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Hill Air Force Base

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
Volume I

United States Air Force
Air Force Materiel Command

HILL AIR FORCE BASE

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
Volume I

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JANUARY 2006

HILL AIR FORCE BASE
INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Hill AFB
Ogden, Utah

Final
January 2004

Approved by:

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HILL AFB INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN (JAN 2004)

ANNUAL UPDATES

FY COMMENTS

2005

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2006

Signature	Title	Date
	Archaeologist	30-May-06

2007

Signature	Title	Date

2008

Signature	Title	Date

2009 Five-year update due.

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a part of the United States Air Force (USAF), under Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), Hill Air Force Base (AFB) has many legal responsibilities related to the identification, preservation, and management of cultural resources on its lands. This Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) is intended to serve as the planning and guidance document that will assist the base in complying with Federal preservation requirements and Air Force policy directives. The 75 Air Base Wing Commander, 75 ABW/CC (referred to hereafter as the Installation Commander), has full responsibility for implementing the cultural resources management program by means of an ICRMP that successfully integrates cultural resources management within the process of achieving daily mission objectives.

This ICRMP has been developed in accordance with the revised guidelines for Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32–7065 (June 2004), *Cultural Resources Management Program*, and is designed to serve as a management plan for fiscal years 2004–2008. Although not a decision-making document, the ICRMP provides the the Installation Commander, and those responsible for implementing the decisions, with the necessary information regarding the treatment of cultural resources within Hill AFB. Reference to Hill AFB includes all properties administered by the base (i.e., the main base, Utah Test and Training Range-North [UTTR-North], Utah Test and Training Range-South [UTTR-South], Wendover Auxiliary Area, and the Geographically Separated Units [GSUs]).

The ICRMP contains a series of compliance policies and standard operating procedures (SOPs) that will enable Hill AFB to meet its legal responsibilities and to handle situations that may arise during the management of its cultural resources. It also provides management goals that will benefit the management of cultural resources at Hill AFB. Included in the document is the Cultural Resources Five-Year Work Plan that outlines the projects programmed for completion at Hill AFB. The ICRMP further identifies various public consultation requirements and includes parties that shall be consulted.

Cultural resources surveys, inventories, and assessments conducted, thus far, for Hill AFB-managed properties have discovered both archaeological and architectural resources that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The results of these investigations are noted below:

Archaeological Resources

Of the 961,757.6 acres of land managed by Hill AFB (which includes the main base, UTTR-North, UTTR-South, Wendover Auxiliary Area, and 75 GSUs), 241,116.064 acres have been inventoried to determine the following:

- 340 sites have been identified
  - 121 ineligible sites
  - 219 NRHP-eligible or unevaluated sites

- Of the 219 NRHP-eligible or unevaluated sites:
  - 194 are prehistoric
  - 23 are historic
  - 2 are multi-component (i.e., prehistoric and historic)

Archaeological Collections
As of 2004, archaeological investigations on Hill AFB-managed lands have resulted in the storage of 37.0 cubic feet (ft^3) of archaeological materials and 3.1 linear ft of associated records at the following institutions:

- On Post — None, None
- Idaho State University — 16.9 ft^3, 1.25 linear ft
- Utah Division of State History — 11.1 ft^3, 1.0 linear ft
- Utah Geological Survey — 9.0 ft^3, 0.4 linear ft

Both the collections and the records require partial-to-complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation.

Architectural Resources
Of the 2,331 buildings and structures listed for Hill AFB-managed lands, 1,677 have been assessed, evaluated, and/or documented:

- 59 have been determined individually NRHP-eligible
  - 17 are at the main base
  - 2 are at Boulder Seismological Research Site
  - 5 are at Little Mountain Test Annex
  - 35 are at UTTR-North

- 303 are eligible as contributing elements to proposed historic districts that are located on the main base
  - 291 for the proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District
  - 6 for the proposed Hill Field Historic Housing District
  - 6 for the proposed Strategic Air Command (SAC) Alert Historic District

- 92 have been determined ineligible

- 1,223 do not require any further assessment
  - 656 are infrastructure elements that do not require assessment
  - 567 buildings are privatized military family housing (MFH) that do not require further assessment under the MFH Memorandum of Agreement.

- 654 have not been assessed
  - 12 are 50 years or older and need assessment.
  - 28 will be 50 years or older by 2010 and will need to be assessed.
  - 614 were constructed after 1960 and will be assessed when they reach 50 years of age, or if it is otherwise determined necessary to assess them.

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) and Sacred Sites
One sacred site has been identified by an American Indian tribe.

American Indian Tribes

Government-to-government relations with American Indian tribes that have a history of use of the areas encompassed by the Hill AFB-managed lands have been initiated. The primary 18 tribes with historical ties to the region include the:

- Arapaho Tribe of Wind River Reservation
- Crow Tribe of Montana
- Eastern Shoshone Business Council
- Goshute Indian Tribe
- Hopi Indian Tribe
- Navajo Nation
- Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation
- Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah
- Pueblo of Zuni
- San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Business Council
- Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation
- Skull Valley Band of Gosiute Indians
- Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone
- Ute Indian Tribe
- Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
- White Mesa Ute Council
- Confederate Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation

To protect its historic properties, several goals and objectives have been identified to enable Hill AFB to meet its mission objectives. The following goals and objectives are recommended for implementing this ICRMP update over the next five-year period:

- Utilize the SOPs outlined in Section 5 of this document, in particular, using the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process for Section 106 compliance purposes when an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required.
- Integrate the Geographic Information System (GIS) cultural resources database into the day-to-day management of resources at Hill AFB. This includes continuing to populate the database with updated information.
- Continue to support dedicated cultural resources staff persons and fund additional training for the Base Historic Preservation Officer (BHPO) to maintain the highest level of management and responsiveness.
- Continue the implementation of a cultural resources training program that highlights awareness of cultural resources and appropriate management procedures for installation staff, particularly project managers, maintenance personnel, and all tenant organizations.
- Reevaluate existing "public involvement" procedures to ensure that provisions of 36 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 800.2 (d) and 800.3(e) are met.
- Continue consultations with federally recognized American Indian tribes that have a historical association with the geographic region.
- Update maps identifying areas that have been surveyed to assist Range Operations staff in planning activities.

- Prioritize, schedule, and budget for completion of base wide archaeological and architectural inventories.
- Participate in planning meetings held by Range Operations staff.
- Implement plans identified in the Five-Year Plan for completing building/structure inventories and assessments, and for evaluating and re-evaluating archaeological sites.

2.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 Intent and Purpose of ICRMP

An ICRMP is intended to serve as a primary tool for implementing a facility's cultural resources management program. The ICRMP is a five-year planning document that assists Hill AFB in supporting mission requirements. It ensures that activities conducted as part of the mission address cultural resources management issues and legal compliance requirements. Specifically, this document is designed to serve as a component of the General Plan, to complement other facility plans such as an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), and to provide the information necessary to make informed decisions regarding the treatment of cultural resources under his/her control.

In accordance with the revised AFI 32–7065 (June 2004), *Cultural Resources Management Program,* the ICRMP is intended to be an integral part of the General Plan and is reviewed and updated annually and as needed. The ICRMP details all cultural resources that are listed, or are eligible for listing, in the NRHP. In addition, the ICRMP outlines the installation's policies and procedures for the protection, management, and preservation of all historic properties and cultural resources as required by Federal laws and regulations, Department of Defense (DoD) directives, and Air Force policy. A comprehensive ICRMP shall accomplish the following:

Appendix B of this document contains brief summaries of the Federal regulations, Department of Defense (DoD) directives, and Air Force policies that trigger Hill AFB's cultural resources requirements.

- Designate specific responsibility for recognizing and maintaining cultural resources;
- Provide a complete inventory of all known and potential cultural resources;
- Outline a specific strategy for maintaining cultural resources and complying with Federal, State, and local preservation programs and legislation, and DoD and Air Force directives;
- Outline standard operating procedures and current action plans for budgeting, tracking, and scheduling activities;
- Establish a comprehensive procedure for coordinating cultural resources management with the installation's mission;
- Provide a detailed evaluation of mission impact on cultural resources and the resolution of adverse impact; and
- Establish programs to increase public awareness of cultural resources on Air Force lands.

This document follows the recommendations for the preparation of an ICRMP as outlined in the revised AFI 32–7065 (June 2004) and is organized as follows:

General Information (Section 2) provides important information regarding the mission and history of the installation, the roles and responsibilities of installation and external Air Force personnel, cultural resources management goals and objectives, and program responsibilities.

The Cultural Resources Definitions, NRHP Criteria, and Inventory (Section 3) provide a review of Hill AFB's existing cultural resources data. The section includes a brief review of the known prehistory and history of the area; a discussion of Federally recognized American Indian tribes with potential interests in the cultural resources associated with Hill AFB administered properties; and a summary of the facility's architectural, archaeological, and historic landscape resources and

traditional cultural properties. A summary of previous archaeological and architectural surveys, studies, and management plans is also provided. Potential cultural resources yet to be identified are discussed as well. The criteria by which historic properties are determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are presented for reference.

Compliance Procedures (Section 4) addresses the cultural resources management requirements for the resources described in Section 3. These include a discussion of the roles and responsibilities of staff and the internal and external coordination procedures for facility activities that may directly or indirectly impact cultural resources. Within the text outlining external coordination procedures is a discussion of involvement by interested public parties, including American Indian tribes. Actions not requiring coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) are discussed. A five-year plan of installation undertakings and other activities that may affect cultural resources over the five-year period of the ICRMP are identified, as are key objectives that will help support cultural resources compliance related to these undertakings.

Section 5 (Standard Operating Procedures) provides guidance for implementing the compliance procedures laid out in Section 4, and Section 6 (References Cited) lists the sources used in the preparation of this document.

Appendices to supplement various report sections in the body of the ICRMP follow: (A) acronyms and glossary; (B) Overview of Historic Preservation Laws and Regulations; (C) Environmental and Cultural Setting; (D) Archaeological Resources; (E) Buildings and Structures Inventory; (F) Hill AFB Five-Year Plan; (G) Contacts for Review Agencies, Potentially Interested Parties, and American Indian Tribes; (H) Demolition List; (I) Curation of Artifacts; (J) Field Assessment Checklist; (K) *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects*; (L) Memoranda of Agreement; (M) Draft Coordination Letters; (N) Design Guidelines for Maintenance of Historic Properties at Hill AFB; (O) List of Persons and Agencies Contacted; and (P) List of Preparers.

2.2 Mission Statement for the Ogden Air Logistics Center and Tenant Units at Hill AFB

The Ogden Air Logistics Center (OO-ALC), Hill AFB, Ogden, Utah, is the largest organization at Hill AFB. OO-ALC's mission is to provide worldwide engineering and logistics management for the F-16 Fighting Falcon, A-10 Thunderbolt, and Minuteman III and Peacekeeper intercontinental ballistic missiles. The OO-ALC is also responsible for the following:

- Depot maintenance of F-16, A-10, and C-130 Hercules aircraft;
- Air Force-wide item management, depot-level overhaul and repair for all types of landing gear, aircraft wheels, brakes, and tires;
- Logistics for all conventional air munitions, solid propellants, and explosive devices used throughout the Air Force;
- Managing the Air Force Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence for low-observable ("stealth") aircraft structural composite materials;
- Support for the B-2 Spirit multi-role bomber;
- Sustainment and logistics support for space and command, control, communication and intelligence systems;
- Worldwide logistical support for mature (T-37, T-38) and proven (F-4, F-5, F-111, OV-10) aircraft;

- Provide photonics imaging and reconnaissance equipment; aircraft and missile crew training devices; avionic, hydraulic, pneudraulic and radar components; instruments; gas turbine engines; power equipment systems; special purpose vehicles; shelters; and software engineering, development, and support.

The Installation Commander, 75 ABW/CC, has the overall responsibility for proper management of cultural resources within the base boundary, GSUs, UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and Wendover Auxiliary Area. The 75 Air Base Wing (referred to hereafter as the 75 ABW) is composed of four groups, 14 squadrons, and ten divisions. The organizations that make up the 75 ABW include the 75th Civil Engineer Group (75 CEG), 75th Maintenance Group (75 MXG), 75th Medical Group (75 MDG), and 75th Mission Support Group (75 MSG). The 75 ABW provides civil engineering, environmental management (75 CEG/CEV), medical, flight operations, security, command post, communications, supply, plan and resources, transportation, religious, and personnel services. These functions support not only the OO-ALC, but the tenant units at the base as well. In addition, 75 ABW administers host-tenant agreements. Figure 2-1 illustrates the relationship between 75 ABW, OO-ALC, and tenant units.

