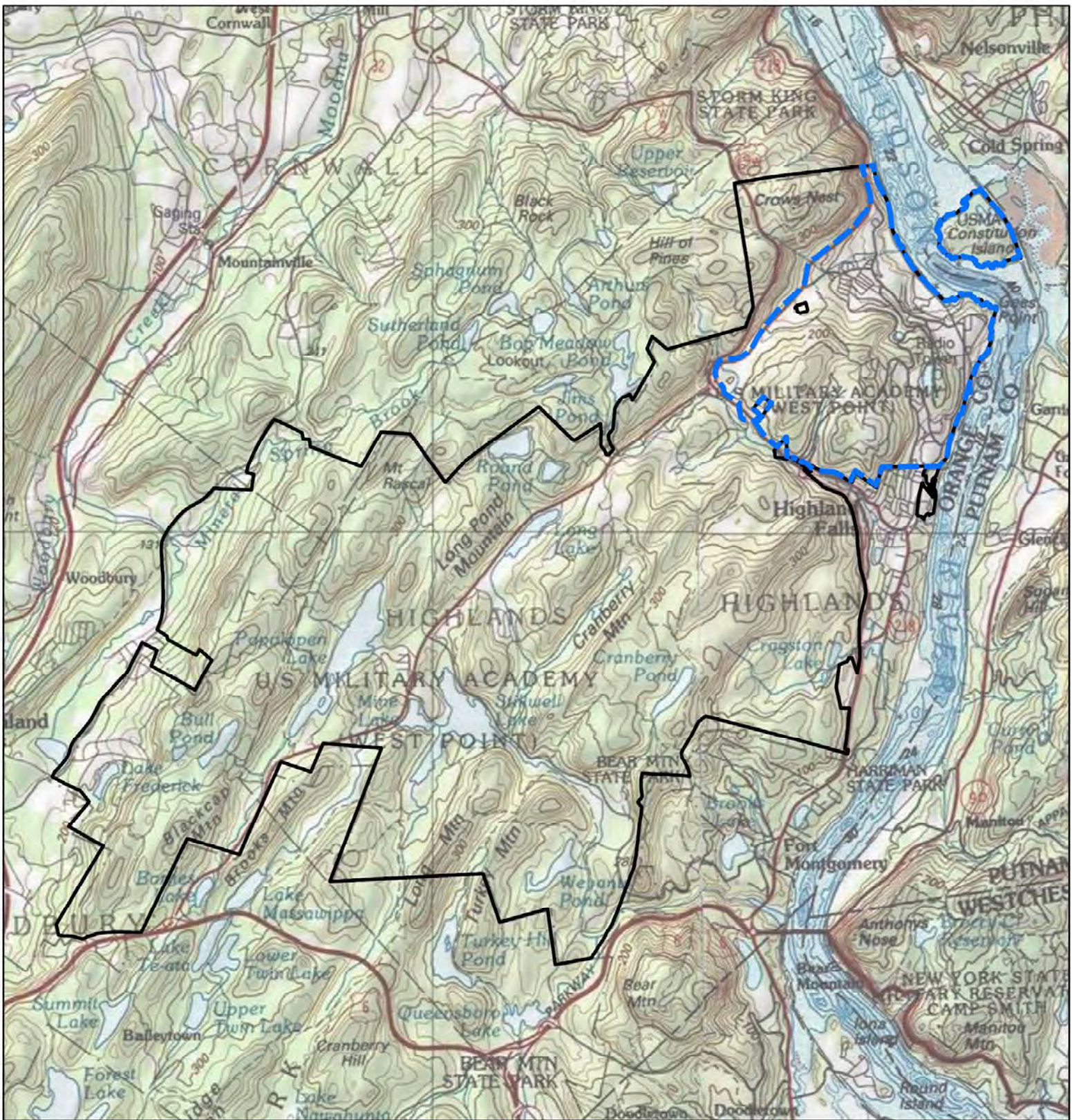
Sincerely,

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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

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WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N 0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Figure 1. West Point Military Reservation Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Area

ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

-  USMA Reservation Boundary
-  USMA National Historic Landmark District





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

The Honorable MaryEllen Odell
Putnam County Executive
40 Gleneida Ave. 3rd Floor
Carmel, NY 10512

Dear Ms. Odell,

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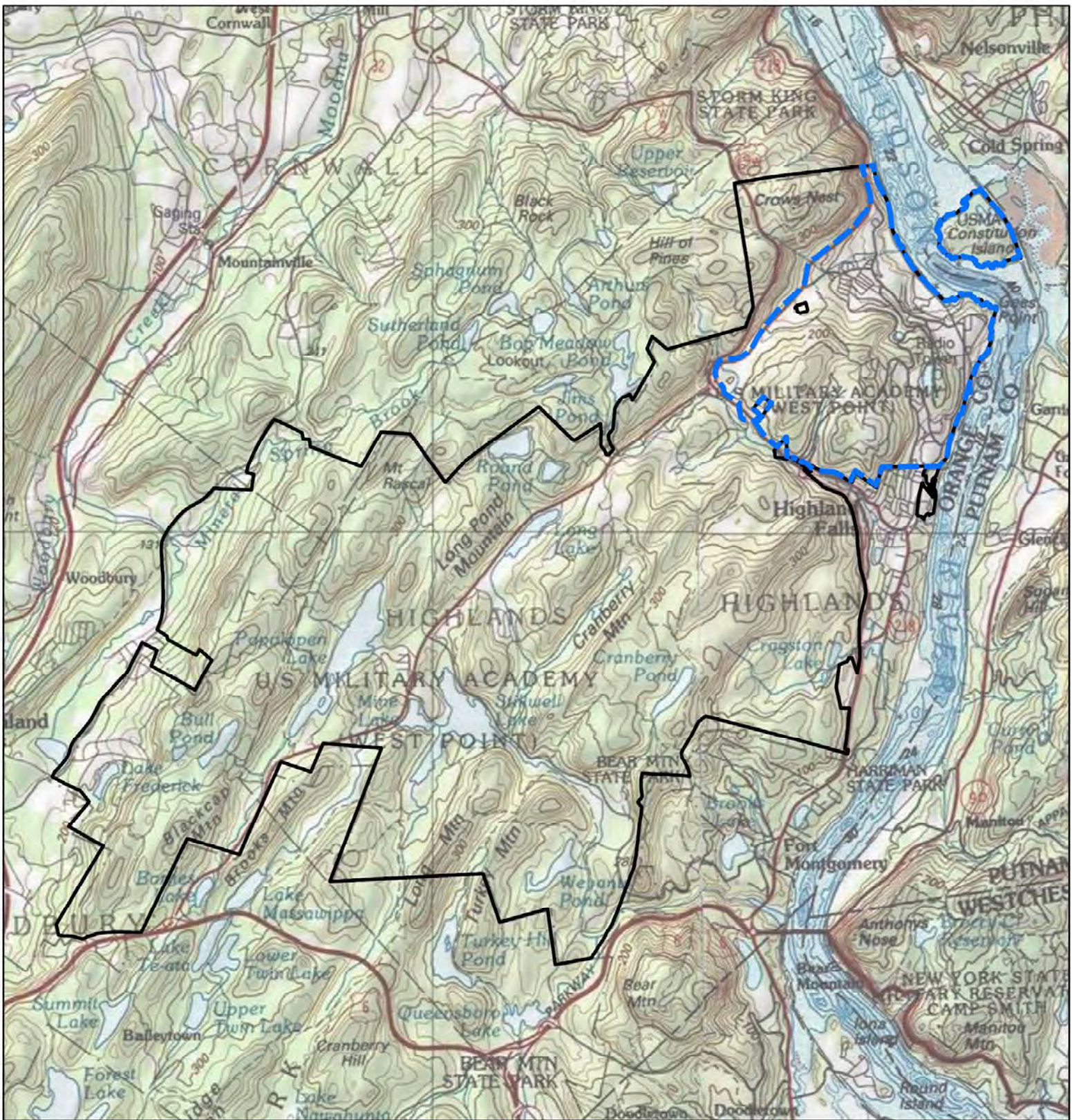
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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

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WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N 0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Figure 1. West Point Military Reservation Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Area

ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

-  USMA Reservation Boundary
-  USMA National Historic Landmark District

Reference Map





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
United States Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Ms. Lisa Masi
Wildlife Biologist
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation – Region 3
Bureau of Wildlife
21 South Putt Corner Road
New Paltz, NY 12561

Dear Ms. Masi,

As required by Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 which cover environmental protection and conservation, and enhancement, the United States Military Academy, West Point (USMA) has prepared an update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028. The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of USMA's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, and is a component of the installation's master plan. The ICRMP five-year plan includes a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in fulfilling the United States Army Garrison West Point's (Garrison's) mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world (USMA), sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. The primary parts of the ICRMP five-year plan include:

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- Maintenance and implementation of other agreement documents and mitigations: Cultural Resources staff will ensure all other agreement documents, management plans, and mitigations are current and implemented. This includes ensuring the adequacy of and adherence to existing Tribal memoranda of agreement and West Point Housing and Lodging Programmatic Agreements, completing all outstanding mitigations, and updating the ICRMP in 2024. This also includes implementing and abiding by any other legal agreements made after the implementation of the ICRMP.
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- Continuing historic property evaluations and monitoring: Cultural Resources staff will continue to evaluate properties for historical significance, as required by NHPA. Also, identified historic properties will be monitored through periodic condition assessments.

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Should you have any questions about the updated ICRMP, it's implementation, or development of the EA, please do not hesitate to contact Paul Hudson, Cultural Resources Manager, by email paul.a.hudson11.civ@army.mil, or by telephone (845) 938-5853.

Sincerely,



JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

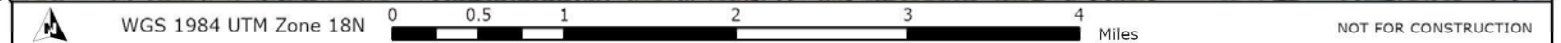
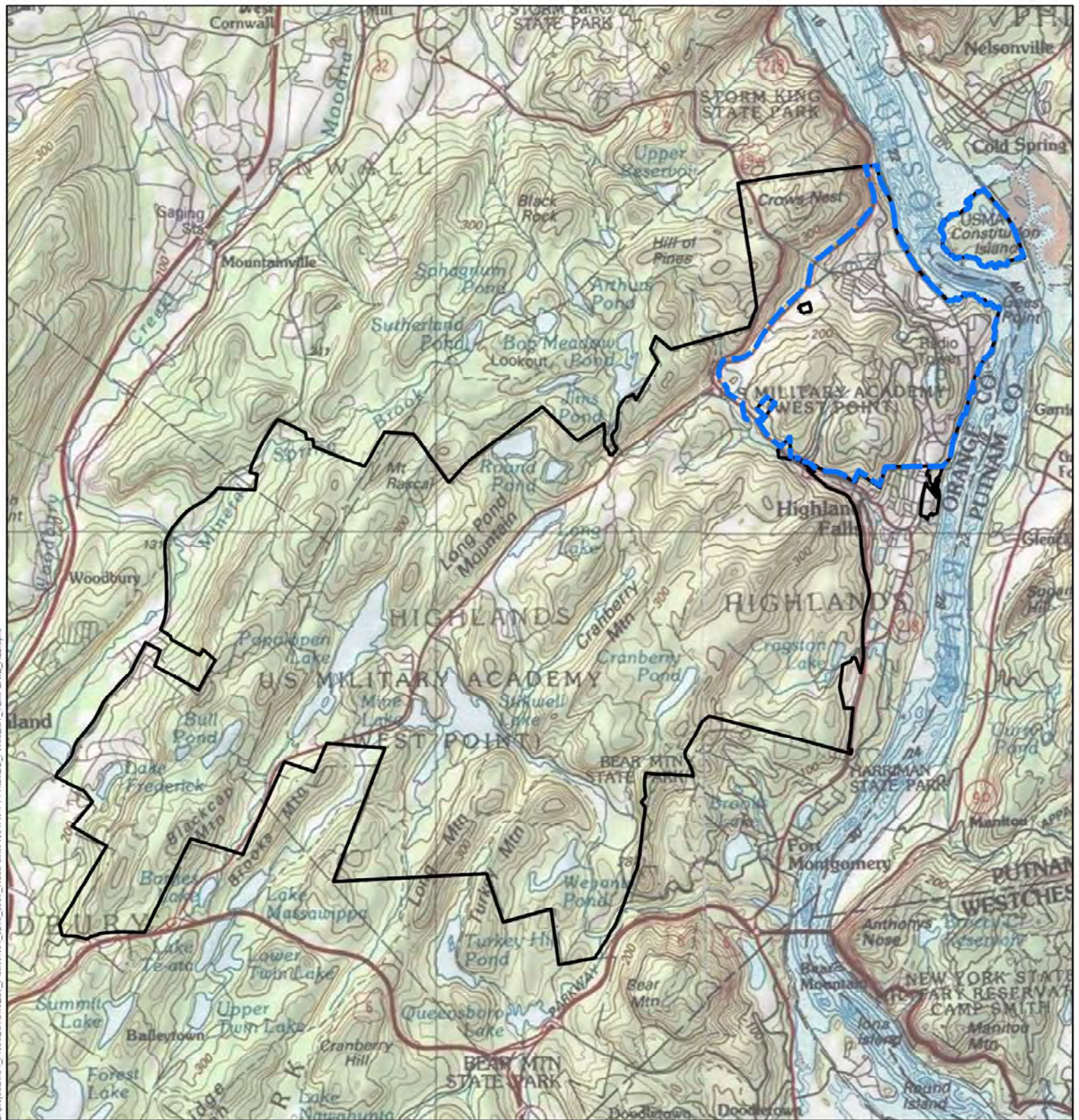


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ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

- USMA Reservation Boundary
- USMA National Historic Landmark District

TETRA TECH





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Mr. Dennis Montagna
National Park Service Program Manager
Monument Research and Preservation Program
Northeast Regional Office
1234 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Dear Mr. Montagna,

As required by Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 which cover environmental protection and conservation, and enhancement, the United States Military Academy, West Point (USMA) has prepared an update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028. The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of USMA's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, and is a component of the installation's master plan. The ICRMP five-year plan includes a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in fulfilling the United States Army Garrison West Point's (Garrison's) mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world (USMA), sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. The primary parts of the ICRMP five-year plan include:

