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# MILITARY RELOCATION TO GUAM AND CNMI PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT (PA) MEMO

Project:P-2048 Finegayan Water UtilitiesDate: April 13, 2011Project Location:NCTS FinegayanPrepared By: EV23PJC

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

This project proposes work that may include seismic fault, geotechnical/geophysical and topographic surveys and munitions explosives of concern (MEC) clearance in preparation for, and the construction of water and wastewater utilities infrastructure at NCTS Finegayan on the island of Guam. The project will also comprise landscaping, site improvements and support facilities such as fencing, parking and road systems.

The project includes networks of water lines, ground water storage tanks, a water pump station, fire hydrants, treatment, chlorination and testing. Included in this network of water lines shall be connections from the new infrastructure to existing facilities on Finegayan. Water infrastructure also includes provisions for future connectivity to Guam Waterworks Authority water lines along Route 3 to support Defense Policy Review Initiative (DPRI) construction activities and future Special Purpose Entities utility projects. The project is designed to meet Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) requirements and progressive collapse mitigation in accordance with DOD Minimum Anti-Terrorism Standards for Buildings.

NCTS Finegayan is located in northwestern Guam, west of Route 3 and south of Northwest Field at Andersen Air Force Base, supports headquarters communications center activities, and provides communications receiving operations for Navy and other Department of Defense (DoD) services on the island. It occupies about 1,195 ha [2,952 acres] of land that is also referred to as North Finegayan, which is separate from the South Finegayan housing area.

The NCTS Finegayan area of potential effect (APE) is situated on the limestone plateau above the western cliffs of northern Guam. The plateau, which rises from 120 to 150 m (ca. 400 to 500 feet) above mean sea level (amsl), is relatively flat, although there are localized raised and depressed areas caused by differential solution of the limestone bedrock below the soil layer.

The total APE for P-2048 is 85.3 acres (see Figure 1).

### **IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES:**

#### **Scope of DoD Identification Efforts**

The P-2048 project footprint was included in the following study of cultural and/or historic resources conducted prior to, or in support of the Military Relocation Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) by the DoD beginning in 2007:

Welch, David J.

2010 Final Archaeological Surveys and Cultural Resources Studies Conducted in 2007 on the Island of Guam in Support of the Joint Guam Build-Up Environmental Impact Statement; Volume I: Narrative. Prepared for Department of the Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Contract N62742-06-D-1870, Task Order 10.

Additional studies referenced include:

Haun, Alan

1988 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Field Inspections of Relocatable Over-the-Horizon Radar Sites on Guam, Mariana Islands, Micronesia. Prepared for Wilson Okamoto and Associates, Inc. Paul H. Rosendahl, Ph.D., Inc. (PHRI), Hilo, Hawaii.

1989 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Relocatable Over-the-Horizon Radar Site P-225, Territory of Guam, Mariana Islands, Micronesia. Prepared for Wilson Okamoto and Associates, Inc. Paul H. Rosendahl, Ph.D., Inc. (PHRI), Hilo, Hawaii.

Kurashina, Hiro, Thomas McGrath and Harley Manner

1987 Archaeological Survey of Areas 1, 2, 1A and 2A at Northwest Field, Andersen Airforce Base and Naval Communications Area Master Station Western Pacific, Finegayan, Guam, Mariana Islands. Prepared for Department of the Navy, Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. University of Guam, Mangilao, Guam and Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

In planning for the Undertaking, the Department of Defense (DoD) conducted extensive archaeological and architectural surveys and evaluations, and, in consultation with the Guam State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), National Park Service (NPS) and some Concurring Parties, applied the results to the siting/lay down of individual projects to avoid and minimize effects to historic properties. More specifically, DoD cultural resource professionals worked with project planners to avoid areas with intact cultural resources (such as standing Latte sets), undisturbed stratigraphy and highly forested areas, instead focusing on areas which had been previously disturbed. This process

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resulted in avoidance of approximately 97% of the historic properties identified within the total area of potential effect for the Undertaking.

In addition to the archaeological and architectural surveys and evaluations, DoD completed extensive archival research and oral history studies and interviews to identify traditional cultural properties, places, sacred sites, and culturally important natural resources such as the *donni sali*, *nunu*, *da'ok*, *dukduk*, and *ifit* trees, and medicinal plants.

Further, in accordance with 36 CFR §800.11, DoD utilized information collected from previous cultural resources surveys and evaluations and conducted additional studies focused on project-specific APEs, defined consistent with 36 CFR §800.16(d) to include those portions of the island of Guam subject to direct and indirect effects of projects included in the Undertaking, based on the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).

Early studies suggested that pre-Contact peoples on the northern plateau tended not to reside in permanent villages but that there had been some utilization of the dry limestone plateau because access to fresh water was limited to a few springs and localized ponding after heavy rains. Pre-Contact use of this area was believed to have centered on farming and resource procurement of forest products, as was the case during the historic period. According to Kurashina *et al.* (1987), pre-Contact Chamorro utilized the upland area for collecting, gathering and possibly some dryland farming. During the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, family plantations or *ranchos* were cultivated while the main home base was in a coastal village. However, much of the land surveyed by Kurashina et al. (1987) and Haun (1988, 1989) was found to have been previously modified by post-WWII land clearing operations.

The most recent archaeological and cultural resource study of the NCTS Finegayan project area (Welch 2010), included Phase I archaeological survey of the areas subject to Military Relocation development, archival research at several libraries (NAVFAC Marianas Map and Plan Files Library at Navy Main Base, Guam, Micronesian Area Research Center at the University of Guam, the B.P. Bishop Museum Archives in Honolulu, the NARA II Still Photos Section in College Park, Maryland and the United States Marine Corps Historical Monographs website), ethnographic oral history interviews conducted by Rlene Santos of the Micronesian Area Research Center at the University of Guam for the purpose of collecting data from Chamorro informants regarding former land uses, place names and other traditional information for several U.S. Navy properties in the Territory of Guam, documentation of World War II veterans first-hand accounts for the island of Guam and an architectural history study.

The purpose of the archaeological and cultural resource surveys conducted in support of the Military Relocation EIS was to locate and record any historic property that might be impacted by the relocation effort. While it is clear that much of the NCTS

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Finegayan project area has in fact been heavily modified by post-WWII land clearing, information gathered during these recent surveys demonstrated that the limestone plateau along the western coast and specifically at NCTS Finegayan, had been extensively used and possibly inhabited on a full-time basis for at least a 1000 years during the Latte and Spanish periods to the present.

Two historic properties have been identified within the P-2048 project footprint.

Historic Property 1 is a probable midden deposit along with several Latte Period body and rim ceramic sherds.

Historic Property 2 is a probable midden deposit along with several Latte Period body and rim ceramic sherds.

#### PRELIMINARY DOD DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY:

DOD's preliminary determination, pending input from consulting parties and the public, is that Historic Properties 1 and 2 are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under criterion D because they may yield information regarding traditional Chamorro use of the plateau.