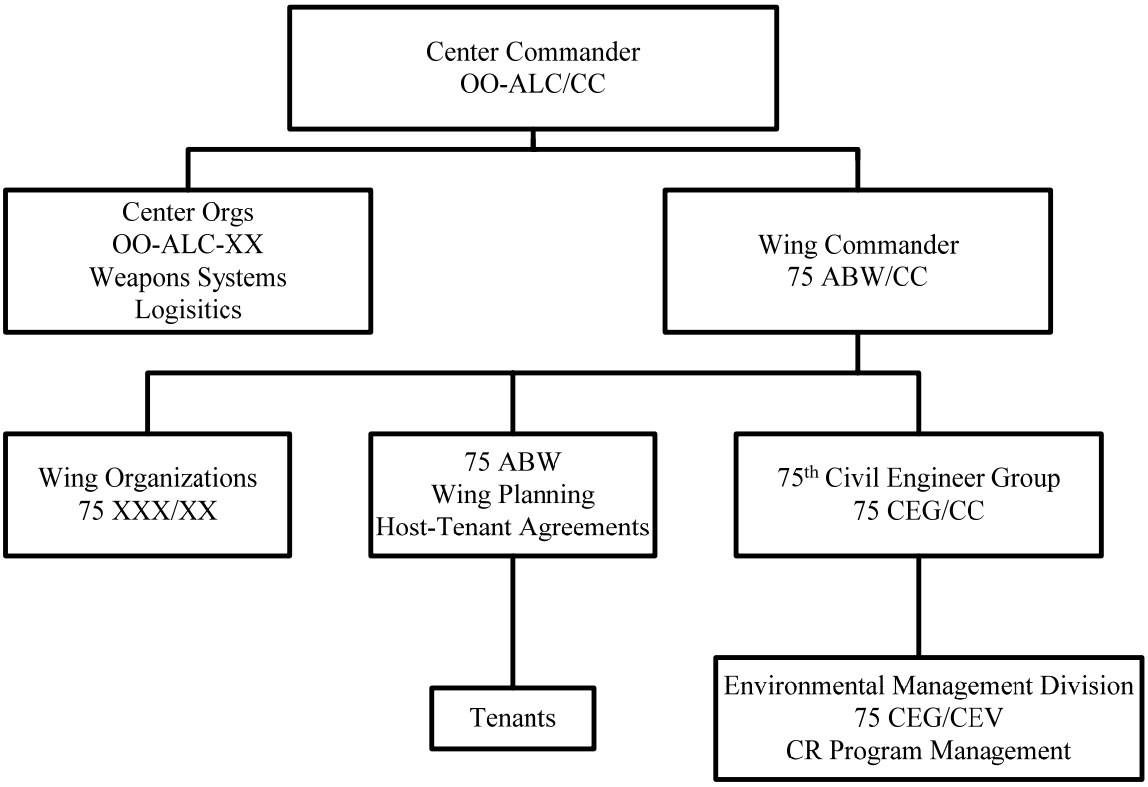

Figure 2-1. Relationship Between OO-ALC, 75 ABW, and Tenant Units.

The tenant units assigned to Hill AFB share in the responsibility for cultural resources for the facilities under their control. Currently, tenant units at Hill AFB include the following organizations:

- 299th Range Control Squadron (299 RCS)
- 367th Training Support Squadron (367 TRSS)
- 372nd Recruiting Group (372 RCG)
- 372nd TRS DET 3 (372 TRS)
- 388th Fighter Wing (388 FW)
- 419th Fighter Wing (419 FW)
- 84th Radar Evaluation Squadron (84 RADES)
- Air Force Operational Test & Evaluation Center (AFOTEC Det 4/OL-HU)
- Advanced Composites Office (AFRL)
- Document Automation & Production Service (DAPS)
- Defense Distribution Depot Hill (DDHU)
- Defense Non-Tactical Generator & Rail Equipment Center (DGRC)
- Defense Enterprise Computing Center (DECC) Ogden (DISA)
- Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS)
- ACC Logistics Readiness Training Center (LRTC)
- Materiel Systems Group, Ogden Software Development Activity (MSG)
- 388th Range Squadron at Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR)
- Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS)

2.3 General Information on Hill AFB

Hill AFB is comprised of a main base, 75 separate parcels of land known as GSUs, UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and an auxiliary area (Wendover) at the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR) (Figures 2-2 and 2-3). The main base consists of 6,698 acres and is located in Weber and Davis counties, Utah, approximately 35 miles north of Salt Lake City and seven miles south of Ogden. The GSUs that Hill AFB manage account for a total of 1,172.6 acres, and the properties at UTTR account for 953,887 acres (Table 2-1).

The UTTR (of which Hill AFB manages UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and Wendover Auxiliary Area) is located 70 miles west of Salt Lake City and refers to DoD land and airspace that is used for aircrew training and weapons testing—providing air-to-ground, air-to-air, and ground force training exercises. Hill AFB has responsibility for only certain portions of the UTTR (UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and Wendover Auxiliary Area). With one GSU located in Pinedale, Wyoming, and a part of Wendover Auxiliary Area extending into Nevada, Hill AFB controls properties in three different states. The Civil Engineering Squadron (CES) currently lists 2,331 buildings and structures for Hill AFB. These facilities are located throughout the main base, and on ranges and GSU properties that Hill AFB controls.

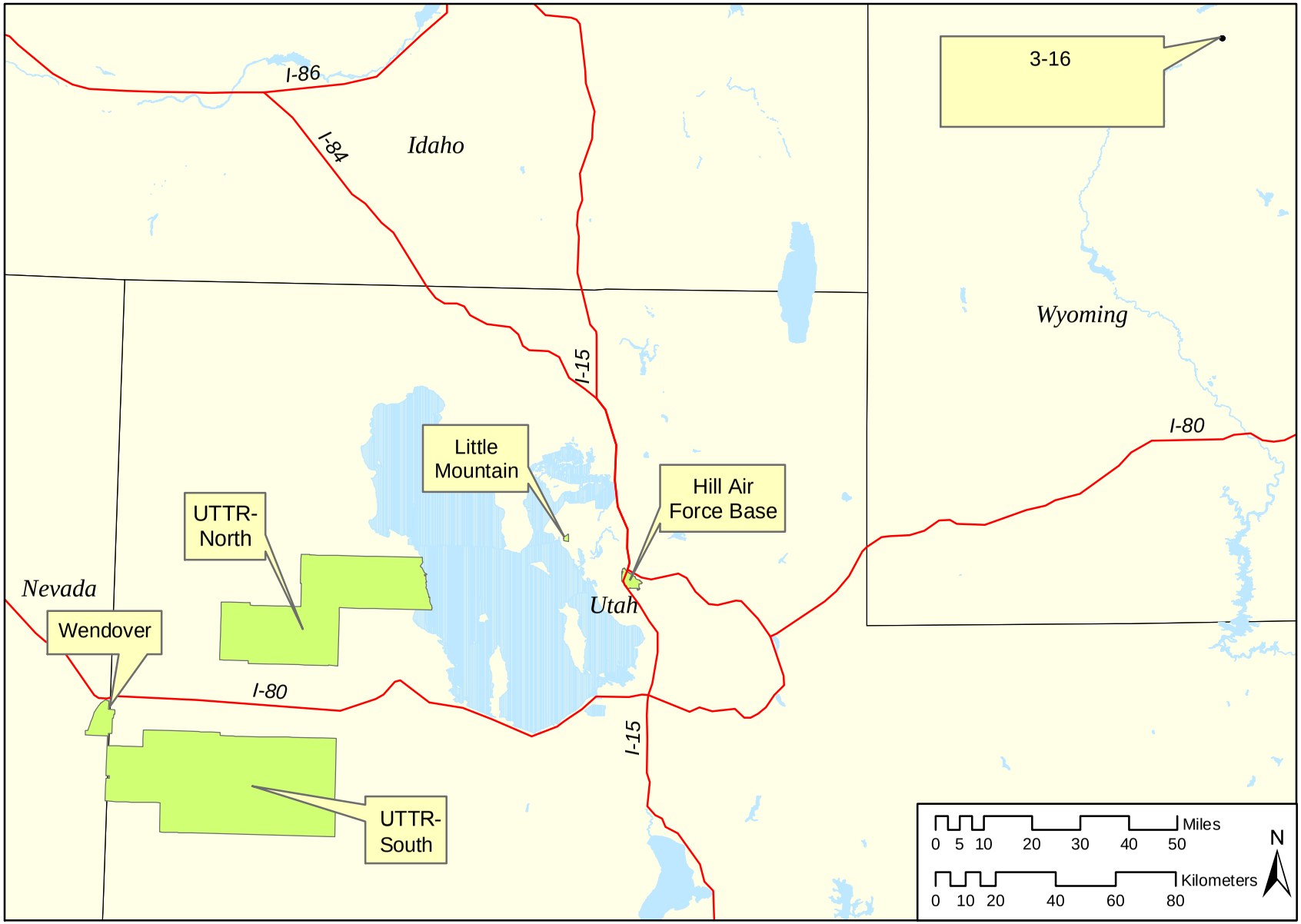

Figure 2-2. Hill Air Force Base, UTTR-North, UTTR-South,Wendover Auxiliary Area, and Two Geographically Separated Units (GSUs).

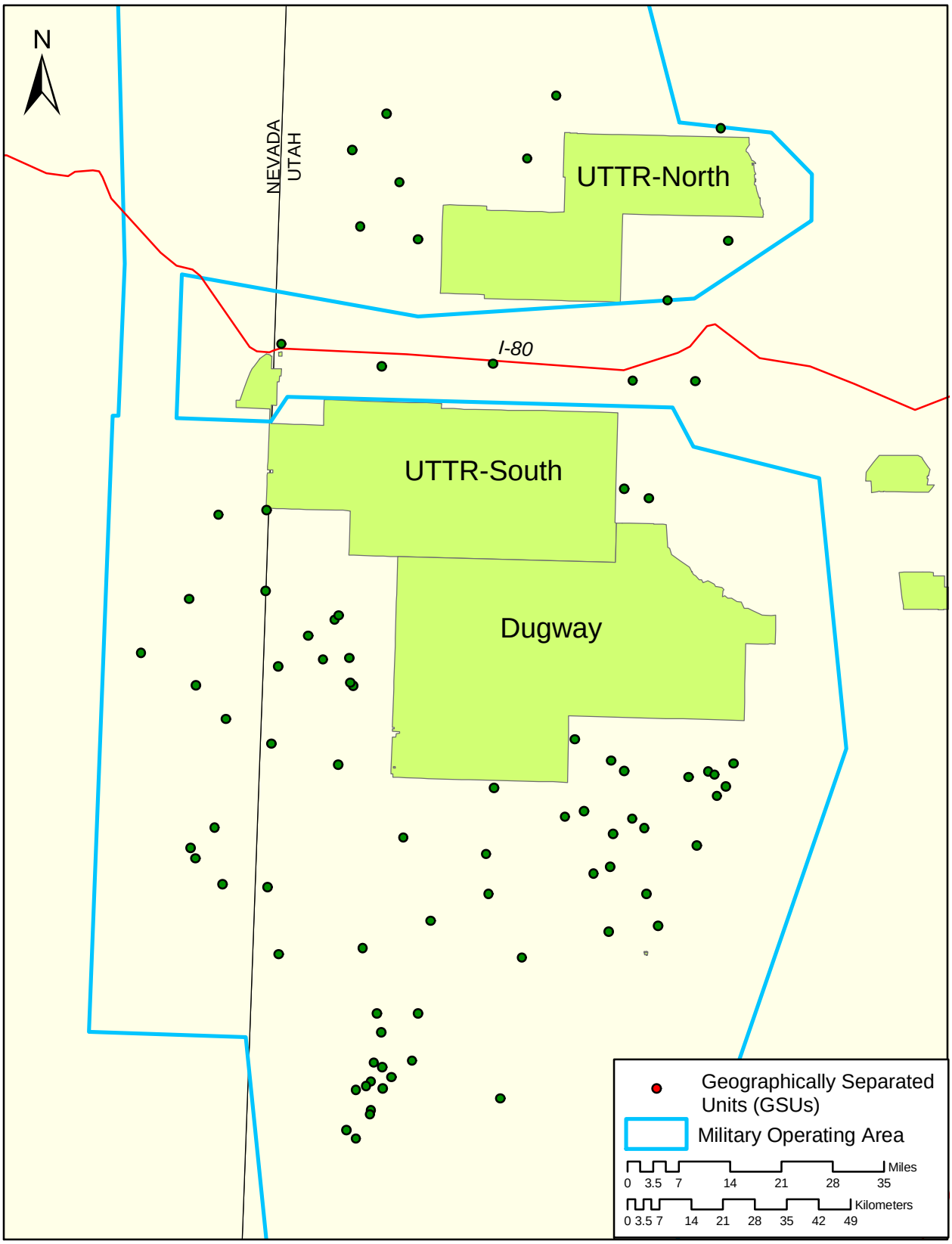

Figure 2-3. Location of Hill AFB GSUs.