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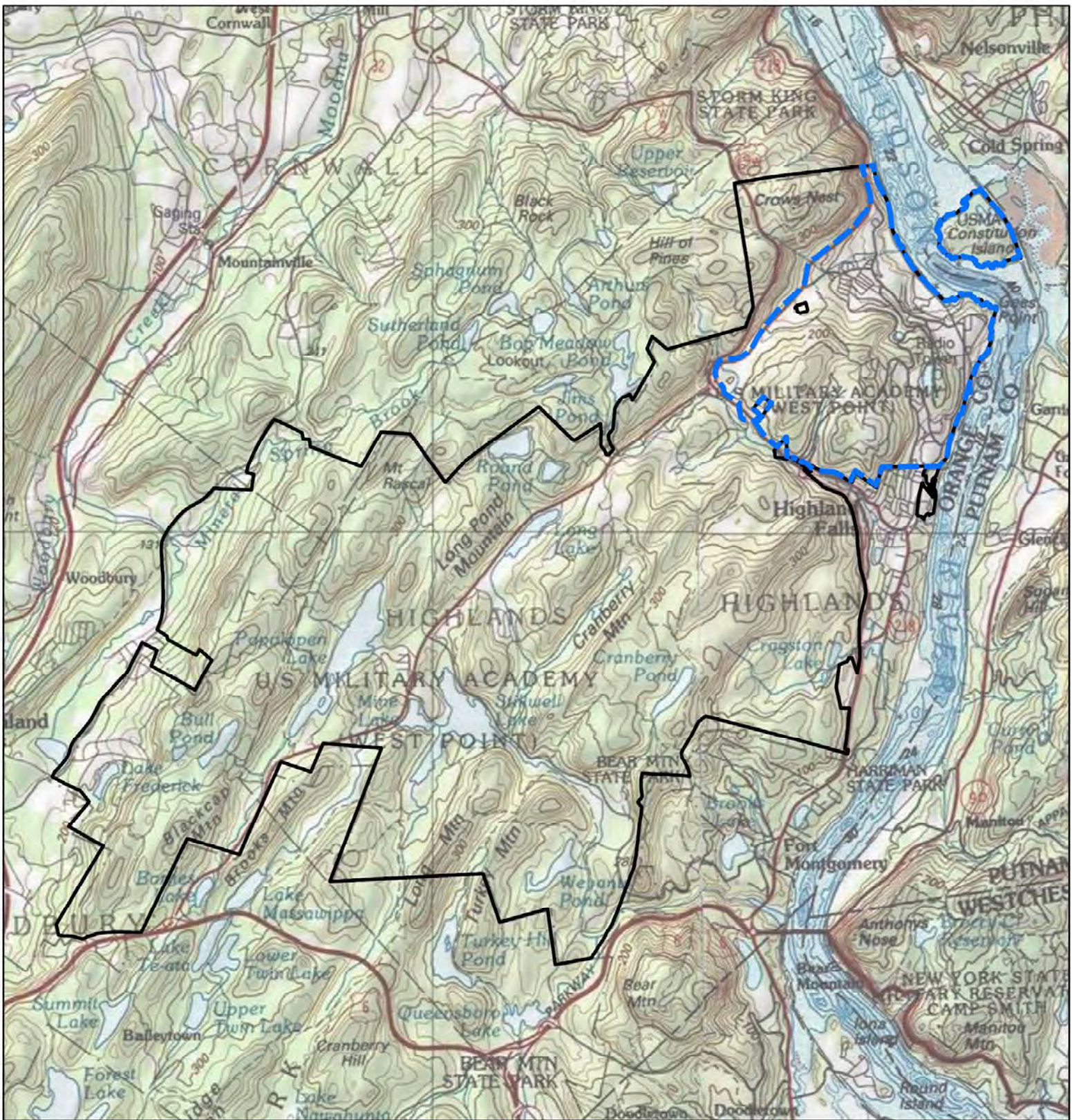
Sincerely,

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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

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WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N 0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

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-  USMA National Historic Landmark District





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

June 21, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Ms. Grace Musumeci
Chief, Environmental Review Section
United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2
290 Broadway
New York, NY 10007-1866

Dear Ms. Musumeci,

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Sincerely,

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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

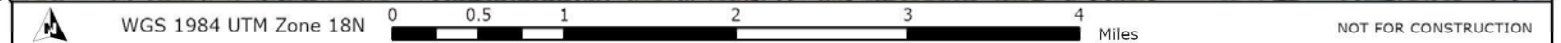
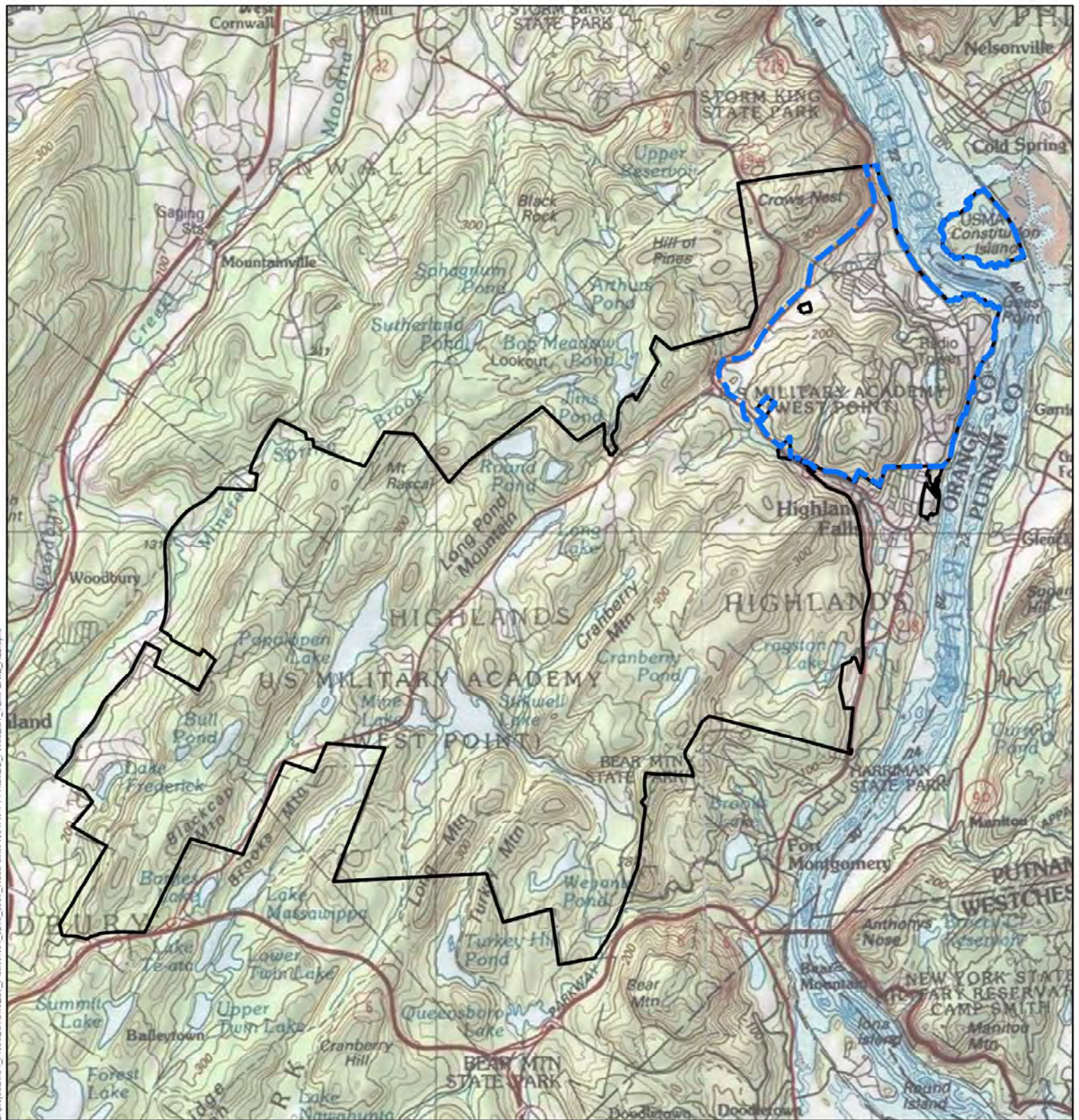


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TETRA TECH





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Mr. Steve M. Neuhaus
Orange County Executive
255 Main St.
Goshen, NY 10924

Dear Mr. Neuhaus,

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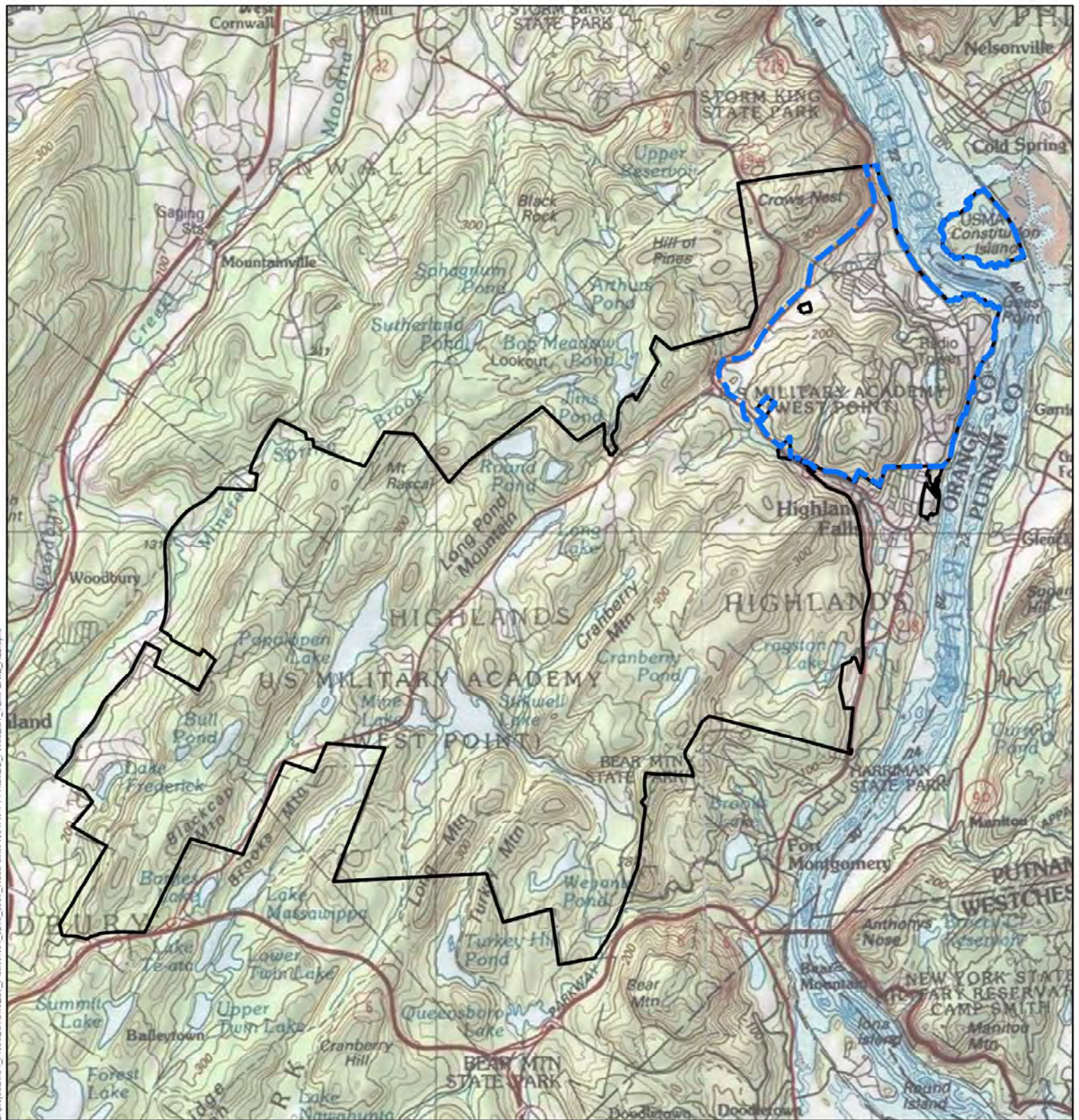
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Sincerely,



JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N 0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Figure 1. West Point Military Reservation Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Area

ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

-  USMA Reservation Boundary
-  USMA National Historic Landmark District

Reference Map





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Mr. Brice Obermeyer
Delaware Tribe Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Roosevelt Hall, Room 212
1 Kellogg drive
Emporia, KS 66801

Dear Mr. Obermeyer,

As required by Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 which cover environmental protection and conservation, and enhancement, the United States Military Academy, West Point (USMA) has prepared an update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028. The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of USMA's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, and is a component of the installation's master plan. The ICRMP five-year plan includes a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in fulfilling the United States Army Garrison West Point's (Garrison's) mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world (USMA), sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. The primary parts of the ICRMP five-year plan include:

- Maintenance and administration of the 2016 Operations, Maintenance and Development Programmatic Agreement with the New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: Cultural Resources staff will continue to review and coordinate ongoing operation, maintenance, and development activities at West Point with the requirements of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), in accordance with the 2016 Operations, Maintenance and Development Programmatic Agreement. It is imperative that this agreement be maintained to

meet the requirements of NHPA and to ensure the continued day-to-day operation of both the Garrison and the USMA.

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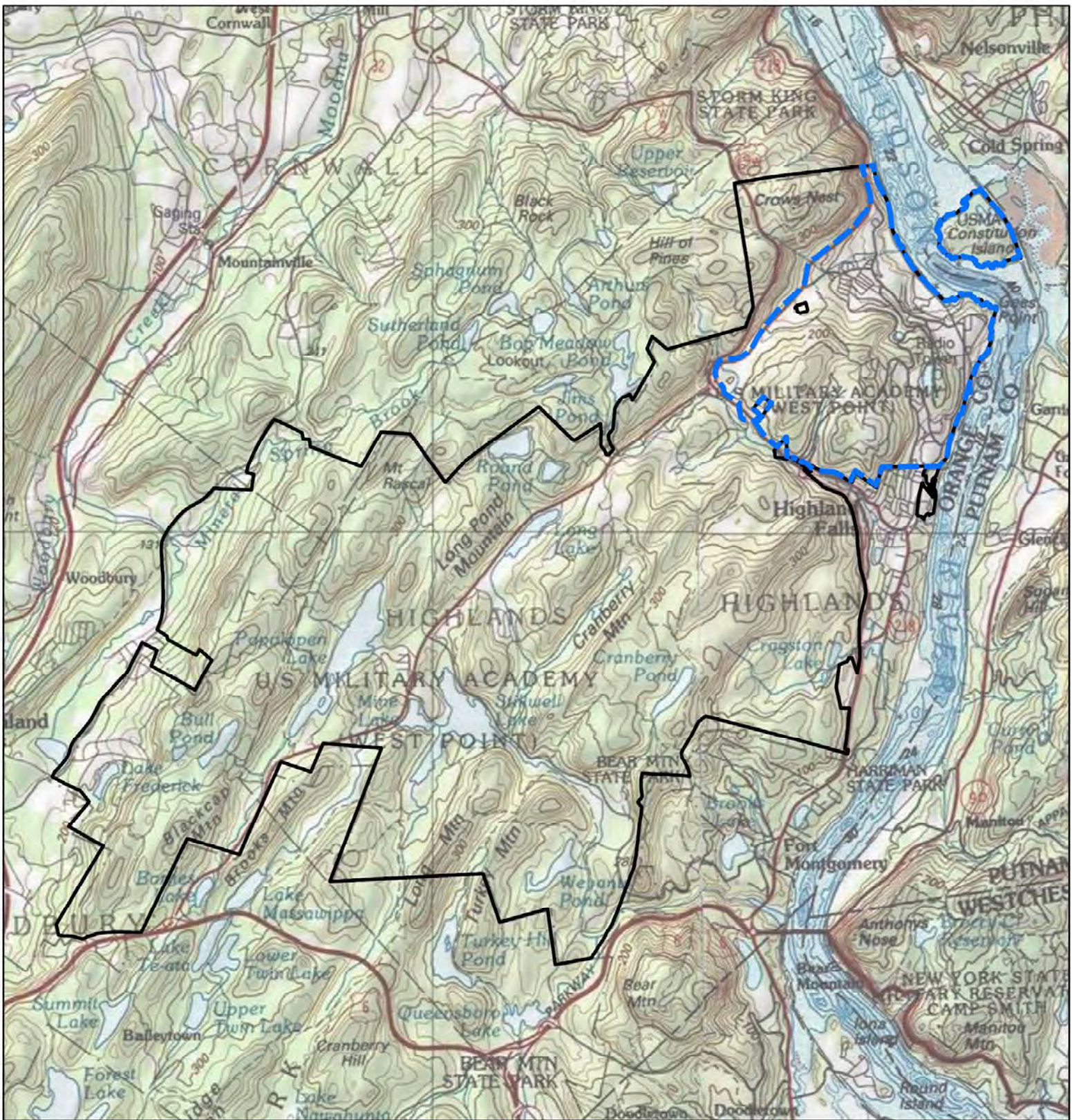
Sincerely,