Table 2-1
Real Properties Managed by Hill AFB

GSUs	Number of Acres
Antelope Ridge Radio Relay	3
Barro Radio Relay Annex	3
Black Rock Radio Relay	3
Bonneville Radio Relay Annex	3
Boulder Seismological Research Site	112
Bovine Mountain Gapfiller Radar	3
Cedar Pass Radio Relay Annex	3
Conger Range Radio Relay Annex	3
Conger Peak Radio Relay Annex	3
Conger Mountain Radio Relay Annex	3
Confusion Range Radio Relay Annex	3
Cowboy Overlook Radio Relay	3
Cowboy Pass Radio Relay Annex	3
Carter Creek Recreation Center	5
Castle Mountain Radio Relay Annex	3
Clive Radio Relay Annex	3
Cone Mountain Radio Relay Annex	1
Confusion Peak Radio Relay Annex	3
Crater Island Radio Relay Annex	3
Deep Creek Valley Radio Relay Annex	3
Disappointment Radio Relay Annex	3
Dugway Radio Relay Annex No 1	3
Dugway Radio Relay Annex No 2	3
Dutch Mountain Radio Relay Annex	3
Fish Springs Radio Relay Annex No 2	3
Fish Springs Radio Relay Annex	3
Fish Springs Flat Radio Relay Annex	3
Gooseneck Radio Relay	3
Goshute Radio Relay	3
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	51
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex No 2	3
Groome Radio Relay Annex	3
Hill ILS Middle Marker Annex	4
Holly Rocks Radio Relay	3
Little Horseshoe Radio Relay Annex	3
Jedediah Radio Relay Annex	3
Juab Radio Relay Annex	3
Keg Mountain Radio Relay Annex	3
Kern Mountain Radio Relay Annex	5
Lakeside Radio Relay Annex	3
Little Mountain Test Annex	740

Table 2-1 (cont'd)

GSUs	Number of Acres
Middle Range Radio Relay Annex	3
Montezuma Peak Radio Relay Annex No 1	3
Rattlesnake Summit Radio Relay	3
Rattlesnake Bench Radio Relay	3
Mud Lake Radio Relay Annex	3
Red Gulch Radio Relay Annex	3
Newfoundland Radio Relay Annex	3
North Drum Radio Relay	3
Obsidian Radio Relay Annex	3
Oro Delrey Mine Radio Relay	3
South Plympton Ridge Radio Relay Annex	3
Pismire Radio Relay	3
Plympton Ridge Radio Relay Annex	3
Pony Radio Relay Annex	3
Tule Valley Radio Relay Annex	3
Twin Mountain Radio Relay Annex	5
Rattle Radio Relay	3
Rydalch Radio Relay	3
Sandem Radio Relay Annex	3
Red Dish Radio Relay	3
Silver Mountain Recreational Annex	26.6
Silver Island Radio Relay Annex No 2	10
Slow Elk Hills Radio Relay Annex	3
South Spor Mtn Radio Relay Annex	3
South UT Comm Site	12
Spring Creek Radio Relay	3
Wild Horse Radio Relay Annex No 1	6
Swassy Radio Relay Annex	3
Thomas Heights Radio Relay Annex	3
Utah Peak Radio Relay Annex	3
Wendover Radio Relay	3
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	2
West Keg Pass Radio Relay	3
Wild Horse Radio Relay Annex	10
Total GSUs: 75	Total GSU Acres: 1,172.6
RANGES	
Wendover Auxiliary Area	21,775
UTTR-South	565,573
UTTR-North	366,539

Data from USAF real property inventory detail list as of 1 October 2002 as amended by Hill AFB real estate office through 2005.

2.3.1 Environmental Setting

From west to east, the area associated with Hill AFB (including the base proper, UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and GSUs) consists of the Great Salt Lake Desert, the Great Salt Lake, and the Wasatch Front—all components of the Great Basin which is generally characterized by alternating sections of mountains and valleys. Elevation ranges from 4,200 ft (1,273 m) above mean sea level (amsl) to over 11,000 ft (3,350 m) amsl. Hill AFB property is underlain by formations derived from marine sediments, ranging in age from Precambrian to Cenozoic. In the northeast portion of the Basin, however, most mountain building took place during the latter part of the Mesozoic era. Valley fill and basalt flows are Miocene and Pleistocene aged, whereas recent Holocene deposits derive from the Lake Bonneville sediments (Bischoff et al. 2000:39). Soils, belonging to the Playa and Playa-Saltair Complexes, are found primarily in low-lying areas. Derived from silt, clay, and sand, Playa soil is highly calcareous and contains sufficient salts to preclude plant growth. Saltair soils derive from alluvium and mixed rock sources.

Changes in precipitation and temperature occur in direct relation to variations in elevation that relate to the topography. Specifically, as elevation increases, precipitation increases and temperature decreases. The Great Basin is marked by an overall low annual rainfall, which causes an increased variability in precipitation (Harper 1986:51; Trewartha and Horn 1980). In the winter, which is moderately cold, storms occur in a 2-3 week cycle when stagnant high-pressure systems trap cold air at lower elevations, causing thermal inversions and fog. Although summers in the Great Basin are hot and dry, most precipitation occurs during summer storms. In the Great Basin, waterways drain internally, leaching salts and minerals from surrounding formations into roughly 150 different closed basins (Harper 1986:51). Hill AFB properties are part of the Bonneville Basin, which once contained a large Pleistocene lake. The Great Salt Lake is the modern remnant of that lake, now greatly decreased in volume (Bischoff et al. 2000:37). The Great Salt Lake Desert, located in the western part of Bonneville Basin, contains the residual salts after the evaporation of Lake Bonneville.

The topography, precipitation, and temperature all affect the biotic community. In areas of lower elevation, shadscale, mixed grass-shrub and sagebrush zones dominate large flat areas near the playas affected by salty soils. In the low hills above the flatlands, pinyon-juniper and nut-bearing pinyon pine form a transitional zone. Elevations containing alpine communities do not exist on Hill AFB-managed lands, but are present in the region. In the lower elevations, saltgrass, gray molly and pickleweed grow in the alkaline sediments and cottonwood and willow grow in the foothills and canyons. Faunal diversity is similarly limited by the arid climate and salty soils that also restrict floral resources. Desert or near-desert areas are dominated by burrowing animals. Along desert edges, however, increasing vegetation supports increasing faunal variety, including kangaroo rats, chipmunks, ground squirrels, cottontails, and jackrabbits. Larger mammals, such as the pronghorn "antelope" and bison are found in the sagebrush and grassier low altitude zones, respectively. Mule deer occur in the pinyon-juniper transition zone. Coyote, a predator, is found high in these zones.

2.4. Historic Overview of Hill AFB

2.4.1 Ogden Arsenal

Hill AFB can trace its twentieth-century military history to March 1920 when land was first purchased for the Ogden Arsenal—a storage facility for surplus ammunition. Although the U.S.

had entered World War I with a short supply of ammunition and no well-established industry for producing it on a large scale, manufacturing plants quickly multiplied and generated a sizeable amount of powder and high explosives for the war effort. Between 1917 and 1918, the number of manufacturing plants rose from 11 (operated by the Ordnance Department) to 92 (both private and government-owned). The abrupt end to the war in 1918 caught the U.S. off guard, forcing the military to deal with a considerable supply of surplus munitions. Not wishing to endure another shortage if a future war erupted, the Ordnance Department was directed to store the surplus munitions. It was burdened, however, with an inadequate and insufficient number of storage facilities. As a result, the Secretary of War authorized five World War I-era depots on the Atlantic seaboard to store 25 percent of the nation's ammunition supply. Fifteen percent was to be stored at a new facility near Ogden and the remaining 60 percent stored at Savanna Ordnance Depot, Illinois (Durst et al. 1995:11–12; Green et al. 1990:30, 38; Kane 1995:14; Murphey et al. 2000:18–19; Palmer and Colton 1984:681).

The decision to build a storage facility near Ogden was one that benefited the U.S. military and was welcomed by Utah Senator William H. King, who had pushed to have the arsenal located there. The Ogden area offered several advantages. It allowed the military to disperse its ammunition stockpile so that all was not concentrated in the East. Furthermore, ammunition stored on the West Coast would be an advantage should the U.S. go to war with Japan, a concern noted in the War Department's document, War Plan Orange. The Ogden area was also relatively uninhabited, offered railroad transportation, and contained sandy soil that provided an added safety measure[1] (Durst et al. 1995:II:12; Nalty 1997:185).

The original area purchased for the arsenal in March 1920, under an Act of Congress, totaled 1,260 acres. Most of the land came from 24 individual property owners whose plots ranged in size from 20 to 50 acres. More than a year later, a 212-acre watershed and right-of-way were purchased so that water could be pumped into the arsenal from a spring at Weber Canyon six miles away. Over the next 15 years, additional land purchases brought the total acreage of Ogden Arsenal to 1,900 acres (Durst et al. 1995:II:14).

Construction on the arsenal began in 1920 under the supervision of Quartermaster Corps Captain Ora Bundy. The first few buildings constructed at Ogden were ammunition magazines, each measuring 220 by 50 feet. In a move to speed up construction, a competitive bid process quickly awarded contracts for various projects. With several hundred people from the Ogden area employed, construction efforts at the arsenal proved to be a boost to the local economy (Hill Aerospace Museum 2002a).

The explosive nature of the material housed in the magazines at Ogden Arsenal prompted careful consideration to their design and construction materials used. The magazines had reinforced concrete frames, outer walls of hollow red tile bricks, and lightweight gabled roofs. In the event of an explosion, the design and materials were expected to minimize damage because the roof and outer wall would simply crumble while the concrete frame remained in place. Upon completion of the magazines, Major Oliver H. Presbery of the Ordnance Department assumed command of the arsenal (Anonymous 1996:4).

[1] Should the high explosives stored in a magazine accidentally detonate, the sandy soil would better absorb the shock than would hard rock, thereby lessening the impact of the explosion.

Early construction at Ogden included additional support buildings, the administration building, a general warehouse, two repacking houses, a machine shop, and a locomotive house. The administration building (Building 1118), constructed by the W. M. Sutherland Building and Contracting Company at a cost of $35,909.43, remains one of the oldest structures on the base. The Colonial Revival-style building served as a design model for the residential buildings that were soon constructed. The primary function of the building was to serve as both a headquarters office and residence for the commanding officer. Now known as the Hobson House, named in honor of General Kenneth B. Hobson, a former commander of Air Force Logistics Command and OO-ALC, the building serves as a guest house for visiting general officers in what is currently known as the "General's Loop" (Anonymous 1996:5).

As construction continued, the War Department under General Order #55 officially designated the Ogden Arsenal as the Ogden Ordnance Reserve Depot on 15 November 1921. Soon after this designation, however, the lack of defense funds relegated the depot to a nearly dormant state. Although it remained active, most of the newly constructed ammunition magazines stood vacant, with the exception of those few that stored material classified as excess and obsolete. Because limited funds reduced the arsenal's level of importance, Major Presbery was reassigned in May 1923. The arsenal was left in the hands of Warrant Officer John McDonald, who in 1926 was replaced by Technical Sergeant Joseph Zaine (Anonymous 1996:5).