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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

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ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

June Patterson, Town Clerk
Town of Highlands
254 Main Street
Highland Falls, NY 10928

Dear Ms. Patterson,

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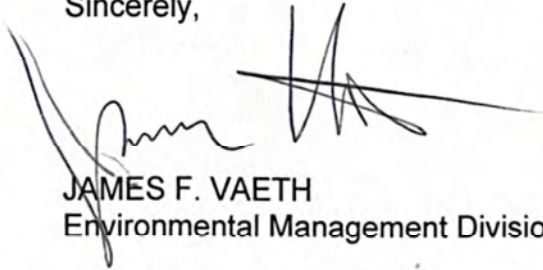
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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

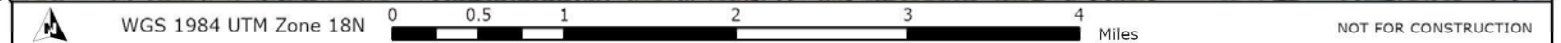
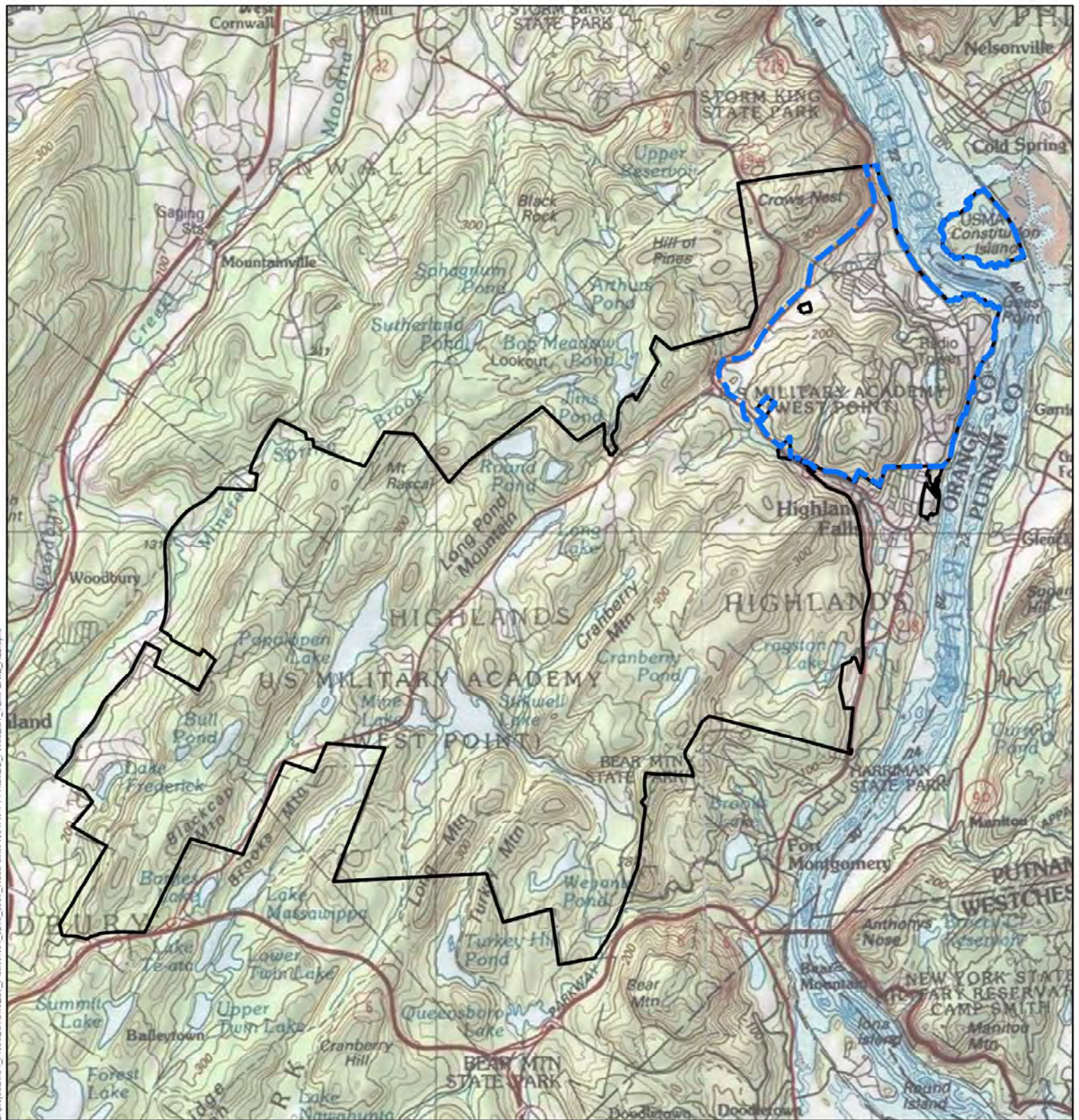


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ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

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TETRA TECH





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Ms. Kim Penrod
Cultural Resources Director
Delaware Nation
31064 State Highway 281
P.O. Box 835
Anadarko, OK 73005

Dear Ms. Penrod,

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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

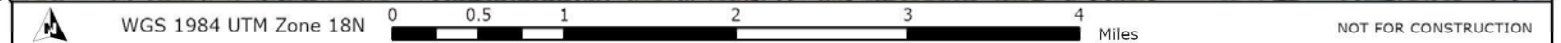
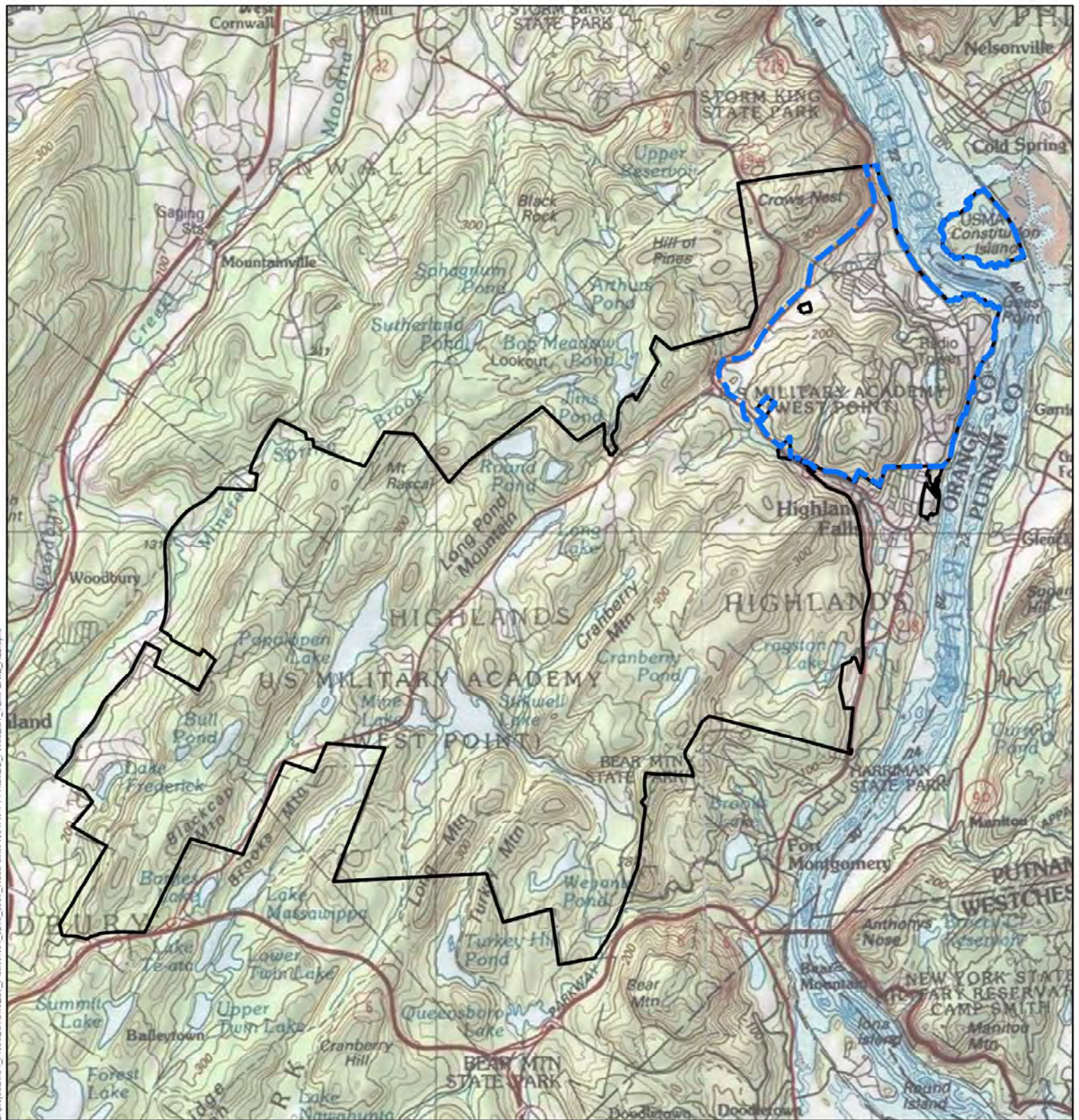


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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Tara Percacciolo, Town Clerk
Town of Phillipstown
238 Main Street
Cold Spring, NY 10516

Dear Ms. Percacciolo,

For PUBLIC NOTICE and Display. Please post this letter for any patron to read.

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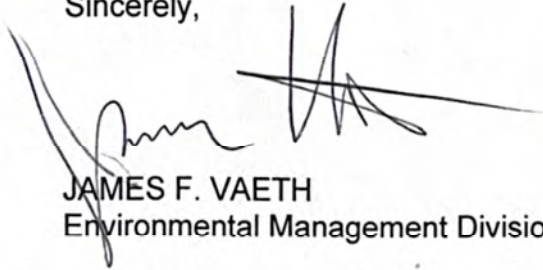
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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

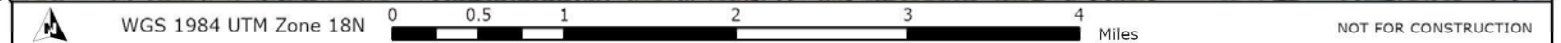
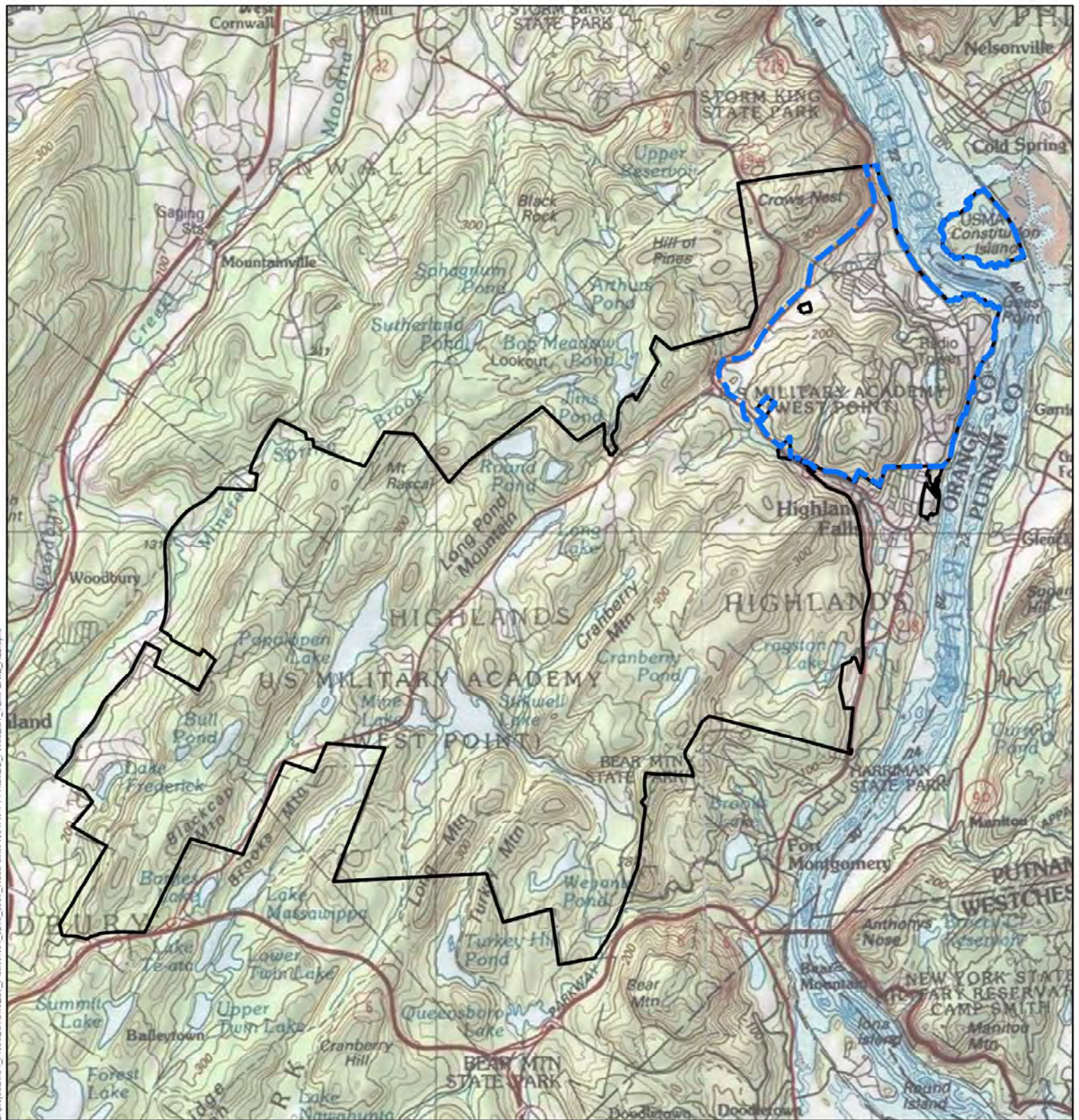