By the mid 1920s, the Ogden community was debating whether or not the depot should continue as a storage site for ammunition. One of the main concerns was the threat that the arsenal posed to the safety of nearby community members. Among those in support of the arsenal's continued role was the Bamberger Electric Railroad, which provided the closest and safest means of transportation into and out of the installation. Julian M. Bamberger, president of Bamberger Electric Railroad, argued that the rail lines ran at a safe distance from civilian roads and buildings, thereby imposing no threat. A number of citizens, including E. P. Ellison who served as president of the Davis & Weber Counties Canal Company, were opposed to restocking the depot. Ellison's primary concern was that Ogden's proximity posed a threat to the canal (Giles 2000:65).

Although its fate was somewhat unclear, Ogden Arsenal Reserve Depot was re-designated the Ogden Ordnance Depot in 1927, and on 29 May 1928, Congress authorized the purchase of an additional 560 acres for its expansion. The following year, June 1929, Ogden Ordnance Depot suffered a heavy setback when winds and hail destroyed all but nine buildings. The only buildings to survive were five magazines (Buildings 1374, 1375, 1376, 1471, and 1476), three utility buildings (Buildings 1132, 1133, 1134), and the Administration Building (Building 1118) (Green et al. 1990:62; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002a).

On 23 September 1929, Patrick J. Hurley, Acting Secretary of War, instructed that the debris from the storm be cleared and that repairs be made only to those buildings that received slight damage. The depot was then placed on inactive status. Although this undoubtedly pleased Ogden community members who had earlier opposed the depot's presence, the Ogden Chamber of Commerce instigated a campaign to have the depot completely renovated. As the debate raged, however, Ogden Ordnance Depot continued to fall into a state of disarray as railroad tracks rusted, and roads and buildings deteriorated (Anonymous 1996:6).

Doubts about the arsenal's future were finally put to rest when the nation began preparing for a second world war. In spite of having a store of surplus munitions from World War I, military

strategists realized that the country's weaponry supply was inadequate for a major war effort, and thus, arranged for the manufacture of munitions at various existing facilities under the Mobilization Regulations of 1935. Ogden Arsenal began to manufacture bombs, shells, and other ammunition. With the expansion of the Army Air Corps (AAC) and increased need for bombs, the arsenal's role in manufacturing such weapons became increasingly important (Anonymous 1996:6).

In 1935, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) allocated $299,535 for rebuilding Ogden Arsenal, and an additional $336,885 in 1936 (Alexander 1965:241). Seeing an opportunity to capitalize on the arsenal's revitalization efforts, the Ogden Chamber of Commerce purchased 4,265.43 acres of land and held it in escrow, providing the government with an option to buy at $21.43 per acre (Still Pioneers 2003).

Upon securing the WPA funds, the arsenal was officially reactivated and Maj Carroll H. Dietrick assumed command. Local opposition to the arsenal quickly disappeared when construction jobs for community residents, here in the midst of the Great Depression, were suddenly available. Although plans were developed for the entire site, construction commenced with the $221,000 ammunition loading plant. On 9 September 1936, Henry L. Hopkins, chief of the WPA program, presided over ground-breaking ceremonies (Anonymous 1996:7–8; Durst et al. 1995:II:19–20).

Bomb production at Ogden began on 1 February 1938 when the loading plant, also referred to as the Renovation Plant, was completed. During the first full fiscal year of production, the plant loaded 4,805 bombs and 1,236 howitzer shells. Production increased in 1940 to a total of 12,690 bombs and 23,600 howitzer shells. In addition, 76,294 155-mm howitzer shells were renovated—a process that included dismantling, cleaning, painting, and reloading the shells (Anonymous 1996:8; Durst et al. 1995:II:38).

The original Bomb Plant complex of buildings included the Inert Ammunition Components Building (Building 1 and 1A), the Melt Building (Building 2), the Booster Building (Building 3), the Crating and Shipping Building (Building 4), the Nitrate Building (Building 5), and the Daily Supply Building (Building 6). The next phase of construction, following the completion of the plant, was a group of igloo-type magazines. The arrangement of 35 40-foot igloos and 80 60-foot igloos incorporated the remaining 1921 magazines. The newly constructed igloos, similar to the 1921 magazines, relied on special design features to minimize damage in the event of an explosion. The floors, walls, and ceiling were of reinforced concrete; mounded earth covered three sides of the igloo, and the opening consisted of an explosion-proof door set in a concrete frame. Between 1935 and 1939, 8 smokeless powder magazines were also constructed (Anonymous 1996:10; Durst et al. 1995:II:19, 29).

As the threat from Axis forces grew, increased productivity and modernization between 1940 and 1942 at Ogden cost nearly $6.1 million. Following the fall of France to Axis powers in June 1940, the newly implemented Munitions Program drastically increased production at existing plants. As a result, Ogden Arsenal became active 24 hours a day. When the United States entered the war after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the arsenal began construction on two new fuze plants, a primer factory, and three loading plants—all based on designs from Picatinny Arsenal in New Jersey. The arsenal's World War II contribution included the continued production of bombs, as well as the added production of ammunition for 20-mm and 37-mm guns, and shells for 155-mm howitzers. With adult men off to war, the Ogden workforce,

averaging 5,000 to 6,000 employees, consisted largely of women, although Italian prisoners of war (POWs) worked at the arsenal also (Anonymous 1996:12; Durst et al. 1995:II:100).

By the end of 1942, production was at a peak and the majority of the arsenal plants were completed. The arsenal contained eight plants and six separate areas (the Magazine Storage, Warehouse, General Supply, Railroad Yard, Smokeless Powder Magazine, and the 37-mm Magazine). Upon the war's end, personnel was cut and the arsenal's primary mission shifted to storing reserve materiel, which included ammunition and Army vehicles (Durst et al. 1995:II:24; Green et al. 1990:64; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002a). As the mission of the arsenal changed, warehouse Buildings 1289, 1245, 1246, and 1247 became offices, 31 other warehouses evolved into bulk or reserve storage facilities, and 17 became smaller bin storage units. In the summer of 1942, the arsenal's mission shifted to the responsibility for motor-transport vehicles. As World War II drew to a close, Ogden Arsenal scaled back its activities and consolidated various plants. The Army expanded Ogden Arsenal's jurisdiction to Utah Ordnance (Remington Arms) Plant (from July 1944 to June 1946) and the Tooele Ordnance Depot for a short period of time (Durst et al. 1995:II:28, 32).

Activity at Ogden Arsenal increased again during the Korean War. Until the war's end in 1953, the arsenal produced hand grenades as well as 60-mm and 81-mm mortar shells. The workforce, again primarily composed of women, also repaired and refurbished small arms. As with World War II, the end of the Korean War called for a reduction in the workforce (Durst et al. 1995:II:29).

In 1955, after 35 years of service, the War Department ceased operations at Ogden Arsenal and merged the arsenal with Ogden Air Materiel Area at Hill Field. Hill AFB assumed control of the land and real estate; all ordnance functions were transferred to Tooele Ordnance Depot. The former Ogden Arsenal now supported the emerging missile industry that dominated Cold War military strategy. The Boeing Company used a number of buildings to assemble Minuteman missiles, and used the igloos for storing the missiles. The arsenal's abundant ammunition storage facilities provided Hill AFB with the ability to consolidate air-munitions—an advantage that was recognized in January 1960 when Air Materiel Command (AMC) consolidated all functions associated with air-munitions into a single organization, the 2705th Air-munitions Wing—and made Hill AFB its headquarters (Durst et al. 1995:II:29; Green et al. 1990:64; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002b).

2.4.2 Hill Field

Hill Field originated from the Ogden Air Depot, established in 1938 when the city's Chamber of Commerce donated 386 acres of land, adjacent to the Ogden Arsenal, to the Federal government. The Ogden Air Depot was one of six installations established through the Wilcox-Wilson Bill (Public Law 263). As the nation prepared for another world war, efforts to maximize both time and resources became critical. To facilitate construction of the Ogden Air Depot, money and personnel from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) that were marked for the expansion at Ogden Arsenal were diverted to the air depot. Early buildings (which included a field office, warehouse, time keeper's office, tool room/blacksmith shop, and oil house) were temporary constructions made of lumber and tar paper. Four runways and a warm-up apron were also slated for construction, but private contractors did not begin work until spring of 1940 (Anonymous 1996:33-34; Weitze II:193, but make sure that this page number is correct for the final version which is now on web.

In 1939, Ogden Air Depot was rechristened Hill Field in honor of Maj Ployer "Peter" Hill, Chief of the Flying Branch of the Air Corps Materiel Division at Wright Field. Maj Hill had died in 1935 while flying an experimental Boeing aircraft that was the prototype for the B-17 Flying Fortress. In addition to a new name, the air field also took on a more permanent look when the Supplemental Military Appropriation Act of 1940 apportioned $8 million dollars for construction. Actual construction began in 1939, but the official groundbreaking took place during a snow storm on 12 January 1940 (Anonymous 1996:34; Durst et al. 1995:II:55).

Operations at the air field began on 7 November 1940 when Lt Col Morris Berman arrived as the first commanding officer and immediately set about to overcome several obstacles—one of the primary being to fill a number of positions. Up until January 1941, there had been only one civilian employee due to the fact that Civil Service examinations were not offered in the area. Until local employees could be hired and trained, Lt Col Berman was forced to hire personnel from other depots on temporary duty assignment. By December 1941, however, the issue had been resolved and Lt Col Berman's command had grown to include 1,639 civilians and 250 military personnel (Durst et al. 1995:II:57–58; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002b, 2002c; Webster et al. 1999:3–18).

During these early years, the airfield did not present a very hospitable living or working environment for its employees. Upon arrival, Lt Col Berman's office was located in a temporary building. The only office supplies at his disposal were a few bottles of red ink, two dozen erasers, and a few packing crates to serve as typewriter tables. Even Lt Col Berman and his family were placed in temporary housing until the completion of the Field Officer's Quarters (Building 144) in June 1941. The two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival style building, exhibiting Georgian influences, has served as an officer's residence continuously since its construction. Construction of additional housing soon followed with the completion of two duplexes for junior officers (Buildings 143 and 145). Enlisted men were housed in a 104-man barrack and post exchange building (Building 120) completed on 21 June 1941 at a cost of $149,488.08. Building 120 was later designated as the Administration Office Building and has continued to serve in this capacity (Anonymous 1996:34–35; Durst et al. 1995:II:58).

Hill Field's mission during World War II was to conduct structural repair, overhaul engines, and provide spare parts for various types of aircraft including the A-26, B-17, B-24, B-29, P-40, P-47, and P-61. The first hangar (Building 1) at Hill Field was constructed at the intersection of Runways 3 and 4. Flight operations were controlled from a tower located on the roof of the hangar. Mead & Mount Construction, based out of Denver, Colorado, was contracted to build the hangar for a cost of $548,408.34. Construction consisted of four primary parts: the central hangar, a control tower, and two administrative ranges (Anonymous 1996:36; Durst et al. 1995:II:68).

Although a shortage in both supplies and labor had impeded progress at Hill Field, by the end of 1941, a number of buildings had been erected which served as models for future buildings. The supply shortages that Hill Field experienced were directly related to the priorities established by the U.S. A large portion of supplies were sent to the Allied forces in Europe, creating shortages at home—particularly in steel (Giles 2000:65).

With the onset of World War II, Hill was forced to quickly develop its Maintenance Department, which in February 1941, could only claim six experienced mechanics. By December of that same year, the total had increased to only 20. The department was organized into three branches—

Electrical Repair, Instrument Repair, and Planning—with branches for Bombsight, Propeller, and Hydrostatic added soon after. Within two years, the Maintenance Department was employing thousands of mechanics. Hill Field, at its peak in 1943, employed over 22,000 military and civilian personnel. By 6 July 1943, the maintenance workforce was completing one bomber per day, and was so efficient it was recognized in the December 1943 edition of *Army Times* (Anonymous 1996; Durst et al. 1995 II:74, 79; Global Security 2000-2002a; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002b).

With the large influx of people to the Ogden area in the early 1940s, housing was in short supply. Thus, in a joint effort, the military and civilian sector constructed a permanent housing development, Grand View Acres, located in the southeastern portion of the town of Ogden. The development initially contained 150 housing units, but before the war was over, another 3,000 units were constructed (Anonymous 1996:41).

At the end of World War II, Hill Field was designated as a storage site for PT-13, B-26, and B-29 airplanes and equipment. Until the start of the Korean conflict, when such aircraft were once again necessary, Hill stored over 1,214 planes that were worth more than $200 million. In addition to storing planes, Hill also prepared serviceable aircraft engines for storage, and by September 1945, had over 2,400 engines placed in storage. Aircraft and engine storage were cost effective measures for AAC. The cost of building a new B-26, for example, was estimated at $170,000. The cost for storing and returning a plane to service was considerably less at $37,500 (Durst et al. 1995:II:77; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002b).