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TETRA TECH





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U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Desiree Potvin, Town Clerk
Town of Woodbury
511 Route 32
Highland Mills, NY 10930

Dear Ms. Potvin,

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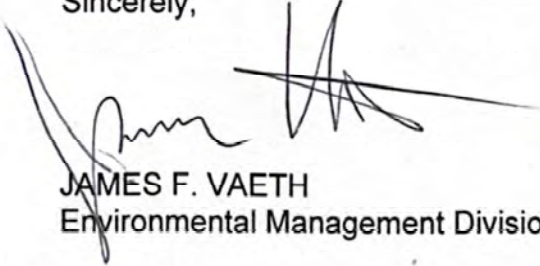
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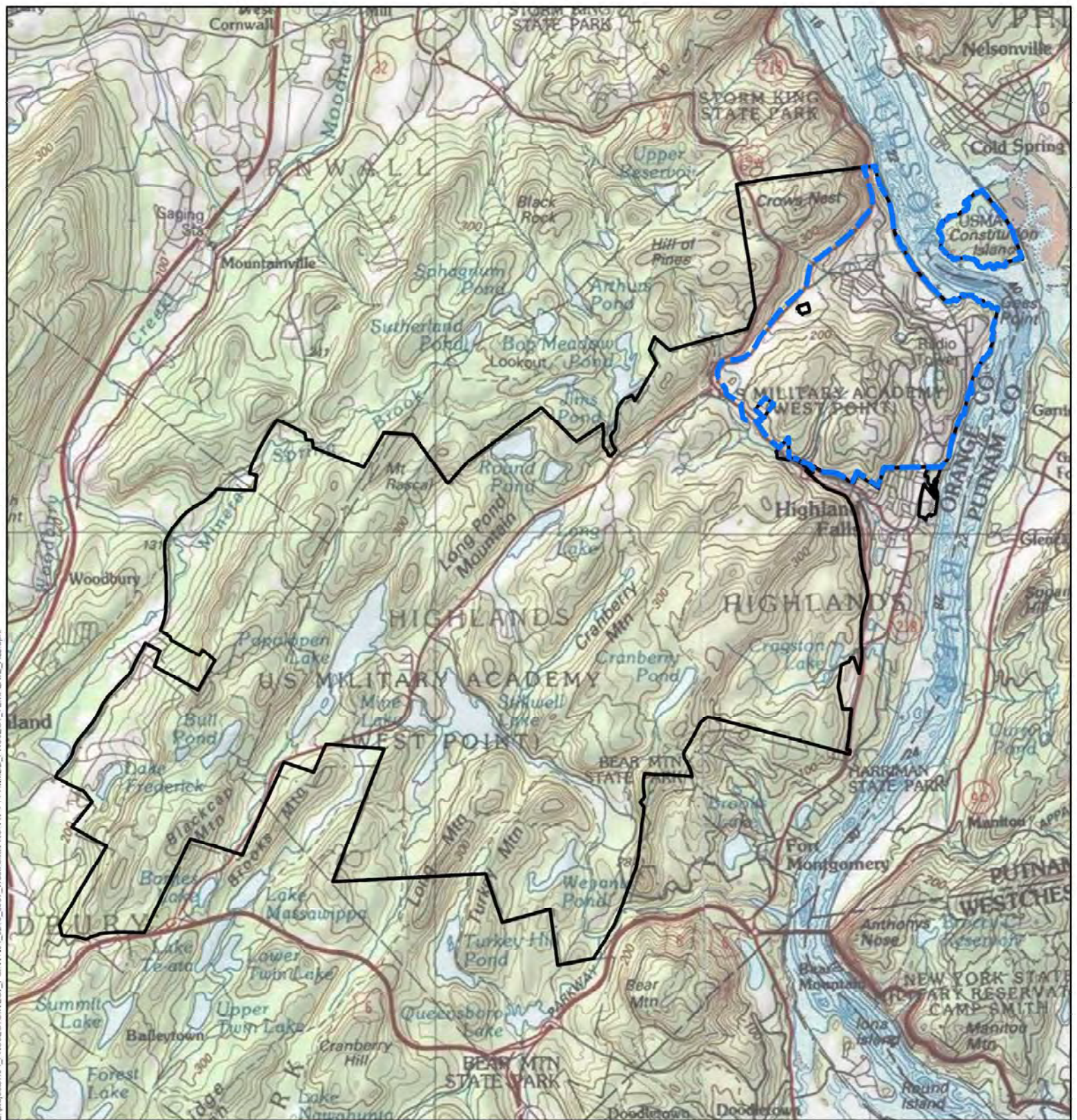
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Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



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ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY



Reference Map





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Ms. Sallie Sypher
Putnam County Historian (acting)
68 Marvin Avenue
Brewster, NY 10509-1515

Dear Ms. Sypher,

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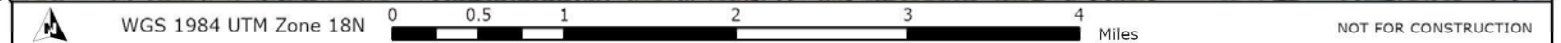
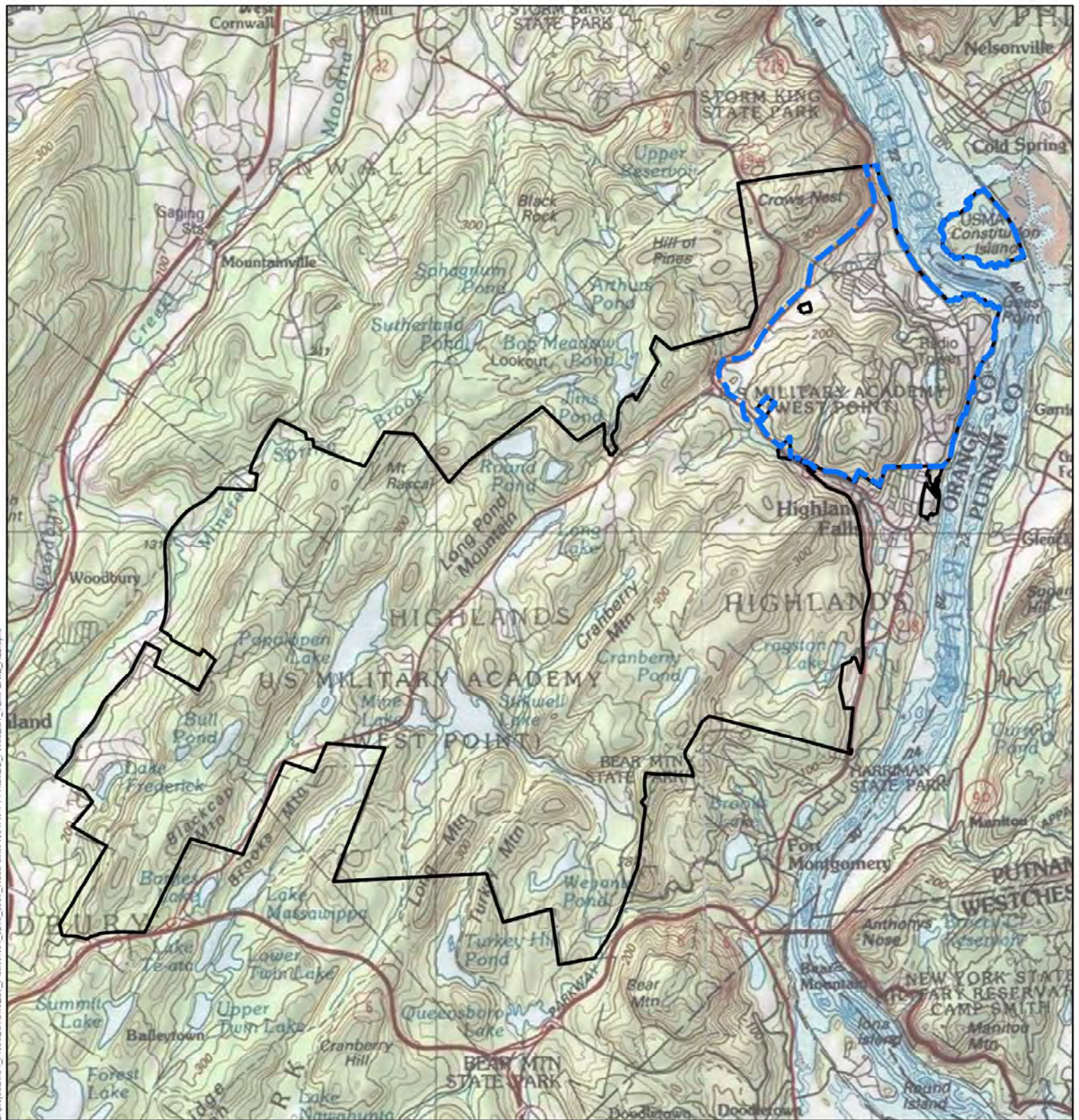


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U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
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U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Regina Taylor, Village Clerk
Village of Highland Falls
303 Main Street
Highland Falls, NY 10928

Dear Ms. Taylor,

For PUBLIC NOTICE and Display. Please post this letter for any patron to read.

As required by Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 which cover environmental protection and conservation, and enhancement, the United States Military Academy, West Point (USMA) has prepared an update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028. The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of USMA's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, and is a component of the installation's master plan. The ICRMP five-year plan includes a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in fulfilling the United States Army Garrison West Point's (Garrison's) mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world (USMA), sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. The primary parts of the ICRMP five-year plan include:

- Maintenance and administration of the 2016 Operations, Maintenance and Development Programmatic Agreement with the New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: Cultural Resources staff will continue to review and coordinate ongoing operation, maintenance, and development activities at West Point with the requirements of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), in accordance with the 2016 Operations, Maintenance and Development Programmatic Agreement. It is imperative that this agreement be maintained to

meet the requirements of NHPA and to ensure the continued day-to-day operation of both the Garrison and the USMA.

- Maintenance and implementation of other agreement documents and mitigations: Cultural Resources staff will ensure all other agreement documents, management plans, and mitigations are current and implemented. This includes ensuring the adequacy of and adherence to existing Tribal memoranda of agreement and West Point Housing and Lodging Programmatic Agreements, completing all outstanding mitigations, and updating the ICRMP in 2024. This also includes implementing and abiding by any other legal agreements made after the implementation of the ICRMP.
- Upgrading the archaeological curation facility and completing artifact inventory: Cultural Resources staff will ensure compliance with federal regulations for the curation of federally-owned and administered archaeological collections (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 79). All efforts will be made to upgrade the curation facility (Building 675) to meet standards. In addition, a complete inventory of West Point's archaeological collection, already underway, will be completed.
- Continuing historic property evaluations and monitoring: Cultural Resources staff will continue to evaluate properties for historical significance, as required by NHPA. Also, identified historic properties will be monitored through periodic condition assessments.

Per the National Environmental Policy Act and 32 Code of Federal Regulations Part 651, "Environmental Analysis of Army Actions" (Army Regulation 200-2), an Environmental Assessment (EA) is in preparation to evaluate potential environmental impact resulting from implementation of the ICRMP five-year plan. The ICRMP Action Area is shown in Figure 1 and includes the entirety of the USMA boundary. The EA is anticipated to conclude that there will be no significant environmental effects that will result from implementation of the ICRMP. No ground disturbing activities are associated with implementation of the ICRMP and as such, no impact to the natural or physical environment are expected. No visual impacts to the West Point's National Historic Landmark District or surrounding areas and scenic resources of the Hudson Valley are anticipated. The EA will be provided to you for your review and comment, once available. We anticipate distributing the EA for your review in the third quarter of 2023.

Should you have any questions about the updated ICRMP, it's implementation, or development of the EA, please do not hesitate to contact Paul Hudson, Cultural Resources Manager, by email paul.a.hudson11.civ@army.mil, or by telephone (845) 938-5853.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'James F. Vaeth', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

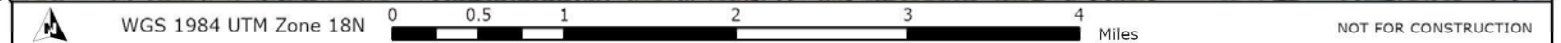
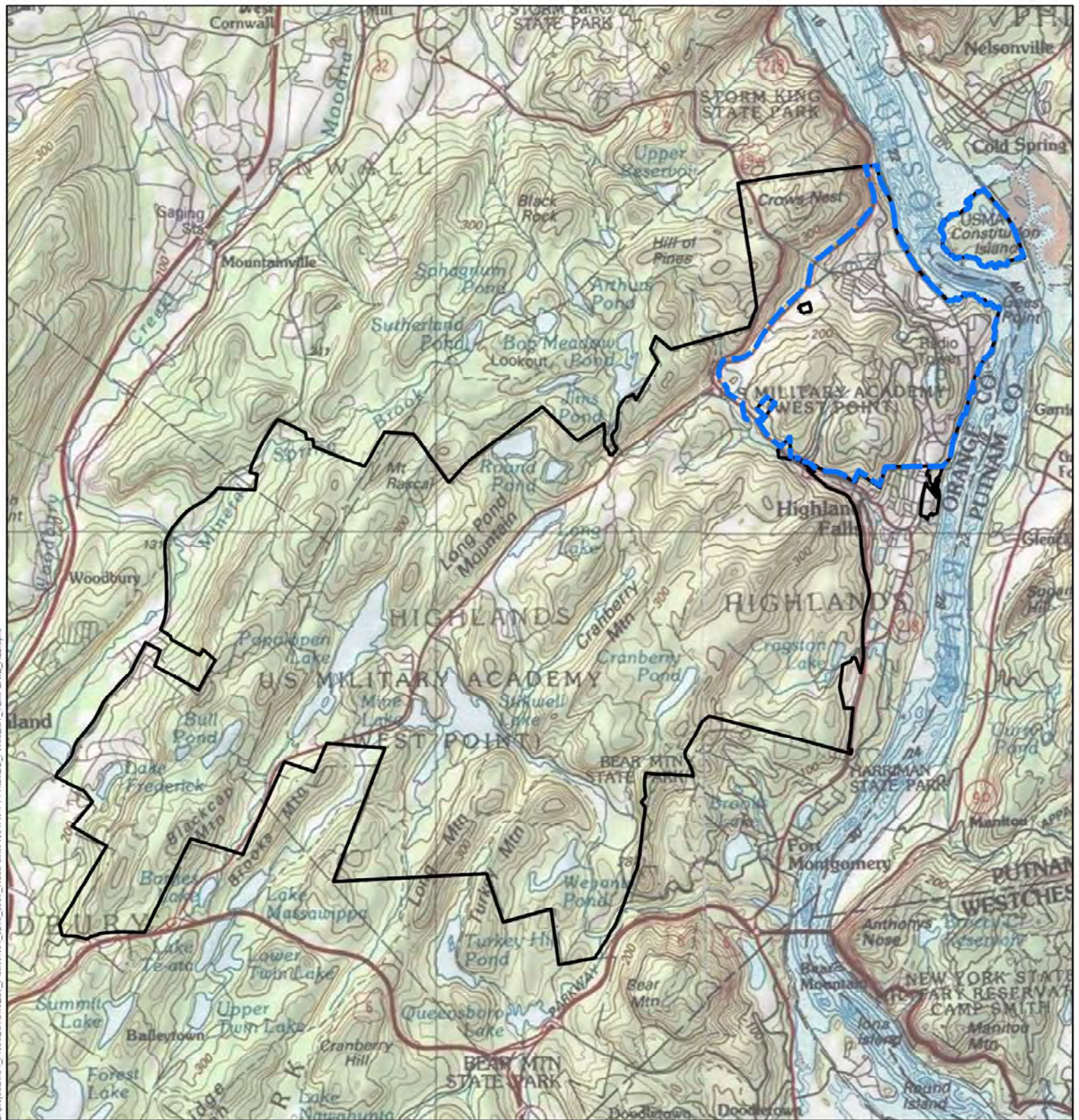


Figure 1. West Point Military Reservation Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Area

ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

- USMA Reservation Boundary
- USMA National Historic Landmark District

TETRA TECH





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
United States Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Ms. Kelly Turturro
Regional Director
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation – Region 3
Bureau of Wildlife
21 South Putt Corner Road
New Paltz, NY 12561

Dear Ms. Turturro,

As required by Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 which cover environmental protection and conservation, and enhancement, the United States Military Academy, West Point (USMA) has prepared an update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028. The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of USMA's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, and is a component of the installation's master plan. The ICRMP five-year plan includes a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in fulfilling the United States Army Garrison West Point's (Garrison's) mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world (USMA), sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. The primary parts of the ICRMP five-year plan include:

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meet the requirements of NHPA and to ensure the continued day-to-day operation of both the Garrison and the USMA.

- Maintenance and implementation of other agreement documents and mitigations: Cultural Resources staff will ensure all other agreement documents, management plans, and mitigations are current and implemented. This includes ensuring the adequacy of and adherence to existing Tribal memoranda of agreement and West Point Housing and Lodging Programmatic Agreements, completing all outstanding mitigations, and updating the ICRMP in 2024. This also includes implementing and abiding by any other legal agreements made after the implementation of the ICRMP.
- Upgrading the archaeological curation facility and completing artifact inventory: Cultural Resources staff will ensure compliance with federal regulations for the curation of federally-owned and administered archaeological collections (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 79). All efforts will be made to upgrade the curation facility (Building 675) to meet standards. In addition, a complete inventory of West Point's archaeological collection, already underway, will be completed.
- Continuing historic property evaluations and monitoring: Cultural Resources staff will continue to evaluate properties for historical significance, as required by NHPA. Also, identified historic properties will be monitored through periodic condition assessments.

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Should you have any questions about the updated ICRMP, it's implementation, or development of the EA, please do not hesitate to contact Paul Hudson, Cultural Resources Manager, by email paul.a.hudson11.civ@army.mil, or by telephone (845) 938-5853.

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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

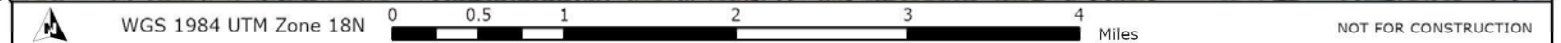
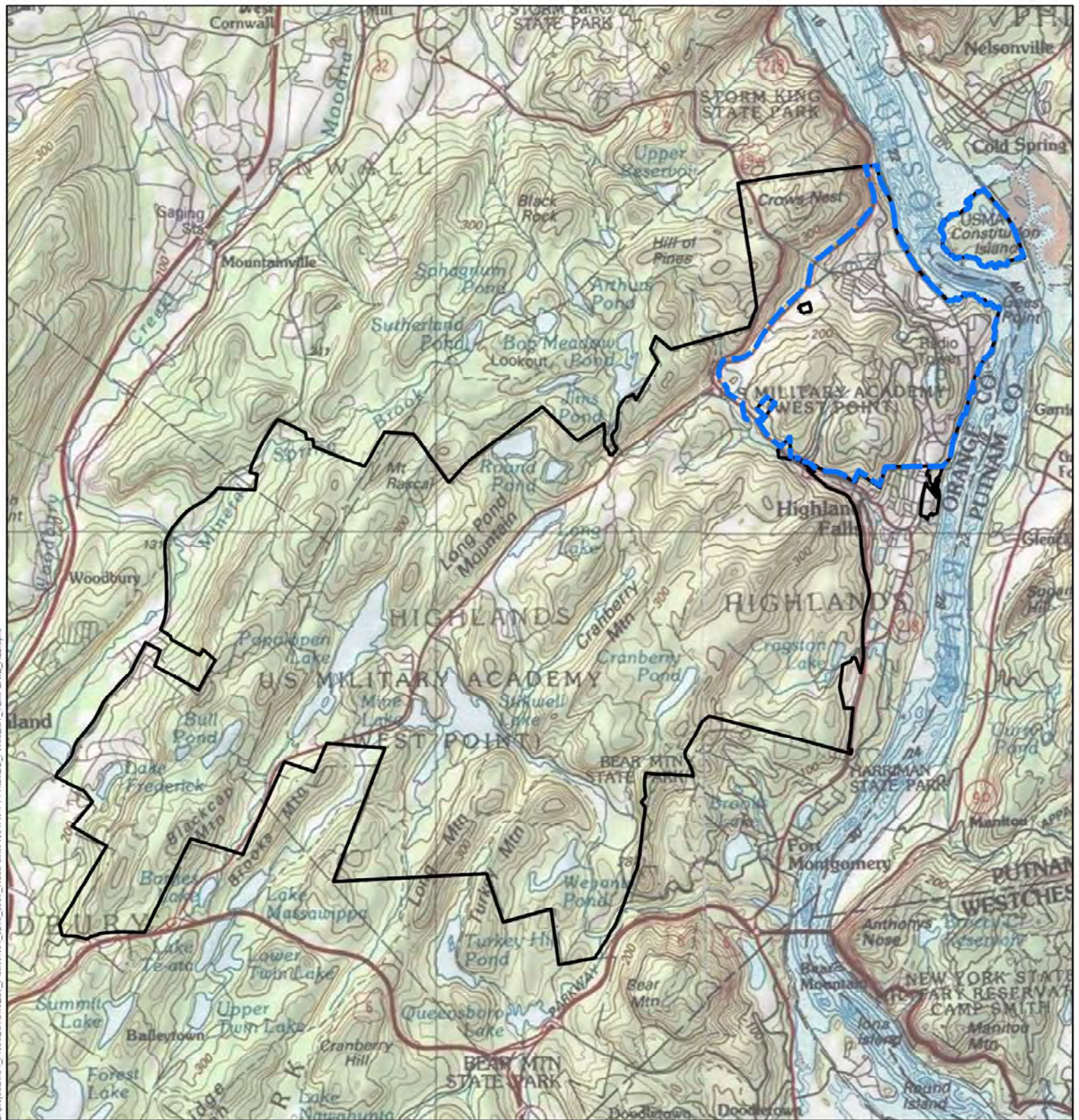


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U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

December 15, 2022

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Advance Notice of Upcoming Availability of Environmental Assessment for
Review and Comment

Jeff Vidakovich, Town Clerk
Town of Cold Spring
85 Main Street
Cold Spring, NY 10516

Dear Mr. Vidakovich,

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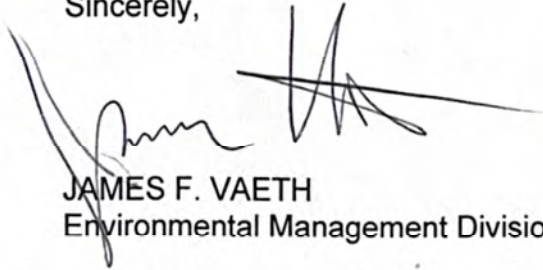
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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

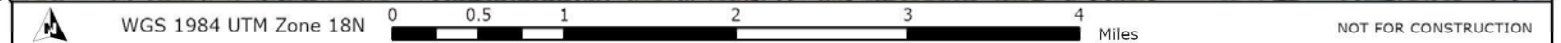
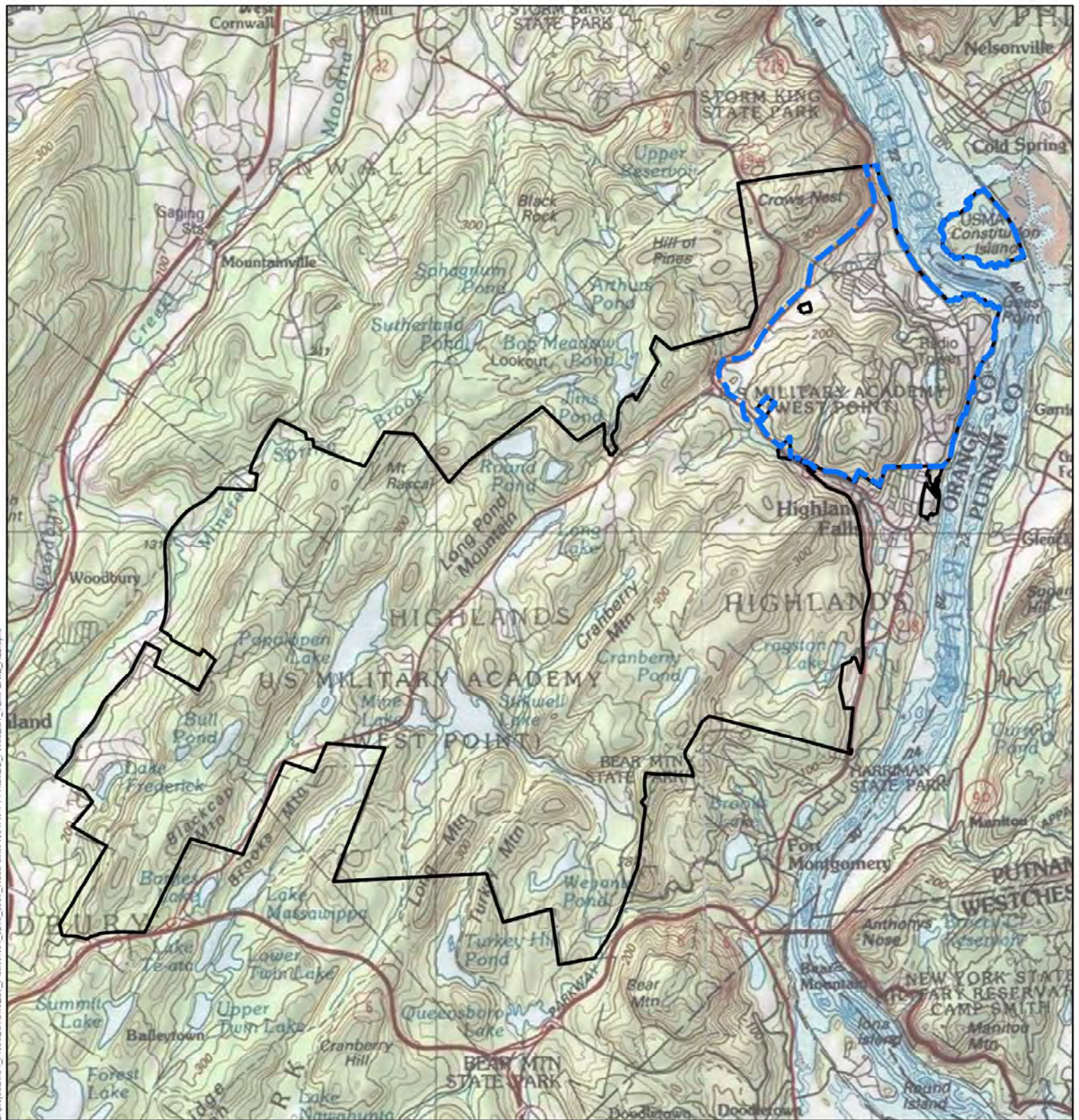


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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Sonnie Allen
Cultural Resources Director
Delaware Nation
P.O. Box 835
Anadarko, OK 73005

Dear Sonnie,

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Should you have any questions about the updated ICRMP, it's implementation, the results of the EA, or to submit comments on the EA, please do not hesitate to contact Brett Talarico, National Environmental Policy Act Coordinator, by email brett.j.talarico.civ@army.mil, or by telephone (845) 938-8764.

Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Mr. Jeff Anzevino
Scenic Hudson
Land Use Advocacy Director
One Civic Center Plaza Suite 200
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

Dear Mr. Anzevino,

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Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Ms. Susan Bachor
Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Special Assistant
Delaware Tribe of Indians Eastern Office
5100 Tuxedo Blvd.
Bartlesville, OK 64006

Dear Ms. Bachor,

As required by Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 which cover environmental protection and conservation, and enhancement, the United States Army Garrison, West Point (West Point) has prepared an update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028. The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of West Point's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, and is a component of the installation's master plan. The ICRMP five-year plan includes a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in West Point's mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world, sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. The primary parts of the ICRMP five-year plan include:

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Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
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AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Mr. Jeffrey C. Bendremer, Ph.D., RPA
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Stockbridge-Munsee Community
Tribal Historic Preservation Extension Office
86 Spring Street
Williamstown, MA 01267

Dear Mr. Bendremer,

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Enclosure



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SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Ms. Jen Benson
Hudson Riverkeeper
Outreach Coordinator
20 Secor Road
Ossining, NY 10562

Dear Ms. Benson,

As required by Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 which cover environmental protection and conservation, and enhancement, the United States Army Garrison, West Point (West Point) has prepared an update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028. The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of West Point's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, and is a component of the installation's master plan. The ICRMP five-year plan includes a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in West Point's mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world, sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. The primary parts of the ICRMP five-year plan include:

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meet the requirements of NHPA and to ensure the continued day-to-day operation of West Point.

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Should you have any questions about the updated ICRMP, it's implementation, the results of the EA, or to submit comments on the EA, please do not hesitate to contact Brett Talarico, National Environmental Policy Act Coordinator, by email brett.j.talarico.civ@army.mil, or by telephone (845) 938-8764.

Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Ms. Megan Borthwick
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Federal Property Management Section
401 F Street NW, Suite 308
Washington, DC 20001

Dear Ms. Borthwick,

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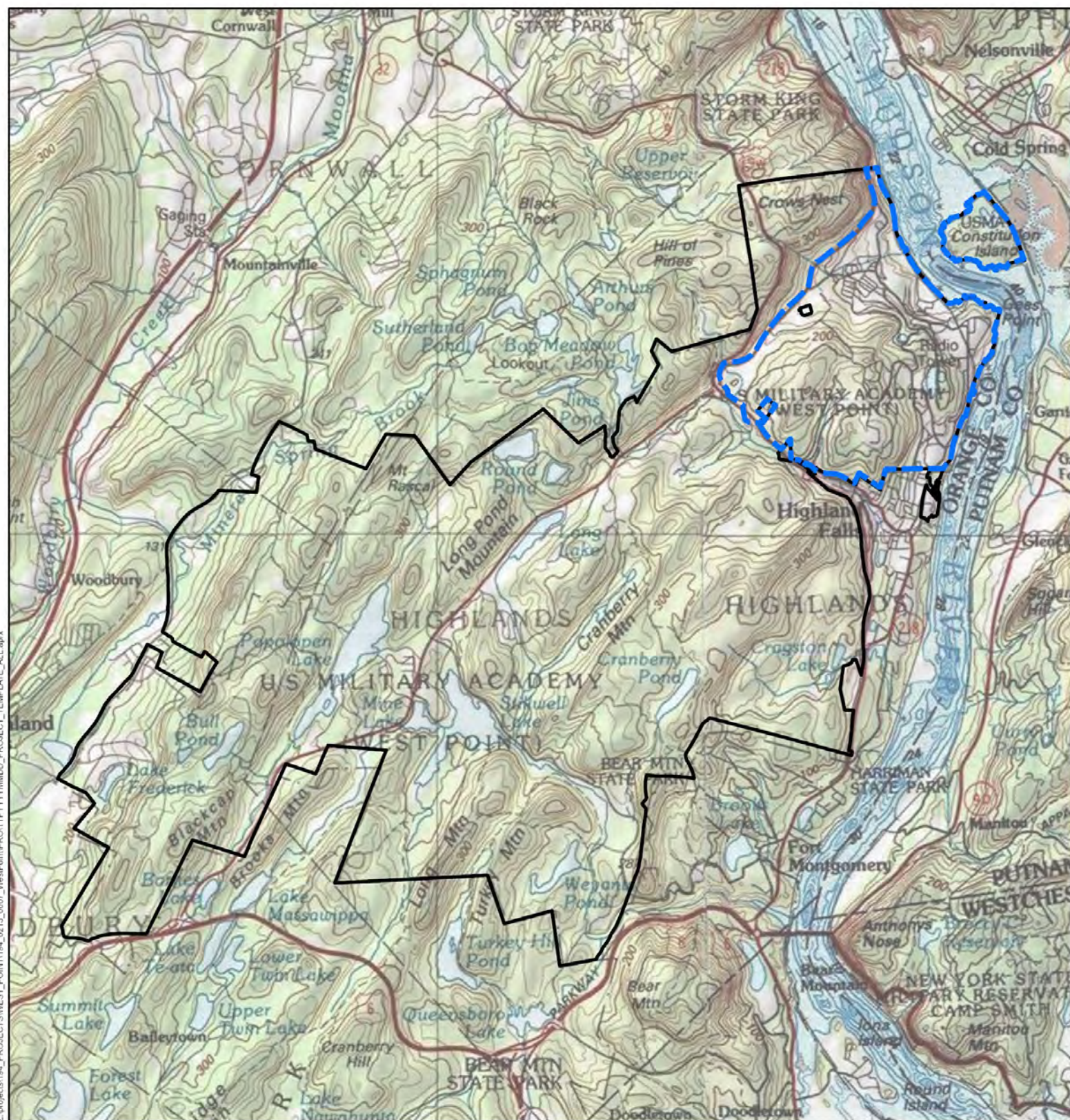
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Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

**Figure 1. West Point
Military Reservation
Integrated Cultural
Resources Management
Plan Area**

ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

-  USMA Reservation Boundary
-  USMA National Historic Landmark District

Reference Map





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
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AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Ms. Ronnie Coffey
Historian
Village of Highland Falls
254 Main Street
Highland Falls, NY 10928

Dear Ms. Coffey,

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Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



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681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

The Alice Curtis Desmond and Hamilton Fish Library
PO Box 265
Garrison, NY 10524

Dear Sir/Madam,

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Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



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U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Ms. Sandra Doran
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
New York Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 10345

Dear Ms. Doran,

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Environmental Management Division Chief

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U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Ms. Karen Doyle
Hudson Highlands Land Trust
Public Policy and Planning Manager
20 Nazareth Way
Garrison, NY 10524

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September 14, 2023

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U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
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Environmental Review and Coordination Section
Office of General Counsel
1315 East-West Hwy
SSMC-3, Room 15101
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

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U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
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AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Ms. Nancy Herter
Director, Technical Preservation Bureau
Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
New York State Historic Preservation Office
1 Delaware Avenue North
Cohoes, NY 12047

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Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Highland Falls Public Library
298 Main Street
Highland Falls, NY 10928

Dear Sir/Madam,

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Mr. Jeremy Johnson
Delaware Tribe Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma Headquarters
Jeremy Johnson
5100 Tuxedo Blvd.
Bartlesville, OK 74006

Dear Mr. Johnson,

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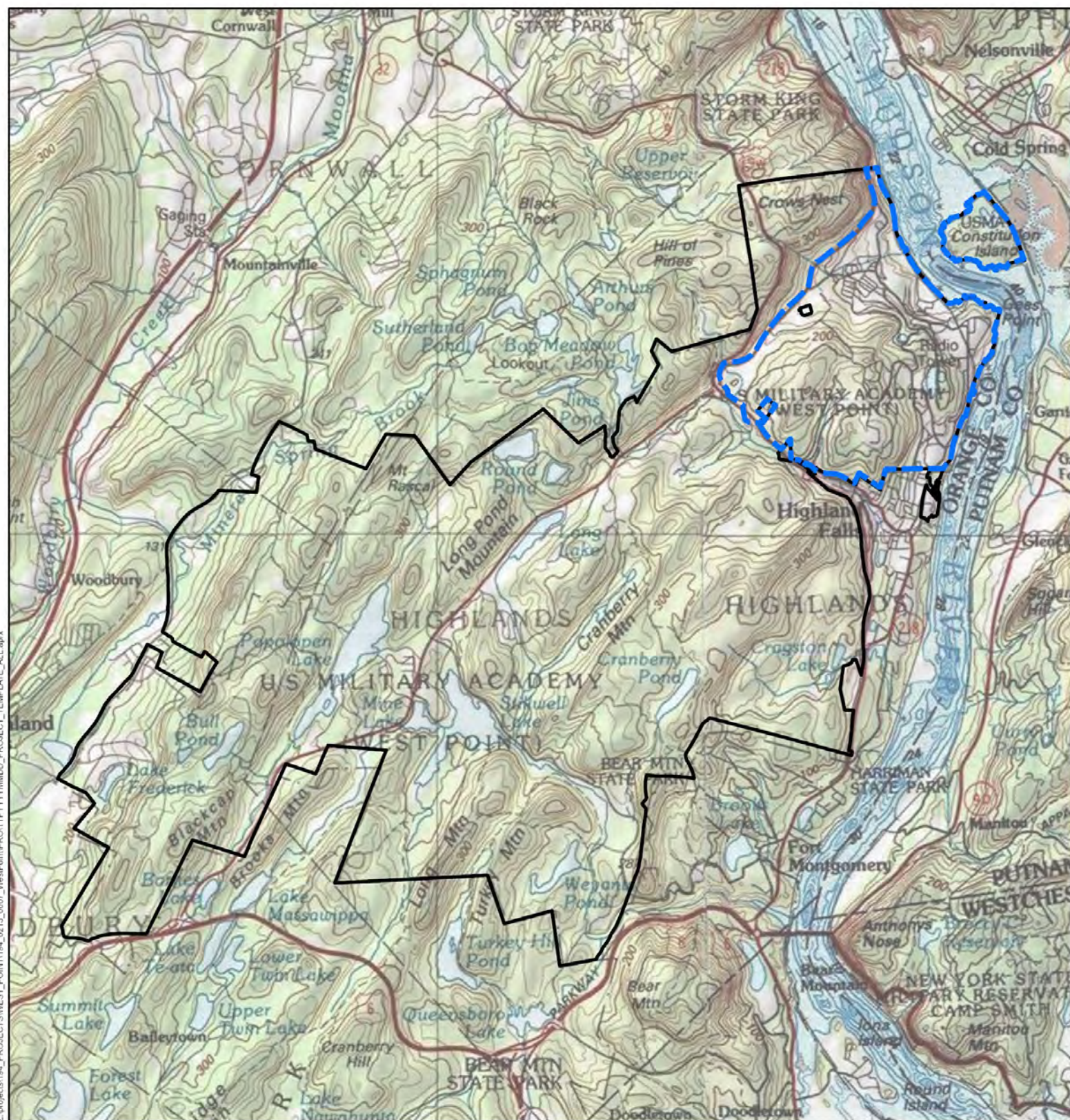
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Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

**Figure 1. West Point
Military Reservation
Integrated Cultural
Resources Management
Plan Area**

ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

-  USMA Reservation Boundary
-  USMA National Historic Landmark District

Reference Map





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Julia L. Butterfield Memorial Library
10 Morris Ave
Cold Spring, NY 10516

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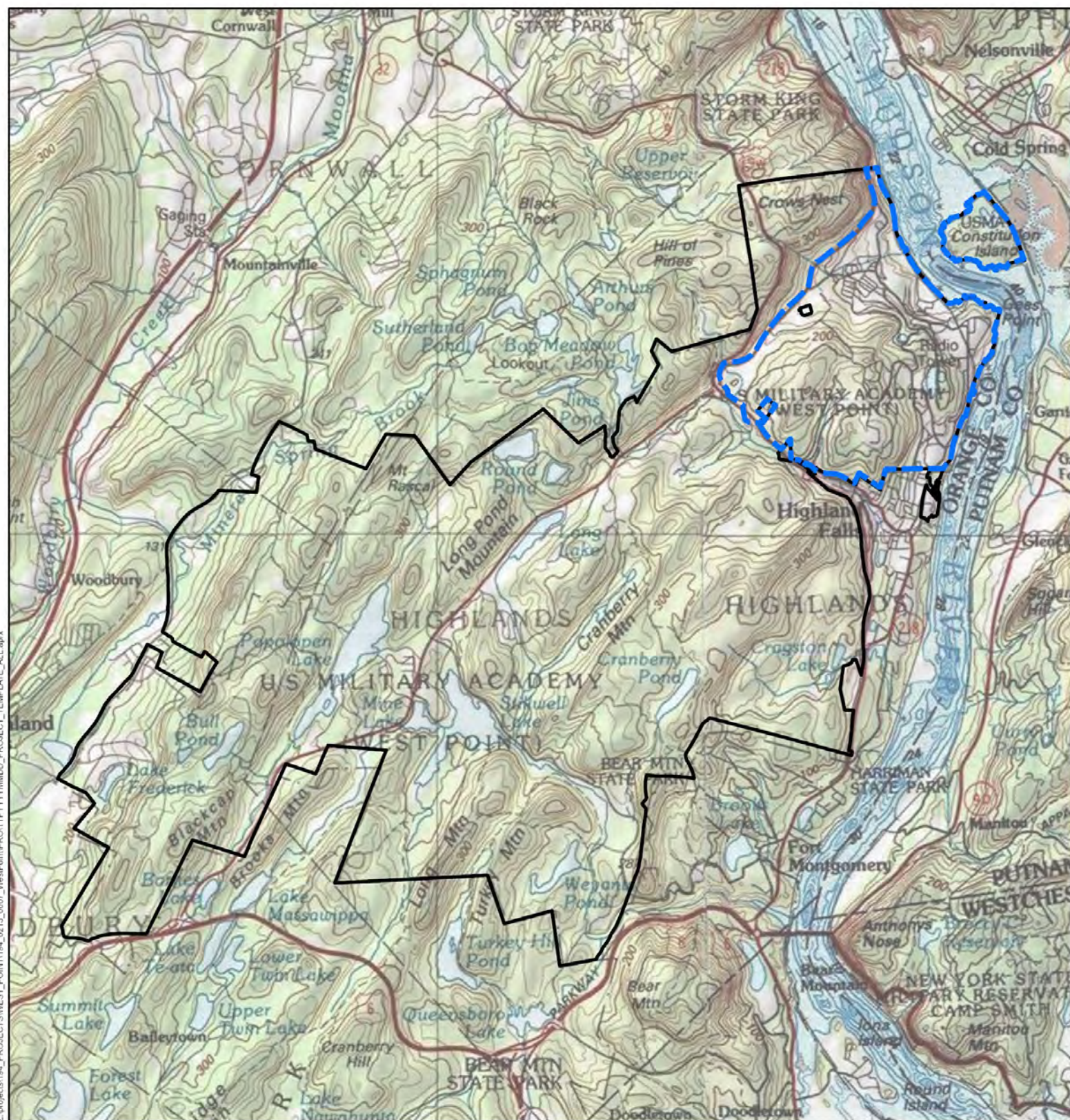
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Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
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Enclosure



WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

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U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

The Honorable MaryEllen Odell
Putnam County Executive
40 Gleneida Ave. 3rd Floor
Carmel, NY 10512

Dear Ms. Odell,

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Enclosure



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U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Ms. Lisa Masi
Wildlife Biologist
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation – Region 3
Bureau of Wildlife
21 South Putt Corner Road
New Paltz, NY 12561

Dear Ms. Masi,

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AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Mr. Dennis Montagna
National Park Service Program Manager
Monument Research and Preservation Program
Northeast Regional Office
1234 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107

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U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
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AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Ms. Grace Musumeci
Chief, Environmental Review Section
United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2
290 Broadway
New York, NY 10007-1866

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Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Mr. Steve M. Neuhaus
Orange County Executive
255 Main St.
Goshen, NY 10924

Dear Mr. Neuhaus,

As required by Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 which cover environmental protection and conservation, and enhancement, the United States Army Garrison, West Point (West Point) has prepared an update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028. The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of West Point's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, and is a component of the installation's master plan. The ICRMP five-year plan includes a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in West Point's mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world, sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. The primary parts of the ICRMP five-year plan include:

- Maintenance and administration of the 2016 Operations, Maintenance and Development Programmatic Agreement with the New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: Cultural Resources staff will continue to review and coordinate ongoing operation, maintenance, and development activities at West Point with the requirements of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), in accordance with the 2016 Operations, Maintenance and Development Programmatic Agreement. It is imperative that this agreement be maintained to meet the requirements of NHPA and to ensure the continued day-to-day operation of West Point.

- Maintenance and implementation of other agreement documents and mitigations: Cultural Resources staff will ensure all other agreement documents, management plans, and mitigations are current and implemented. This includes ensuring the adequacy of and adherence to existing Tribal memoranda of agreement and West Point Housing and Lodging Programmatic Agreements, completing all outstanding mitigations, and updating the ICRMP in 2024. This also includes implementing and abiding by any other legal agreements made after the implementation of the ICRMP.
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Per the National Environmental Policy Act and 32 Code of Federal Regulations Part 651, "Environmental Analysis of Army Actions" (Army Regulation 200-2), an Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared to evaluate potential environmental impact resulting from implementation of the ICRMP five-year plan. The ICRMP Action Area is shown in Figure 1 and includes the entirety of the West Point boundary. The EA concludes that there will be no significant environmental effects that will result from implementation of the ICRMP. No ground disturbing activities are associated with implementation of the ICRMP and as such, no impact to the natural or physical environment are expected. No visual impacts to the West Point's National Historic Landmark District or surrounding areas and scenic resources of the Hudson Valley are anticipated. The EA is available for your review on West Point's Environmental Management Division SharePoint site at: <https://home.army.mil/westpoint/about/environmental-management-division>. The public review and comment period is 14 September 2023 through 14 October 2023.