2.4.3 Hill AFB

Soon after the end of World War II, a new era in military aviation was ushered in with the passing of the National Security Act in 1947, which established the USAF as an independent branch of military service. Following, on 5 February 1948, Hill Field was renamed Hill AFB. Along with its new designation as an air force base came a shift in programs and responsibilities. One of the first military events that Hill AFB supported in its new status was the Berlin Airlift. Hill AFB supplied, among other things, engine cradles, vehicles, parachutes, telephones, ground-radio equipment, and airborne-communications equipment (Durst et al. 1995:II:81).

In 1949, AMC established a Two Zone System of supply and maintenance. Under this system, USAF installations received support from either a depot in the eastern zone or a depot in the western zone. Consequently, Hill AFB became the specialized maintenance and supply area for commercial electrical equipment and night-flying equipment, servicing specialized aircraft, such as the Northrop C-125, Fairchild C-82, Douglas B-26 and Boeing B-17, and Pratt & Whitney R-2800 engines (Anonymous 1996:43; Durst et al. 1995:II:79).

During the Korean War, Hill AFB supported AMC by renovating and placing into service B-26 and B-29 bomber aircraft. Due to an increased demand for aircraft, the base established three production lines, similar to those that had proven so effective during World War II. Hangars 3 and 4 housed the primary production line for the B-29. Special accommodations had to be made for the B-29s whose 141-foot wings could not fit through the 100-foot-wide hangar doors. Unlike the B-29 production line, setting up the two B-26 production lines involved extensive relocation of the shops, equipment, and the electrical supply source (Durst et al. 1995:II:82–83).

Hill AFB also played an integral role in developing low-altitude photographic reconnaissance equipment during the Korean War. AMC was tasked with furnishing planes with cameras that were capable of conducting night reconnaissance. In order to do this,

> . . . maintenance crews mounted a 50-caliber size, A-3 photoflash cartridge and switch in the front right-hand bomb bay of each aircraft. K-19 cameras were arranged in a split-vertical manner, each fitted with a type-A-14 image-motion calibration magazine. The low-altitude reconnaissance system operated by ejecting a cartridge containing a high-intensity photoflash charge, which upon bursting, spread enough light for photographing in the dark [Durst et al. 1995:II:83].

To meet the demands of the Air Force during the Korean War, the installation was once again placed on a 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week schedule. Recruiting skilled workers and training unskilled workers became top priority. Unlike the previous wars when civilians were eager to work at military bases, Hill AFB no longer appealed to a majority of the working class because the military offered lower wages than did the local, private industry. Even with an eleven-cent increase in hourly wages for all ungraded governmental employees, only a small percentage of skilled workers returned to the base. Over the years, however, Hill AFB-managed to develop successful training programs and was able to compensate for the smaller workforce (Durst et al. 1995:II:84).

As war in Korea continued, it became evident that Hill AFB was in desperate need of modern facilities to accommodate the military's new jet aircraft. In particular, the older runways were no longer sufficient. T o alleviate the problem, a 10,000-foot runway was constructed by converting two existing smaller ones (Runways 16 and 34) into one. Plans to construct an additional 10,000-x-300-foot runway were in the works until late 1950 when the Hill AFB Chief of Air Installations determined that the runway construction was not feasible (Durst et al. 1995:II:84).

With an increase of approximately 2,500 military personnel associated with the 25th Air Depot Wing, Hill AFB was also in need of additional housing during the early 1950s. On 23 February 1951, the Air Force announced plans to build a 350-unit family housing project in response to the Wherry Housing Act, Public Law 211, Title VIII passed by Congress. Holmes and Narver, Architect-Engineers of Los Angeles, developed a Master Plan for a housing complex. The proposed project would consist of 250 two- and three-bedroom airmen housing units and 100 two- and three-bedroom officer housing units. Before construction could get underway, though, a debate arose over the necessity of a new runway network. It was eventually decided that both the housing and runway project would proceed simultaneously. Construction on the runway began 28 April 1955 when Peter Kiewit and Sons won the $3,458,285 bid. Ground was broken for the Wherry Housing complex on 28 July 1955, but as construction progressed, it became apparent that its proximity to the runway would be problematic—15 garages encroached upon the runway safety zone, making it necessary to obtain a waiver for the safety violation that this posed (Durst et al. 1995:II:86; Rice 1981:87-93).

Upon completion of the Wherry Housing, only 28 families, or individuals, applied for the first 100 units. Although the runways were not yet fully operational, the proximity of jet-engine facilities was a real concern to potential tenants. By April 1956, the limited number of tenants caused a default on the mortgage and the Federal Housing Administration assumed responsibility for payment. The following year, the Air Force assumed ownership of the Wherry Housing complex known as "Area C," and subsequently developed plans to renovate and remodel each unit. In anticipation of the improvements, occupancy rates rose. Perceiving that the Wherry

Houses were now desirable to base personnel, plans were developed for an additional military housing complex to be constructed next to the installation's southwest gate (Durst et al. 1995:II:86).

Soon after the war, Hill AFB was assigned with inspecting, making repairs, and installing special equipment on F-84G Thunderjets. In 1954, AMC adopted a decentralized approach and shifted the responsibilities of its Air Materiel Areas (AMAs) from a zone-based to a worldwide system. This change meant that each AMA provided worldwide support and management for specific weapon systems. Hill AFB was responsible for the F-89 Scorpion, F-101 Voodoo, B-62 (or SM-62 Snark missile), and the GAM-67 Crossbow missile (Durst et al. 1995:II:87; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002b; Meredith 1999a, 1999b, 1999c).

On 1 April 1955, Hill AFB gained 3,489 acres when the Department of the Army transferred Ogden Arsenal to the USAF. The transfer included $17,190,252 in real estate and facilities (631 buildings and structures) and, with Ogden Arsenal's link to major highways and railroad lines, provided Hill AFB with major transport connections. Consequently, the USAF made Hill AFB the focus of munitions logistics. The old Ogden Arsenal subsequently became known as the West Area Complex (Durst et al. 1995:II:87; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002b).

In 1954, the Federal Cataloging Program instituted at Hill AFB provided a means to improve the efficiency of supply management. The new program implemented one cataloging system to serve all three armed services—Air Force, Army, and Navy. The primary purpose of the single cataloging system was to promote greater interchangeability, and thereby, simplify the procurement process (Durst et al. 1995:II:88).

When AMC shifted program management responsibilities for its subordinate commands, Ogden Air Materiel Area (OOAMA) at Hill AFB took on a significant role in support of the nation's missile system. OOAMA provided ballistic missile support to the SM-65 Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) and the SM-80 Minuteman ICBM. In 1965, OOAMA gained responsibility for the LGM-25 Titan II ICBM and in 1975 the Advanced ICBM, otherwise known as the "Peacekeeper." The completion of the Missile Assembly and Maintenance Shops and the addition of the $11 million Air Force Plant 77 permitted missile maintenance operations. Air Force Plant 77 consisted of nine missile assembly buildings in addition to 40 buildings dedicated for rocket motor storage and support. The plant produced the first Minuteman on 12 April 1962 and more than 500 Minuteman I missiles over the next three years—the last rolling off the production line in May 1965. Production, however, continued with the Minuteman II and later the Minuteman III. As the base mission expanded, the very nature of the workforce also changed. In the past, the number of semi-skilled and unskilled workers numbered in the thousands, and skilled workers only in the dozens. To support the new sophisticated weaponry systems, however, more skilled technicians were now required (Durst et al. 1995:II:88; Global Security 2000–2002b; Weitze II-206).

In 1962, Hill AFB became the logistics manager for the F-110 tactical fighter aircraft, and by the end of the year, employed approximately 15,000 civilians and military personnel. During the 1960s, Hill AFB began providing maintenance for B-58 Hustlers and components for F/RF/FB-111A Aardvark landing gear. A number of base closures (Rome, NY; San Bernardino, CA; Middletown, PA; and Mobile, AL) during the late 1960s further altered the responsibilities at Hill AFB, which assumed responsibility for the RF-101 Voodoo, ground communications, electrical control, and electrical rectifying equipment on Minuteman ICBMs. The year 1968 marked the

beginning of Hill AFB's management of the air-to-surface Maverick missile. When the U.S. became involved in the Vietnam conflict, Hill AFB provided support by airlifting air-munitions, using C-124, C-130, C-133, and C-141 aircraft. As a number of bases continued to close, Hill assumed more responsibility and continued to grow with personnel totaling 20,838 by 1969 (Durst et al. 1995:II:92; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002b; Global Security 2000-2002a, 2000-2002b).

In 1974, OOAMA was renamed OO-ALC and assigned as program manager of the MX the following year.[2] The 1970s also brought new tenant units to Hill AFB in conjunction with new responsibilities. The 388 FW, under Tactical Air Command (TAC), arrived in 1974 from Thailand, when Hill was assigned to be the worldwide manager of the F-16. On 5 October 1977, the first F-16 training facility was completed and ready for the arrival of the first F-16 aircraft in January 1979. Later that same year, construction on the F-16 flight simulator building was completed. Soon afterwards the 388 FW became the first operational F-16 unit to become combat ready. As the F-16 emerged to become an integral part of the Air Force's arsenal, a christening ceremony held at Hill AFB on 21 July 1980 recognized its official title as the "Fighting Falcon." The second wing to be assigned to Hill was the 419 Tactical FW, which was initially activated at Scott AFB in Illinois. On 1 October 1982, the wing was officially reactivated at Hill AFB. During the first two years of activation, the wing played an integral role in the phase-out of the F-105s to the F-16s (Durst et al. 1995:II:92; Global Security 2000–2002b; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002b; Mueller 1989:240; Rice 1981:269).

In addition to the arrival of the above two primary tenants, during the 1970s several more tenant units, including the 1550th Aircrew Training and Test Wing (1550 ATTW), arrived at the base. The 1550 ATTW, which consolidated all Air Force helicopter combat crew training schools, brought 1,500 personnel to the base. The 5614th Test Squadron of Air Force Systems Command was attracted to Hill AFB's accessible air-and-ground ranges. The ranges permitted the unit to test remotely piloted vehicles which were critical to the unmanned flying reconnaissance missions being conducted over hostile territory. In 1978, the 40th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron was activated at Hill AFB accompanied by a fleet of Huey helicopters (Durst et al. 1995:II:92).
OO-ALC's involvement with Titan missiles ended in the 1980s when the Titan II missile program was deactivated. In 1985, however, OO-ALC took responsibility for the Minuteman Rivet MILE (Minuteman Integrated Life Extension) program to recondition and upgrade missile silos and launch control facilities. Projects assigned to Hill during this time included repairs for the OV-10A Bronco and the C-130 Hercules (Global Security 2000–2002a, 2000–2002 b; Orndorff 1999a).

The 1990s marked the end of the Cold War, and as part of the conditions of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, arms control inspectors from the Soviet Union arrived at Hill AFB to inspect stored ICBM first-stage rocket motors and to witness their destruction. The decade was also characterized by reduced workforces and compressed work schedules as the USAF made efforts to cut costs. Hill AFB assisted in Operation Desert Shield in 1990 when OO-ALC provided support personnel and supplies to units being deployed to the Middle East. The 4th and 421st Tactical Fighter Squadrons of the 388 FW were among the units deployed to support the mission (Orndorff 1999b, 1999c, 1999d).

[2] The MX was the third-generation ICBM developed in the 1970s to complement the Minuteman system. It was renamed the Peacekeeper during its deployment in the 1980s.

2.4.4 UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and Wendover Auxiliary Area

The UTTR, which includes the properties managed by Hill AFB (UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and Wendover Auxiliary Area), provides the Air Force with its largest overland range for aircrew training and weapons testing. The facility supports training for air-to-ground, air-to-air, and ground force exercises for all branches of the military. UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and Wendover Auxiliary Area are operated and maintained by the 388th Range Squadron. Wendover Field was originally established during the massive military build-up in the pre-World War II era. The salt flats of the Great Salt Lake desert, an uninhabited area east of the town of Wendover, was selected as a bombing range. The field was established as a 1,822,000 acre sub-post of Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, on 29 July 1941. The total site was 18 to 36 miles wide and 86 miles long. At that time, it was hailed as the largest bombing and gunnery range in the world (Hibbard 2002).