Should you have any questions about the updated ICRMP, it's implementation, the results of the EA, or to submit comments on the EA, please do not hesitate to contact Brett Talarico, National Environmental Policy Act Coordinator, by email brett.j.talarico.civ@army.mil, or by telephone (845) 938-8764.

Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



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U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

June Patterson, Town Clerk
Town of Highlands
254 Main Street
Highland Falls, NY 10928

Dear Ms. Patterson,

For PUBLIC NOTICE and Display. Please post this letter for any patron to read.

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Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



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U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Tara Percacciolo, Town Clerk
Town of Phillipstown
238 Main Street
Cold Spring, NY 10516

Dear Ms. Percacciolo,

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Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Desiree Potvin, Town Clerk
Town of Woodbury
511 Route 32
Highland Mills, NY 10930

Dear Ms. Potvin,

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Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Ms. Sallie Sypher
Putnam County Historian (acting)
68 Marvin Avenue
Brewster, NY 10509-1515

Dear Ms. Sypher,

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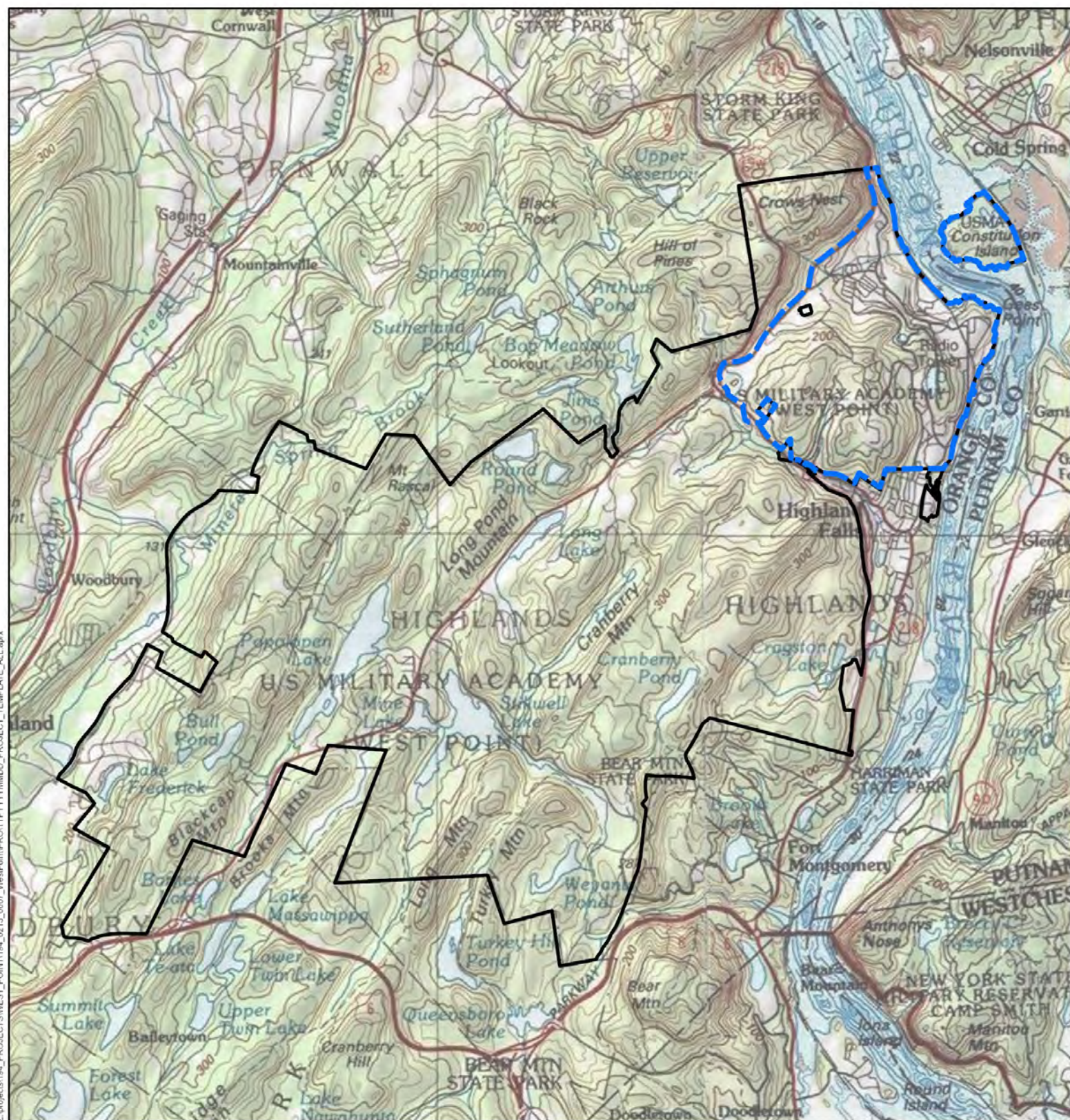
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Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

**Figure 1. West Point
Military Reservation
Integrated Cultural
Resources Management
Plan Area**

ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

-  USMA Reservation Boundary
-  USMA National Historic Landmark District

Reference Map





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
681 HARDEE PLACE
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Regina Taylor, Village Clerk
Village of Highland Falls
303 Main Street
Highland Falls, NY 10928

Dear Ms. Taylor,

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JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

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HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
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AMIM-MLP-E

September 14, 2023

SUBJECT: Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028,
U.S. Army Garrison West Point
Notice of Availability of Environmental Assessment for Review and
Comment

Ms. Kelly Turturro
Regional Director
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation – Region 3
Bureau of Wildlife
21 South Putt Corner Road
New Paltz, NY 12561

Dear Ms. Turturro,

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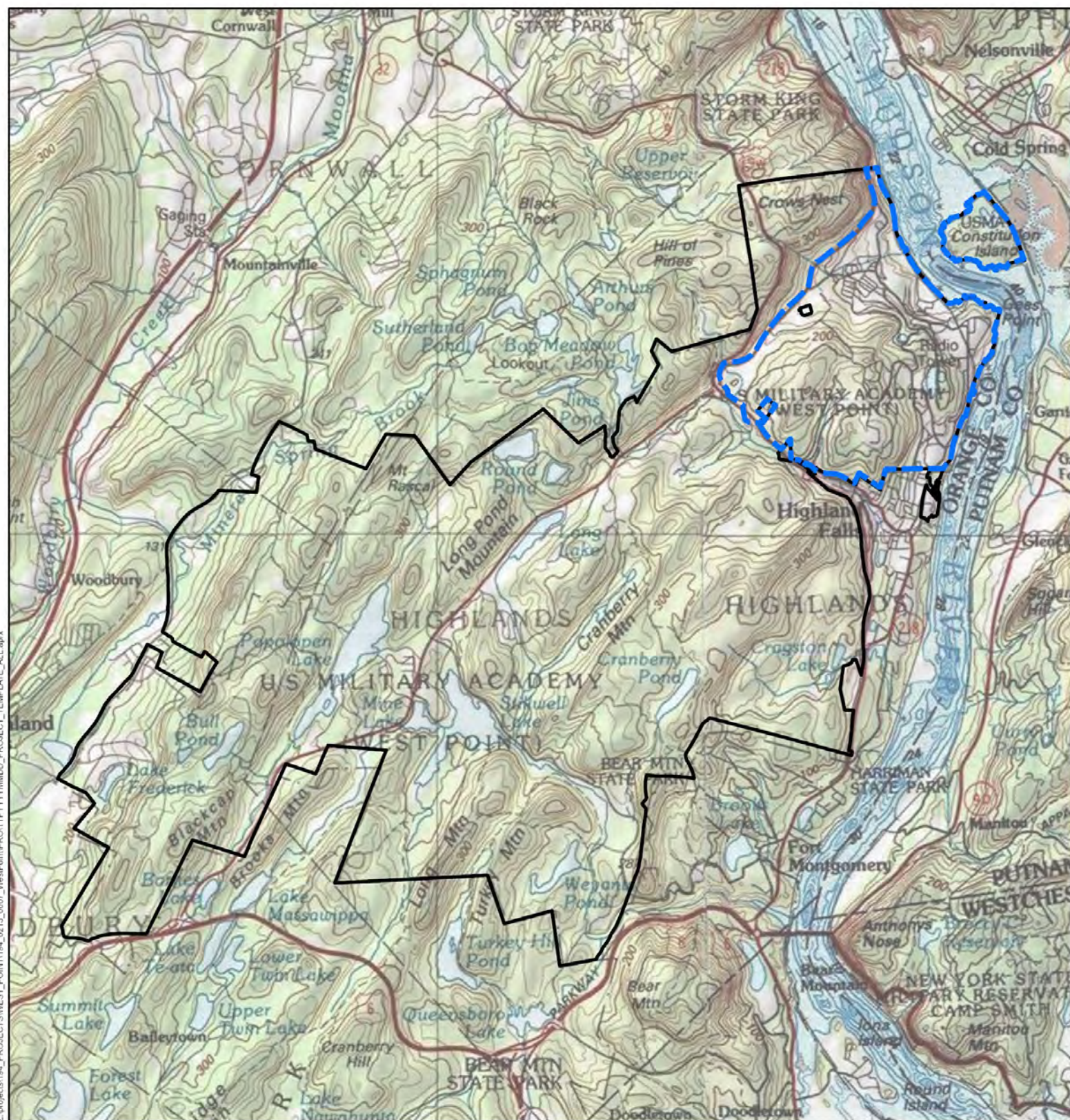
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Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure



WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

**Figure 1. West Point
Military Reservation
Integrated Cultural
Resources Management
Plan Area**

ORANGE AND PUTNAM COUNTIES, NY

Legend

-  USMA Reservation Boundary
-  USMA National Historic Landmark District

Reference Map





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U.S. ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON WEST POINT
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September 14, 2023

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Jeff Vidakovich, Town Clerk
Town of Cold Spring
85 Main Street
Cold Spring, NY 10516

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For PUBLIC NOTICE and Display. Please post this letter for any patron to read.

As required by Army Regulation 200-1 and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 which cover environmental protection and conservation, and enhancement, the United States Army Garrison, West Point (West Point) has prepared an update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for the period of 2024–2028. The ICRMP is an internal compliance and management tool that integrates the entirety of West Point's cultural resources program with ongoing mission activities, and is a component of the installation's master plan. The ICRMP five-year plan includes a broad plan to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next five years. The ICRMP includes four parts that have been identified as crucial in West Point's mission to support the preeminent leader development institution in the world, sustain a community of excellence, and preserve the national treasure of West Point. The primary parts of the ICRMP five-year plan include:

- Maintenance and administration of the 2016 Operations, Maintenance and Development Programmatic Agreement with the New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: Cultural Resources staff will continue to review and coordinate ongoing operation, maintenance, and development activities at West Point with the requirements of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), in accordance with the 2016 Operations, Maintenance and Development Programmatic Agreement. It is imperative that this agreement be maintained to

meet the requirements of NHPA and to ensure the continued day-to-day operation of West Point.

- Maintenance and implementation of other agreement documents and mitigations: Cultural Resources staff will ensure all other agreement documents, management plans, and mitigations are current and implemented. This includes ensuring the adequacy of and adherence to existing Tribal memoranda of agreement and West Point Housing and Lodging Programmatic Agreements, completing all outstanding mitigations, and updating the ICRMP in 2024. This also includes implementing and abiding by any other legal agreements made after the implementation of the ICRMP.
- Upgrading the archaeological curation facility and completing artifact inventory: Cultural Resources staff will ensure compliance with federal regulations for the curation of federally-owned and administered archaeological collections (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 79). All efforts will be made to upgrade the curation facility (Building 675) to meet standards. In addition, a complete inventory of West Point's archaeological collection, already underway, will be completed.
- Continuing historic property evaluations and monitoring: Cultural Resources staff will continue to evaluate properties for historical significance, as required by NHPA. Also, identified historic properties will be monitored through periodic condition assessments.

Per the National Environmental Policy Act and 32 Code of Federal Regulations Part 651, "Environmental Analysis of Army Actions" (Army Regulation 200-2), an Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared to evaluate potential environmental impact resulting from implementation of the ICRMP five-year plan. The ICRMP Action Area is shown in Figure 1 and includes the entirety of the West Point boundary. The EA concludes that there will be no significant environmental effects that will result from implementation of the ICRMP. No ground disturbing activities are associated with implementation of the ICRMP and as such, no impact to the natural or physical environment are expected. No visual impacts to the West Point's National Historic Landmark District or surrounding areas and scenic resources of the Hudson Valley are anticipated. The EA is available for your review on West Point's Environmental Management Division SharePoint site at: <https://home.army.mil/westpoint/about/environmental-management-division>. The public review and comment period is 14 September 2023 through 14 October 2023.

Should you have any questions about the updated ICRMP, it's implementation, the results of the EA, or to submit comments on the EA, please do not hesitate to contact Brett Talarico, National Environmental Policy Act Coordinator, by email brett.j.talarico.civ@army.mil, or by telephone (845) 938-8764.