Wendover Army Air Base (AAB) was activated on 28 March 1942 as a B-17 and B-24 heavy bombardment training base that focused on high-altitude formation flying, long-range navigation, target identification, and simulated combat missions. Bomber training ended in April 1944, and the base began P-47 fighter aircraft pilot training. On 17 December 1944, the base became the training field for the 509th Composite Group that would, in 1945, drop atomic bombs on Japan. While at Wendover, the group practiced bombing runs, and in May 1945, the B-29s were modified for the mission with lighter fuel-injected engines, reversible electric propellers, pneumatic bomb doors, and a modified tunnel to hold the atomic weapon (Durst et al. 1995:II:76; Hibbard 2002).

After World War II, Wendover AAB was transferred to the Ogden Air Technical Service Command (Ogden Air Logistics Center) on 31 December 1945 and used to test captured German rockets. In March 1947, Wendover was transferred to the SAC as a bombing range. The base was deactivated on 1 October 1949 and transferred to the Ogden Air Materiel Area in 1950. The range continued to be used for bombing and gunnery practice. In 1954, TAC reactivated the base as a training area. Wendover was transferred to Ogden in 1958 and renamed Wendover Air Force Auxiliary Field. In 1960, the range was renamed Hill Air Force Range (Hibbard 2002).

To support the development of munitions at Hill AFB, an air-munitions and missile test facility (Oasis) was built at UTTR-North in 1964. An air-to-ground scorable gunnery range was also constructed in 1973 to train fighter-bomber crews. Wendover AAF was declared surplus in 1976, and Air Force Systems Command (AFSC) assumed control of the range on 1 January 1979. The range was renamed the UTTR and has subsequently been used for testing unmanned vehicles, cruise missiles, manned air vehicles, and other missiles (Giles 2000:76–77; Hibbard 2002).

2.5 Organizational Listing and Roles

The management of Air Force cultural resources is spread among various bureaucratic levels. These organizations include the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Environment, and Logistics; the Civil Engineer, Headquarters U.S. Air Force; Headquarters Air Force Materiel Command; the OO-ALC; and the 75 ABW. The responsibilities of each group are listed below. The Installation Commander, 75 ABW/CC, has full responsibility for the management of cultural resources at Hill AFB. The day-to-day responsibility for cultural

resources management at the base, however, is that of the Cultural Resources Program Manager (75 CEG/CEVR) in the Environmental Management Division (CEV).

2.5.1 Responsibilities of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Environment, and Logistics

According to AFI 32–7065 (June 2004), the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Environment, and Logistics (SAF/IEE) serves as the Air Force Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) and has the following responsibilities:

> Responsibility and support for different aspects of cultural resources management falls to various groups and positions. The Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) provides technical advice and support to the Air Force cultural resources program, including the execution of CRM requirements for all Air Force activities, development of the annual Air Force Federal Archeological Report, and preparation of fact sheets, guidelines, and similar documents.

- Nominate Air Force historic properties to the NRHP;
- Approves policies for cultural resources compliance and management by the Air Force;
- Serve as the principal representative and advocate for cultural resources compliance and policy with the Secretary of Defense staff, Federal agencies, and Congress; and
- Coordinate Air Force cultural resources compliance and policy with the needs of the other services to explore any common interests and to prevent the duplication of work.

2.5.2 Responsibilities of the Civil Engineer, Headquarters U.S. Air Force

Under AFI 32–7065 (June 2004), the Civil Engineer, Headquarters U.S. Air Force (HQ USAF/ILE), oversees the implementation of the Air Force cultural resource compliance policy. Responsibilities include the following:

- Oversees execution of cultural resources policy and the Air Force cultural resources program;
- Respond to congressional inquiries in coordination with SAF/LL;
- Review proposed legislation in coordination with SAF/LL and SAF/GCN;
- Ensure compliance with cultural resources program requirements;
- Advocate for cultural resources program funding in the budget process;
- Approve cultural resources proposals for DoD Legacy Program funding;
- Approve cultural resources cooperative agreements with other agencies and branches of government;
- Assesses the effects of Air Force actions outside the U.S. on World Heritage List properties or the applicable country's equivalent of the NHPA;
- Monitor consultations under Section 106 of the NHPA for precedent-setting actions and/or actions of Air Force-wide importance;.

2.5.3 Responsibilities of Environmental Division, Headquarters Air Force Materiel Command

As the Major Command (MAJCOM), the Environmental Division, Headquarters Air Force Materiel Command (HQ AFMC/CEV) (position currently held by Mr. Martyn Tagg) provides

guidance and oversees the implementation of the cultural resources compliance program at all AFMC bases, including Hill AFB. HQ AFM/CEV responsibilities comprise the following:

- Ensure that cultural resources management programs are implemented at their installations;
- Perform five-year reviews of installation ICRMP;
- Review installation compliance agreements;
- Review installation National Register nominations and forward to HQ USAF/ILE;
- Provide technical support and advice to installation cultural resources manager;
- Monitor consultations under Section 106 of the NHPA for actions involving several installations or MAJCOMs;
- Designate a qualified command cultural resources manager (CRM) to execute program requirements;
- Review and validate, in conjunction with the command Judge Advocate (JA), each installation's cultural resources funding requirements;
- Maintain a data file for all command cultural resources;
- Maintain a record of cultural resources training and certifications for CRMs

2.5.4 Responsibilities of the Installation Commander, 75 ABW/CC

The Installation Commander, 75 ABW/CC (position currently held by Colonel Scott D. Chambers), has full responsibility for implementing the cultural resources compliance program at Hill AFB. Responsibilities include the following:

- Approve and implement the installation's ICRMP;
- Consult with leaders of Federally recognized American Indian Tribes whose tribes are historically or currently affiliated with lands controlled by Hill AFB;
- Monitor consultations under Section 106 of the NHPA for activities and property under their control and sign ICRMPs, Programmatic Agreements (PAs), Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs), or Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs);
- Establish government-to-government relationships with American Indian Tribes as necessary;
- Ensure the installation's cultural resources program is reviewed annually by the Environmental Protection Committee.

2.5.4.1 Responsibilities of the Environmental Management Division (75 CEG/CEV)

The 75 CEG/CEV is responsible for the support and management of environmental resources of Hill AFB administered property. The Environmental Restoration Branch (CEVR) is designated to implement the cultural resources management program to include the following:

- Issue Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permits to qualified applicants and providing a copy of signed permit to HQ AFCEE;
- Designate a qualified Cultural Resources Manager;
- Report and advise regarding potential adverse effects to historic properties to the Installation Commander;
- Serve as the Federal agency official with responsibility for installation compliance with Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA); and

- Serve as the Federal agency official with management authority over archaeological collections and associated records.
- Complete all ICRMP requirements, including surveys, archaeological and architectural evaluations, and American Indian consultation procedures.

The positions and personnel in 75 CEG/CEV responsible for managing cultural resources include Mr. Sam Johnson, Base Historic Preservation Officer, and Ms. Jaynie Hirschi, Base Archaeologist.

2.5.4.2 Responsibilities of Individual Air Force Base Cultural Resources Managers

As part of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 2004, compliance and the MOA between DoD and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Air Force is required to designate a Cultural Resources Manager (or Base Historic Preservation Officer) for each installation. The responsibilities of Air Force Cultural Resources Managers and Historic Preservation Officers on Hill AFB are as follows:

- Develop, implement, and maintain an ICRMP for Hill AFB;
- Locate, inventory, evaluate, and recommend the nomination of eligible properties at Hill AFB to the National Register;
- Identify items of potential importance for Air Force history to the United States Air Force Museum System (USAFMS);
- Ensure that all proposed actions that may affect cultural resources are identified early in the planning process, and coordinate with appropriate regulatory authorities;
- Monitor the work of contractors at Hill AFB to ensure compliance with Air Force cultural resources requirements;
- Coordinate with installation personnel, the SHPO, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), American Indian Tribal representatives, and others as appropriate to identify significant cultural resources, evaluate potential impacts, and reduce, avoid, or mitigate adverse effects through MOAs;
- Conduct public awareness and education programs;
- Review all installation projects for compliance with AFI 32-7065 and with Federal cultural resources laws; and
- Develop and maintain a cultural resources management database.

2.5.5 Responsibilities of United States Air Force Air Combat Command (ACC) for UTTR

ACC controls and manages the UTTR airspace while Hill AFB, under the command of AFMC, controls and manages the real property at UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and the Wendover Auxiliary Area. The 388th Range Squadron (388 RANS), a subordinate unit of 388 FW, manages all test and training missions at the UTTR. The 75th Civil Engineer Group Range Support Division (75 CEG/CEU) provides base operating support; civil engineering and maintenance in support of all UTTR customers; and maintenance for the thermal treatment unit at UTTR-North.

AFMC provides environmental support for UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and the Wendover Auxiliary Area through the 75 CEG/CEV at Hill AFB. As the NEPA coordinator and BHPO for 75 CEG/CEV, Mr. Sam Johnson, also serves as the liaison between 75 CEG/CEV and 388 RANS. The host-tenant agreement, as stated on 1 February 2005, stipulates that, as the supplier, 75 CEG/CEV shall:

- "Provide Cultural Resources support in accordance with the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). Supplier will coordinate with the Receiver on annual updates to the ICRMP."

As the receiver, 388 RANS shall:

- "Comply with the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). Nonreimbursable. (Reimbursable for archaeological surveys and any site mitigation costs)."

2.6 Goals and Objectives for the Five-Year Period of the ICRMP

As with any planning document, it is important to provide goals and objectives that enable an installation to protect its historic properties while accomplishing its mission objectives. The following goals and objectives are recommended for implementation over the five-year period of the ICRMP. These goals are designed to assist Hill AFB with streamlining its cultural resources compliance process through the use of recently revised Section 106 procedures and the Hill AFB GIS cultural resources data base.

- Use the SOPs outlined in Section 5 of this document, in particular, using the NEPA process for Section 106 compliance purposes when an EA or EIS is required.
- Integrate the GIS cultural resources data base into the day-to-day management of resources at Hill AFB, and continue to update the database as new information becomes available.
- Continue cultural resources staffing, and fund additional training for the person occupying the BHPO position to maintain the highest level of effectiveness and efficiency.
- Continue implementing a cultural resources training program that highlights awareness of cultural resources and appropriate management procedures for installation staff, particularly, project managers, maintenance personnel, and 75 CEG/CEU.
- Reevaluate existing "public involvement" procedures to ensure that provisions of 36 CFR Part 800 (revised January 2001) are met.
- Continue consulting with American Indian tribes that have a historical association with the geographic region.
- Organize and coordinate the Annual American Indian Meeting each year.
- Update maps identifying areas that have been surveyed to assist Range Operations staff in planning activities.
- Prioritize, schedule, and budget for completion of base wide archaeological and architectural inventories and NRHP evaluations.
- Budget and schedule for integration of all archaeological collections and records at one institution.
- Participate in planning meetings held by Range Operations staff.

2.6.1 Continuing Cultural Resources Staffing at Hill AFB

Hill AFB requires one Functional Area Staff (FAS) person to serve as the program manager and one Most Efficient Organization (MEO) person to perform operations support. Currently, the FAS position is held by Mr. Sam Johnson, 75 CEG/CEVR, who oversees the Cultural Resources

and NEPA programs. Ms. Jaynie Hirschi, 75 CEG/CEVOR, occupies the MEO position as the Base Archaeologist and meets the requirements, as outlined in *The Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards*, 48 *Federal Register* [FR] 44738-44739) with experience in one or more of the following fields: archaeology, history, historic architecture, preservation planning, and/or landscape architecture.

Since the FAS position is responsible for overseeing both the Cultural Resources and NEPA programs, it is not considered a full–time cultural resources position. The MEO position, however, is a full-time position. These two positions are the minimal requirements for cultural resources staffing. If necessary, contract support can provide additional assistance with cultural resources management.

Current (and future) personnel shall regularly receive formal training related to new developments in the cultural resources management field (available through various governmental and private agencies). The staff shall also conduct workshops to inform installation personnel and tenants about their responsibilities as defined by preservation laws and regulations. Public education and outreach products that are available at Hill AFB include a website that provides information on historic buildings, and a computer base training model (CBT) specifically designed for Building Managers.

2.6.2 Cultural Resources Training for Base Personnel

To fulfill its responsibilities related to cultural resources, the Air Force established a policy to train all personnel in cultural resources stewardship at a level commensurate with their responsibilities. To accomplish this training, the BHPO shall provide briefing material to Civil Engineering (CE) to distribute to newly assigned facility project managers and to the 75 CEG/CEU at UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and Wendover Auxiliary Area. Briefing material shall emphasize:

- The process for dealing with undertaking and inadvertent discoveries;
- The identification and preservation of Hill AFB cultural resources, including significant buildings and structures, archaeological sites, and objects; and
- Penalties for disturbing cultural resources.

Currently, Hill AFB personnel can obtain information on cultural resources through the base website on historic buildings and the CBT, designed for building maintenance personnel. Hill AFB cultural resources management is presently working on plans to disperse information about the website to Hill AFB newcomers.

For the continued development of cultural resources training, the BHPO can access the National Park Service (NPS) website for publications on maintenance and repair of historic properties.

2.7 Program Responsibilities

The BHPO, CEVR, performs the daily cultural resources responsibilities. All repairs and modifications to existing facilities are submitted by the respective facility managers on the AF Form 332 (Work Order Request). The Environmental Program Managers in CEVR, including the BHPO, review the form to identify all environmental compliance requirements for and potential effects on cultural resources. If a work order request indicates the need to conduct an environmental analysis, the BHPO must ensure that impacts to significant cultural resources are

considered and avoided or mitigated. All AF Form 813s (Request for Environmental Impact Analysis) shall be reviewed and coordinated with the BHPO.

Step-by-step procedures for compliance with Federal preservation legislation is provided in Section 5 of this document. Brief summaries of legislative requirements, DoD directives, and Air Force instruction and policy are provided in Appendix B.

Once the BHPO receives a work order request and determines that the scope of the project may impact historic properties, the BHPO will contact the SHPO and other off-base entities such as the ACHP to initiate the Section 106 compliance process. **It is very important to note that projects requiring formal Section 106 coordination require a minimum of 30 days. Additional time is required if it is determined that historic properties will be affected by proposed actions.** The schedule may include time required to mitigate the impact of the proposed action and/or the alteration of project plans to minimize potential impacts. An agreement document may be required, which can also be a time-consuming task. **Therefore, the proponent must provide the BHPO an opportunity to review a project in its early planning stages to avoid inefficiency and project delays or stoppages.**

Failure to coordinate with the BHPO and to undergo the proper Section 106 procedure can result in various complications. Noncompliance leads not only to lengthy and costly project delays, it can result in a situation known as "foreclosure." As defined in 36 CFR 800, foreclosure occurs when a Federal agency official effectively precludes the ACHP from providing comments on the impact of a proposed action upon historic properties. Foreclosure can make the Federal agency highly susceptible to litigation from private groups or individuals. If foreclosure appears to be likely or actually occurs, the Air Force FPO and interested parties/public are notified.

3.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES DEFINITIONS, NRHP CRITERIA, AND INVENTORY

This section presents a summary of the cultural resources known to exist at Hill AFB. The section is organized into five major elements:

- Definitions of the types of historic properties and a discussion of significance standards provide specific criteria for assessing the NRHP eligibility of all cultural resources found at Hill AFB.

- A brief summary of known prehistory and history of the area provides a framework for evaluating facility cultural resources, as well as information about planning documents outlining regional research questions and American Indian concerns.

- A discussion of previous cultural resources studies that includes management plans, inventories, and NRHP eligibility assessments conducted at Hill AFB. This section includes known Hill AFB cultural resources, consisting of archaeological sites and historic resources (buildings and structures). This inventory is a synthesis, and therefore, should not be used as the primary database for management decisions. Primary documentation concerning a specific property should be reviewed for such purposes.

- Areas of Concern summarize potential cultural resources that remain to be identified or evaluated at Hill AFB.

- A plan for the implementation and maintenance of a GIS database assists in the identification and management of resources at the base.

3.1 National Register of Historic Places Definitions and Criteria

3.1.1 Classifications of Historic Properties

The term *cultural resources* is very inclusive and refers to any place, site, building, structure, or object, or collection of these, that was built or used by people. Resources can be either prehistoric or historic. Some cultural resources, such as traditional cultural properties and sacred sites, may be a place without any visible evidence of human use or modification.

> AFI 32–7065 defines cultural resources as any historic, archaeological, and American Indian property of interest or artifacts.

Not all cultural resources belong to the more restricted class of ***historic properties.*** A ***historic property*** is:

- Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the NRHP maintained by the Secretary of the Interior;
- The artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties; and
- Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance that meet the NRHP criteria.

Properties that are less than 50 years of age that are of exceptional significance, such as Minuteman Missile sites, or other Cold War properties, can be listed on the NRHP.

Typically, properties must be 50 years of age or older to be listed or to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. A more recent property may, however, be eligible if it meets a criterion for exceptional significance (see Section 3.1.3.3.2 below). Definitions of types of cultural resources may be found in National Register Bulletin 15 (NPS 1997).

3.1.2 Definition of Types of Historic Properties

Five major classes of cultural resources may be listed in the NRHP. These classes are based on the function or character of the property at the time it achieved significance rather than its present state. Based on definitions in 36 CFR Part 60.3, these five classes consist of the following:

Building "A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. 'Building' may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn" (NPS 1997:4).

Examples: Hangar, Administration Building, or Dormitory.

Structure "The term structure is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter" (NPS 1997:4).

Example: a missile storage facility

District "A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development" (NPS 1997:5).

Example: the proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden Air Materiel Area Historic District

Object "An object is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment" (NPS 1997:5).

Examples: Aircraft or monument

Site "A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure" (NPS 1997:5). Hill AFB considers a site to be five or more artifacts within a 100m² area (10 x 10m area).

Examples: Artifact scatter, ruins of historic structure, historic landscape, or American Indian habitation area

3.1.3 NRHP Significance Criteria

The qualification of a property as eligible for listing in the NRHP is judged in relation to four criteria defined by 36 CFR Part 60. These four evaluation criteria are applied following the identification of relevant historical themes and related research questions.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeological, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [36 CFR Part 60.4].

The significance of a site is best understood through knowledge of the historic development and the relationship of the site to other similar properties. As defined in National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation,* historic contexts are:

> . . . those patterns or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within history or prehistory is made clear [NPS 1997:7].

3.1.3.1 Criteria for Architectural Properties

Buildings and structures eligible for or listed on the NRHP are typically considered significant for their association with a historical event (Criterion A), association with a significant person (Criterion B), and/or architectural design or as a work of a master architect or engineer (Criterion C). In addition to meeting these criteria, a building or structure must retain its integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In other words, the building must display sufficient architectural elements to be identified with the particular historical period, architectural style or type, and environment (such as a military cantonment) that has been identified as significant. Modifications to the building or structure shall be minor in scope and not substantially alter the character of the property.

3.1.3.2 Criteria for Archaeological Properties

> In order to determine if an archaeological site is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D, archaeological testing may be required. Until this testing is performed, the resource shall be treated as eligible.

Of particular importance to the evaluation of both prehistoric and historic archaeological sites is the requirement that an archaeological historic property be capable of yielding information important to the understanding of prehistory or history (Criterion D). In addition, the following criteria may be applied to facilitate the evaluation of such sites:

- Potential for interpretation of cultural history or local sequences
- Potential for interpretation of intersite or intrasite patterning
- Potential for interpretation of technology or primitive industries

Whether or not specific archaeological properties exhibit such potential or contain data relevant to any particular historic context or research theme is dependent upon the physical integrity of the archaeological deposits. For example, a prehistoric site that has been buried by sediment within an aggrading river levee has a far greater potential for containing undisturbed deposits than one located on an eroding upland surface. The nature of physical integrity, as it affects research potential of a property, however, also must be viewed as relative, since different research questions require different types of data.

As discussed here, historic context refers to the patterns or trends in history that reveal the meaning and significance of a specific occurrence, property or site. Thus, the significance of a property can best be understood through knowledge of the different periods of cultural development, both prehistoric and historic, in a particular place and through evaluating the relationship of a property to other properties that date within the same period of development.

The evaluation of archaeological sites must be conducted within the appropriate contexts of larger regional research issues. The evaluation shall initially address the following:

- The content of the cultural deposits (i.e., the range of artifact and feature information available)
- The physical integrity of the cultural deposits (i.e., whether the site is undisturbed, bioturbated, deflated, etc.)
- The context of the cultural deposits in relation to both the natural and cultural environments of the appropriate time period

The fundamental information derived from each archaeological site must be used to evaluate the potential of each site to increase our knowledge of past life-ways or to contribute to the resolution of regionally pertinent research questions or themes.

3.1.3.3 Criteria Considerations

The properties noted below do not ordinarily qualify for inclusion in the NRHP. These properties can, however, be eligible for listing if they meet special requirements, called ***Criteria Considerations,*** in addition to meeting one of the primary requirements (Criteria A, B, C, or D) and possessing integrity. The criteria considerations must be applied to ***individual properties only***, unless these properties make up the majority of a district or are the focal point of a proposed district. The criteria considerations are as follows (NPS 1997:25):

A: A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance;
B: A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event;
C: A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life;
D: A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events;
E: A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived;

F: A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; and

G: A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

3.1.3.3.1 Criteria for Commemorative Properties

Monuments must be assessed under the regular NRHP criteria (A-D) as well as *Criterion Consideration F: Commemorative Properties*, which states: "A property primarily commemorative in intent can be eligible if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance" (NPS 1997:39). Commemorative properties are designed or constructed after the occurrence of an important historic event or after the life of an important person. They are not directly associated with the event or with the person's productive life, but serve as evidence of a later generation's assessment of the past. Their significance comes from their value as cultural expressions at the date of their creation. Therefore, a commemorative property generally must be over fifty years old and must possess significance based on its own value, not on the value of the event or person being memorialized.

3.1.3.3.2 Criteria for Properties That Have Achieved Significance in the Last Fifty Years

Resources less than 50 years old must be evaluated under *Criterion Consideration G: Properties That Have Achieved Significance in the Last Fifty Years* [36 CFR Part 60.4]. This criterion requires that such resources must be "exceptionally important" to qualify for listing. Resources less than 50 years in age must also meet one of the criteria for resources 50 years or older (i.e., A, B, C, or D), and retain their integrity. Determining a property's level of importance, however, can be challenging. The advantage to a resource that is 50 years or older is that sufficient time has elapsed to evaluate the property's historical significance (Is it a trend or does it have long-range implications?) and it can be compared to similar resources elsewhere when considering both significance and integrity at the broader, national level. Resources less than 50 years of age lack the "temporal filter to allow sufficient historical perspective for evaluation" (Murphey 1995:10) and frequently suffer from the absence of baseline data that allow one to compare the property's significance and level of integrity with similar resources across the nation.

Property types not usually considered for listing in the NRHP:

- Religious properties
- Birthplaces and graves
- Relocated buildings/structures
- Cemeteries
- Reconstructed properties
- Commemorative properties
- Properties achieving significance within the past 50 years

Two publications—the *Interim Guidance: Treatment of Cold War Historic Properties for U.S. Air Force Installations* (USAF 1993) and the *Systemic Study of Air Combat Command Cold War Material Culture* (Lewis et al. 1995)—have guidelines for determining what types of Cold War properties might be exceptionally important and potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition, *Balancing Historic Preservation Needs with the Operation of Highly Technical or Scientific Facilities* (ACHP 1991) provides guidance related to cultural resources that are highly technical.

The NRHP criteria for assessing Cold War resources as presented in *Interim Guidance* (USAF 1993:5–6) state that such resources (i.e., buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts) generally shall:

(1) possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating the Cold War heritage of the United States;

(2) possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and
(3) meet one of the following criteria:
    (a) have a direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are directly identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national pattern of the United States Cold War history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or
    (b) be associated directly and importantly with the lives of persons *nationally significant* in the Cold War history of the United States; or
    (c) represent some great idea or ideal of the American people (e.g., "Peace through Strength"); or
    (d) embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural, engineering, technological, or scientific type specimen *exceptionally valuable* for a study of a period, style, method, or technique of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive, and *exceptional* entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

3.1.3.4 Criteria for Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites

One kind of cultural significance a property may possess is ***traditional cultural significance.*** **"**Traditional" in this context refers to those beliefs, customs, and practices that have been passed down through the generations, usually orally or through practice. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property is therefore derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. A traditional cultural property (TCP) is therefore defined as one that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that:

- Are rooted in that community's history, and
- Are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

Examples of TCPs would include:

- Sacred locations associated with American Indian religious beliefs;
- Rural communities whose buildings or landscapes reflect cultural traditions valued by the long-term residents; or
- Traditional resources areas (e.g., for gathering medicinal plants, eagle feathers, etc.) that a particular group has used for generations.