Sincerely,

JAMES F. VAETH
Environmental Management Division Chief

Enclosure

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APPENDIX C

Public Comments Received on the Draft Environmental Assessment

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Comment	Response
EPA is supportive of USAG's efforts to maintain the cooperative agreements and improve the preservation of historic and archeological resources. EPA acknowledges and appreciates the thorough discussion of the affected environment and analysis of impacts included in the draft EA.	No changes made based on comment.
We recommend that the EA include a discussion of reasonably foreseeable effects that changes in the climate may have on the proposed project and the project area. This could help inform the development of measures to improve the resilience of the proposed project and historic properties in the project area. Climate change can make ecosystems, resources and communities more susceptible as well as lessen resilience to other environmental impacts apart from climate change. In some instances, this may exacerbate the environmental effects of the proposed action. For example. If projected changes could notably exacerbate the environmental impacts of the overall project, we recommend these impacts also be considered as part of the NEPA analysis.	Added new section 2.16.3 Climate Change (p. 63 line 17), which discusses how climate change may impact the proposed project and the project area. Information on how the effects of the Preferred Alternative is not anticipated to be foreseeably exacerbated from climate change impacts and how implementation of the No Action alternative would be exacerbated by climate change impacts also were added to this new section.
EPA suggests that the proposed upgrades to the archeological facility be listed when the proposed alternative is described. USAG should consider mentioning the impact of the upgrades to the affected environment, specifically if the new heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment will have an impact on exterior noise in the area.	Added new bullet under 'Upgrading the archeological curation facility and completing artifact inventory' (p. 6 line 34).
Page 10 line 1 refers to the alternatives analyzed as: "...Preferred Alternative, Alternative A, Alternative B, Alternative C, and the No Action Alternative...". This appears to be a mistake, as the alternatives discussed in the EA are the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 1, and No Action Alternative.	Corrected text to read: 'the Preferred Alternative, Alternative A1, Alternative B, Alternative C, and the No Action Alternative'
Page 10 line 30. Incomplete citation regarding surface water in project area.	Updated citation to include page number.
Page 58 line 7: EPA encourages the use of EJSscreen when reviewing projects for areas of potential environmental justice concern. For the purposes of a NEPA review, a project is considered to be in an area of potential EJ concern when the area shows one or more of the 13 EJ Indexes at or above the 80th percentile in the nation and/or state. Also, scores under the 80th percentile should not be interpreted to mean there are definitively no EJ concerns present. - Additionally, in reference to the Council on Environmental Quality's guidance, Environmental Justice: Guidance Under the National Environmental Policy Act (1997) also encourages agencies to consider relevant data concerning the potential for multiple or cumulative exposures to human health or environmental hazards and historical patterns of exposure to environmental hazard, even if certain effects are not within the control or subject to the discretion of the agency. EPA encourages USACE to consider historical patterns of exposure when evaluating impacts related to projects.	Page number incorrect in EPA comment. 2.16.1 Environmental Justice (p. 63 line 8), added new text to include USEPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool data.
The impacts discussed in the EA are not included in the FONSI, only the mitigation measures proposed. EPA suggests that the impacts, or lack of impacts, are explicitly included in the FONSI.	Updated III. Anticipated Environmental Effects section to include impacts (in EA and FONSI)

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APPENDIX D

2

USFWS' Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Report

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IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Orange and Putnam counties, New York



Local office

New York Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (607) 753-9334
📠 (607) 753-9699
✉ fw5es_nyfo@fws.gov

3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered
Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Endangered

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Bog Turtle <i>Glyptemys muhlenbergii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6962	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Small Whorled Pogonia <i>Isotria medeoloides</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1890	Threatened

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Sep 1 to Aug 31

Black-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399	Breeds May 15 to Oct 10
Black-capped Chickadee <i>Poecile atricapillus praticus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 10 to Jul 31
Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Canada Warbler <i>Cardellina canadensis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Aug 10
Cerulean Warbler <i>Dendroica cerulea</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974	Breeds Apr 27 to Jul 20
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Eastern Whip-poor-will <i>Antrostomus vociferus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Aug 20
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds elsewhere
Golden-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8745	Breeds May 1 to Jul 20
Kentucky Warbler <i>Oporornis formosus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 20
Northern Saw-whet Owl <i>Aegolius acadicus acadicus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
Prairie Warbler <i>Dendroica discolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10
Rusty Blackbird <i>Euphagus carolinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

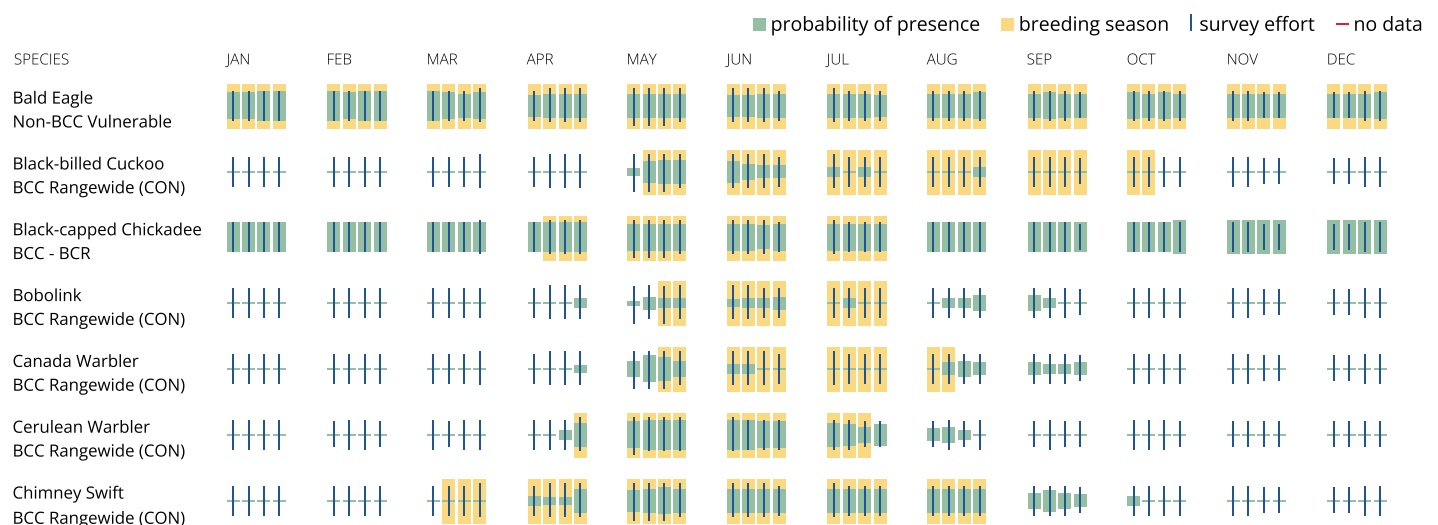
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

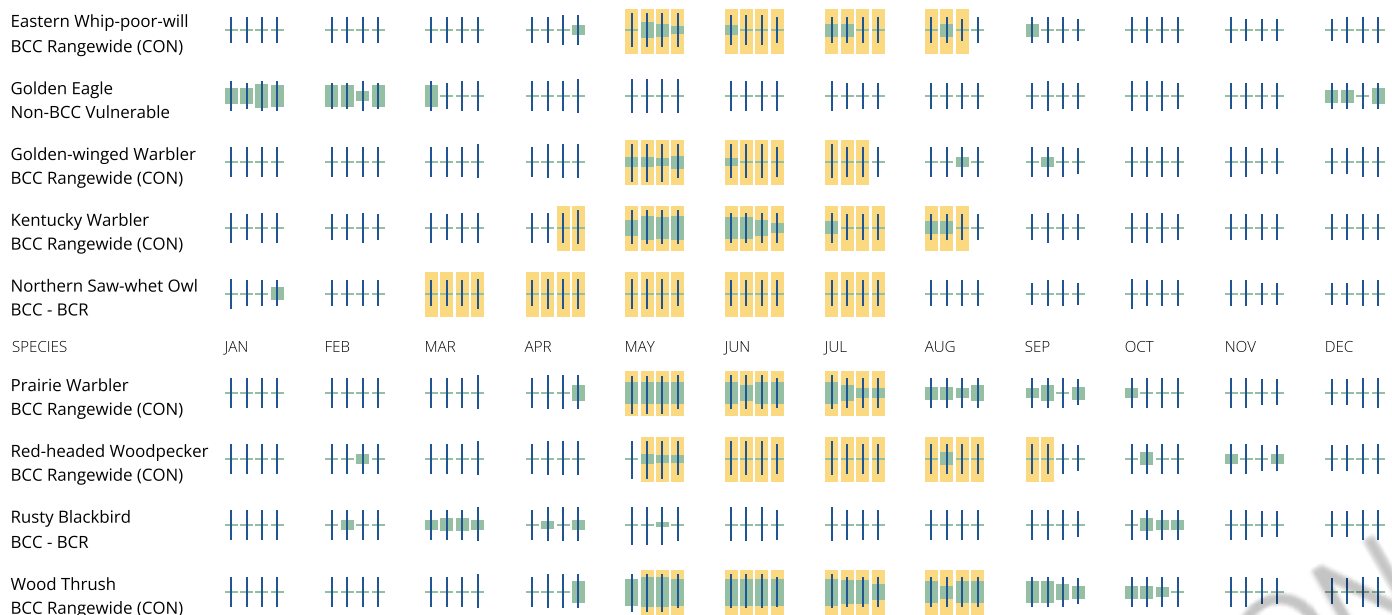
No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Wetland information is not available at this time

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

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APPENDIX E

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Affidavits of Publication

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AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION
Putnam County News and Recorder

State of New York,

County of, Putnam,

The undersigned is the authorized designee of **Putnam County News and Recorder**, a **Weekly** Newspaper published in **Putnam County, New York**. I certify that the public notice, a printed copy of which is attached hereto, was printed and published in this newspaper on the following dates:

September 13, 2023

This newspaper has been designated by the County Clerk of **Putnam County**, as a newspaper of record in this county, and as such, is eligible to publish such notices.



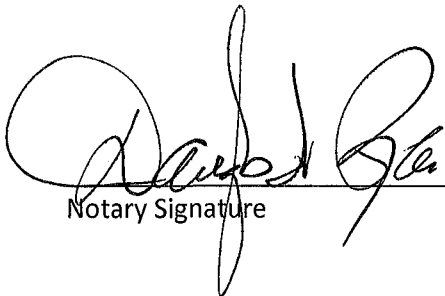
Signature

Eliot T. Putnam

Printed Name

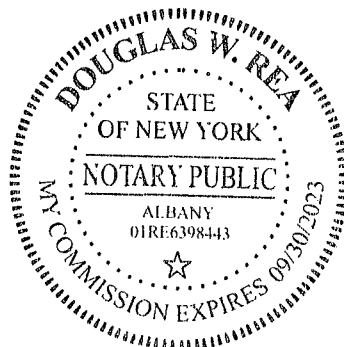
Subscribed and sworn to before me,

This 14 day of September 2023



Notary Signature

Notary Public Stamp



AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION
Putnam County News and Recorder

PUTNAM COUNTY
LEGAL NOTICE
LEGAL ANNOUNCEMENT

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY
Draft Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

Implementation of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, 2024–2028
United States Army Garrison
West Point, New York

An Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared to address implementation of United States Army Garrison West Point's (USAG WP's) update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024–2028 (Project). The Project includes a broad set of protocols to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next 5 years. The following is a summary of the findings included in the EA:

I. NAME OF ACTION

Implementation of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, 2024–2028.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ACTION

1. Proposed Action: The Proposed Action is to fully implement the ICRMP 5-Year Plan, including implementing a broad set of protocols that will ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of USAG WP's cultural resources over the next 5 years.

The primary parts of the ICRMP 5-Year Plan include:

- Maintenance and administration of the 2016 Operations, Maintenance and Development Programmatic Agreement (OM&D PA) with the New York Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: Cultural resources staff will continue to review and coordinate ongoing operation, maintenance, and development activities at West Point with the requirements of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), in accordance with the 2016 OM&D PA. It is imperative that this agreement be maintained to meet the requirements of NHPA and to ensure the continued day-to-day operation of both the USAG and the US Military Academy (USMA).

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- Maintenance and implementation of other agreement documents and mitigations: Cultural resources staff

will ensure all other agreement documents, management plans, and mitigations are current and implemented.

This includes ensuring the adequacy of and adherence to existing Tribal consultation agreements and West

Point Housing and Lodging Programmatic agreements, completing all outstanding mitigations, and updating

the ICRMP in 2028. This also includes implementing and abiding by any other legal agreements made after

the implementation of the ICRMP.

- Upgrading the archaeological curation facility and completing artifact inventory: Cultural resources staff

will ensure compliance with Federal regulations for the curation of Federally-owned and administered archaeological collections (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 79). All efforts will be made to upgrade the

curation facility to meet Federal curatorial facility standards. In addition, a complete inventory of West Point's archaeological collection, already underway, will be finished.

- Continuing historic property evaluations and monitoring: Cultural resources staff will continue to evaluate

properties for historical significance, as required by NHPA. Also, identified historic properties will be monitored through periodic condition assessments.

Alternatives: Alternatives considered include: 1) Preferred Alternative – fully implement the ICRMP 5-Year Plan that will ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next 5 years.; 2) Alternative 1 – partial implementation of the ICRMP (implement three

of the four primary parts of the ICRMP 5-Year Plan, including bullet points 1, 2, and 4 noted above); and 3)

the No Action Alternative.

III. ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Potential environmental impact issues related to implementation of the ICRMP 5-year plan include potential minor

impacts to health and safety, and materials and wastes. Careful design, the use of good engineering and best

management practices, and the implementation of certain construction and operational procedures would avoid,

minimize, or mitigate these potential minor environmental impacts, as presented in the Environmental Assessment, to

a less than significant level.

IV. MITIGATION MEASURES

A comprehensive list of impact minimization and mitigation measures that would be implemented is provided in

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Section 3.2, Table 4 (Summary of Impact Minimization and Mitigation Measures) of the Draft EA. These mitigation measures would minimize expected minor impacts to health and safety and materials and wastes.

V. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The Draft EA and Finding of No Significant Impact are being made available for public review for the 30-day period of 14 September 2023 through 14 October 2023 at the following locations:

Village of Highland Falls Town of Highland Falls
303 Main Street 254 Main Street
Highland Falls, New York 10928 Highland Falls, New York 10928

Town of Woodbury Highland Falls Public Library
511 Route 32 298 Main Street
Highland Mills, New York 10930 Highland Falls, New York 10928

Town of Phillipstown Town of Cold Spring
238 Main Street 1st Floor 85 Main Street
Cold Spring, New York 10516 Cold Spring, NY 10516

The Alice Curtis Desmond and Julia L. Butterfield Memorial Library
Hamilton Fish Library 10 Morris Avenue
P.O. Box 265 Cold Spring, NY 10516
Garrison, NY 10524

Additionally, the Draft EA and Finding of No Significant Impact have been sent directly to a total of 21 Federal, State, and County agencies and other interested parties, and also is available for review on the USAG WP Environmental Management Division SharePoint site at:
<https://home.army.mil/westpoint/about/environmental-management-division>.

The deadline for public comments on the Proposed Action is 14 October 2023. Comments received on the Proposed Action, including agency responses to comments received during the comment period will be included in the Final EA. Please send all comments and/or requests for copies of the Draft EA to:

United States Army Garrison West Point
AMIM-MLP-E
Attention: Brett Talarico, NEPA Coordinator
Environmental Management Division
Directorate of Public Works
Building 667 Ruger Road
West Point, New York 10996
(845) 938-6784
brett.j.talarico.civ@us.army.mil

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STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF ORANGE

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LEGAL ANNOUNCEMENT

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY Draft Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact

Implementation of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, 2024-2028
United States Army Garrison
West Point, New York

An Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared to address implementation of United States Army Garrison West Point's (USAG WP's) update to their Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), 2024-2028 (Project). The Project includes a broad set of protocols to ensure compliance with Federal and Army regulations for the management of cultural resources over the next 5 years. The following is a summary of the findings included in the EA:

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A comprehensive list of impact minimization and mitigation measures that would be implemented is provided in Section 3.2, Table 4 (Summary of Impact Minimization and Mitigation Measures) of the Draft EA. These mitigation measures would minimize expected minor impacts to health and safety and materials and wastes.

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Cold Spring, New York 10516

Town of Cold Spring
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Cold Spring, NY 10516

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and Hamilton Fish Library
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Proposed Action, including
agency responses to comments
received during the comment
period will be included in the
Final EA. Please send all
comments and/or requests for
copies of the Draft EA to:

United States Army Garrison
West Point
AMIM-MLP-E
Attention: Brett Talarico,
NEPA Coordinator
Environmental Management
Division
Directorate of Public Works
Building 667 Ruger Road
West Point, New York 10996
(845) 938-6784
brett.i.talarico.civ@us.army.mil