Although the terms "TCP" and "sacred site" are sometimes used interchangeably they are not synonymous. As used by the NPS and defined in the National Register Bulletin, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties, the term "TCP" is an inclusive term that includes "the full range of properties that have cultural value, not only those that are 'sacred'" (Parker 1993:3). "Sacred site," as defined in Executive Order No. 13007, includes:

> . . . any specific, discrete, narrowly delineated location on Federal land that is identified by an Indian tribe, or Indian individual determined to be an appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion, as sacred by virtue of its established religious significance to, or ceremonial use by, an Indian religion; provided that the tribe or appropriately authoritative representative of an Indian religion has informed the agency of the existence of such a site [Executive Order No. 13007:Section I(b)iii].

It should be noted that some American Indian groups find the term "TCP" to be offensive because it does not adequately convey the religious significance of a place and imposes a dichotomous

relationship between the sacred and secular worlds that is not appropriate for many, if not most, American Indian groups. Thus, the term "sacred site" is often preferred as it expresses better the deep, spiritual connection between beliefs, places, and activities (Parker 1993:3; see also Cushman 1993:50). The BHPO may, therefore, find the term "TCP" to be inappropriate among some groups and prefer to use "sacred site."

TCPs or sacred sites are not easily identified for they may not exhibit any distinctive characteristics or have any special meaning except for the group that ascribes significance to that particular site, building, or place. Since a TCP/sacred site is intimately tied to the identity of a group, the group will not likely share such information publicly and normal cultural resources surveys will not recognize TCPs. Knowledge of TCPs/sacred sites is often gained only through intensive interaction with groups, particularly through interviews with knowledgeable persons. Since TCPs and sacred sites are often considered to be sensitive by those who use them, information that is obtained regarding their location, significance, and associated rituals or behavior shall be guarded and kept from public view.

3.1.3.5 Static Displays

Under USAF regulations, as outlined in section 4.16 of AFI 32-7065 (June 2004), *Cultural Resources Management Program*, aircraft, missiles, weapons, and hardware on static displays are under the control of the USAFMS. The museum manages the worldwide USAFMS for museums and historical property, maintaining accountability for all USAF historical property, and is the focal point for all museum matters within the USAF, to include foreign, domestic, military, and civilian museums (USAF Museum 2001). Typically, such resources as aircraft in static displays are not listed in the NRHP because it would be "redundant since the objectives of recognition and preservation are inherent in the museum mission" (Milbrooke et al. 1998:36). The USAFMS is responsible for determining the NRHP eligibility and for nominating USAFMS-owned properties to the NRHP. Air Force bases are required to notify and consult with USAFMS on any undertakings that might affect these resources, whether or not they are considered eligible.

3.1.4 Determination of NRHP Eligibility

Section 110 [16 U.S.C. 470h-2] of NHPA outlines the responsibilities of a Federal agency in relation to the use and protection of historic properties. The agency is responsible for establishing a program to locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all properties that qualify for inclusion in the NRHP. Upon completion of the inventory and evaluation phases, the agency shall formally nominate those properties judged to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The procedure for determining eligibility and nominating eligible properties consists of two steps:

Step 1: Determination of NRHP eligibility

- The **BHPO, or designee,** shall determine if the cultural resource(s) is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP using the criteria in 36 CFR Part 60 (described in Section 3.1.3 of this ICRMP), as well as *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation;* National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation*; and National Register Bulletin 22, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Past Fifty Years*.
- For archaeological site determinations of eligibility, the **BHPO, or designee,** shall consider research questions and/or historic contexts relevant to the prehistory or history of western Utah, northeastern Nevada, and western Wyoming (see Appendix C).

- For historic building, structure, and landscape determinations of eligibility, the **BHPO, or designee,** shall consult the historic context found in Appendix C and earlier studies (see Section 3.3 for information on previous cultural resources studies and inventories).
- In the absence of a determination, the **BHPO** protects any property that is likely to meet the NRHP criteria.

Step 2: Coordination with the SHPO

- The **BHPO** submits determination of NRHP eligibility and supporting documentation to the SHPO for concurrence.
- If SHPO agrees with eligibility determination, Hill AFB treats property in accordance with eligibility status.
- If SHPO disagrees with NRHP eligibility in the context of an NHPA Section 106 undertaking and compliance with 36 CFR Part 800.4(c), Hill AFB shall request a determination of eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register in accordance with 36 CFR Part 63. Hill AFB must provide the following:
  - A description of the property
  - Statement of significance or lack thereof
  - Photographs
  - Written opinion of the SHPO regarding eligibility

Hill AFB has already established a process with the Utah SHPO for review of NRHP eligibility determinations of properties that is in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.4(c).

3.2 Prehistoric and Historic Resources

3.2.1 Prehistoric Overview

Humans have inhabited the Hill AFB-managed area for approximately 12,000 years. Table 3-1 summarizes the prehistoric cultural sequence to provide the regional overview; a thorough discussion of prehistoric context is presented in Appendix C. This sequence is broken into several temporally defined cultural eras subdivided into locally distinctive periods. Archaeological materials, especially diagnostic projectile points, distinguish these eras, sometimes referred to as *adaptive strategies* in the Great Basin (Elston 1982) to relay the importance of the cultural process to chronological patterning.

With the exception of the GSU located in Pinedale, Wyoming, Hill AFB-managed properties are located in the eastern Great Basin. Prehistoric peoples across the entire Great Basin lived primarily as mobile hunter-gatherers, adapting through time to changing climatic conditions and population densities. The eastern Great Basin is unique for its Fremont expression, at which time people led largely sedentary lives before resuming a more mobile lifestyle. On UTTR-North and UTTR-South, the archaeology of the earliest Great Basin inhabitants dominates. Primary references for eastern Great Basin prehistory include Aikens and Madsen (1986), Madsen (1980), Marwitt (1986), and Willig and Aikens (1988).

3.2.2 Historic Overview

Utah history shares many of the same themes as other western states, but in addition, holds a unique Mormon heritage. The following tabular discussion (Table 3-2) summarizes the events and individuals important to regional history as they relate to the overarching dynamics of westward European expansion and Mormon settlement. A more thorough discussion is presented

in Appendix C. Primary sources for this discussion include Bischoff et al. (2000) and Poll et al. (1989).

3.2.3 Regional Research Questions

Archaeological projects conducted on Hill AFB-managed lands must be guided by project-specific research designs containing relevant research questions. Focused research questions enable archaeologists to adequately recognize the information potential and historical value of cultural resources when conducting Section 106 and Section 110 projects. This recognition is essential to determinations of NRHP eligibility.

Project-specific parameters such as location, expected cultural resources, extent of previous research, time frame, and investigative phase (e.g., monitoring, survey, testing, data recovery), all have bearing on both the kinds of research questions that can be asked and the extent to which they can be addressed. Research designs must contain relevant descriptions of the project setting, consisting of environmental and cultural-historical contexts, previous research, proposed research, and methodology. Proposed research must contain adequate background discussion citing relevant scientific sources as the basis for research questions. Research questions must be accompanied by a brief discussion of expectations and data requirements. These discussions must clearly present what past behaviors and/or archaeological patterns are expected and how they can be demonstrated with likely data sets, as well as how variability from expectations can likewise be indicated. Research questions must be capable of realistically being addressed by expected data sets and draw from relevant research domains (Figure 3-1).

A draft archaeological research design for the Northeastern Great Basin (Bischoff et al. 2000) was developed for Hill AFB, and included in the draft ICRMP prepared by the NPS (Giles 2000). This draft research design was intended to provide a "scientific framework for recording, evaluating, analyzing, and interpreting cultural resources" for determining their significance and eligibility for listing in the NRHP (Bischoff et al. 2000:1). Although the research design provides an informative historic context and research questions, overall, reviewers found an earlier version of the document to be broad-based, general in scope, and not relevant for determining the NRHP eligibility of cultural resources (Reviewers 1999). A subsequent draft, however, appears to have addressed a number of the concerns raised by reviewers (Bischoff et al. 2000).

Table 3-1
Great Basin Prehistoric Culture Sequence

Cultural Era	Adaptive Strategies
Paleo-Indian (12,000-10,500 B.P.*)	Rare in the Great Basin; land use centered on pluvial lakes and primary drainages; emphasis on hunting, and plants requiring little processing (as indicated by a lack of ground stone); toolstone focus was on higher grade material amenable to a sophisticated, highly curated technology *Diagnostics: fluted points*
"Paleoarchaic"	
Early Archaic	
Bonneville Period (11,000-9,500 B.P.)	Usually referred to as the "Paleoarchaic" for its combination of Paleo-Indian and Archaic patterning; Bonneville period artifacts suggest high mobility, but land use appears conditioned by lake-margin resources rather than the movement of large game; limited ground stone; crude tools often made from coarse-grained material *Diagnostics: stemmed points, crescents*
Wendover Period (9,500-6,000 B.P.)	Population increase along lake margins where lowering Lake Bonneville exposed new freshwater springs, creating new marsh settings; intensive use of caves and dry shelters to access these areas *Diagnostics: Humboldt, Pinto, Large Side-notched points*
Middle Archaic	
Black Rock Period (6,000-3,500 B.P.)	Land use moves away from lake margins into uplands; primary drainages and springs utilized; greater subsistence emphasis on seeds as indicated by greater ground stone sophistication; efflorescence of sites evidence of rapidly increasing population *Diagnostics: Elko, Gypsum points*
Late Archaic (3,500-1,600 B.P.)	Continuation of the Black Rock period; further elaboration of ground stone; introduction of the bow-and-arrow ca. 2,000 BP; pinyon nut exploitation beginning; possible population reduction *Diagnostics: Rosegate points*
Fremont (1,600-700 B.P.)	
Bear Creek Phase (A.D. 400-1000) Levee Phase (A.D. 1000-1350)	Abrupt shift to horticulturalist and agriculturalist economies; sedentism and storage; ceramic use; Fremont groups continued to practice hunting and gathering as a component of their crop-oriented lifeway, especially in UTTR-North and UTTR-South; increased sedentism and greater use of maize agriculture indicated in the Levee Phase *Diagnostics: Rosegate and Desert Side-notched points, Great Salt Lake Gray and Promontory Gray ceramics, pithouses, corn*
Late Prehistoric (700-150 B.P.)	Hunting and gathering returns as the primary land use strategy; inhabitants are immediate ancestors of Paiute and Shoshone peoples; new projectile point styles may be evidence of the recent arrival of these Numic speakers *Diagnostics: Desert Side-notched, Cottonwood points*

*B.P.=before present

Table 3-2
Historical Overview of Northern Utah

Historical Themes, Events, and Dates		Description
Early Exploration and Immigration 1776 A.D.-1847 A.D.		*First European presence in present-day Utah. The fur trade (beaver) drives exploration of the western territory as Russia, Spain, Great Britain, and America all seek to lay claim to these lands. The first immigrants begin moving from the eastern U.S. to settle their own land. The Great Salt Lake area becomes an important staging area for trapper and immigrant movements.*
1776	Dominguez-Escalante expedition	Spanish missionaries Francisco Atanasio Dominguez and Silvestre Velez de Escalante enter present-day Utah looking for an overland route from New Mexico to California. They have friendly interactions with native peoples and roughly map Utah Lake and Great Salt Lake.
1803	Lewis and Clark expedition	Meriwether Lewis and William Clark lead an exploratory expedition on behalf of the U.S. and President Thomas Jefferson to gather scientific and geographic information on the western landscape and find a convenient route to the Pacific Ocean.
1822	American trapping begins	Jedediah Smith leads first American-based trapping party west under the employment of the Ashley-Henry Fur Company out of St. Louis. Trappers begin to work the northern Great Basin and adjacent northern and eastern areas extensively throughout the 1820s. Their trail systems form the basis of future immigration routes.
1824	Peter Ogden enters Utah	Working for the Hudson's Bay Company, Peter Skene Ogden enters northern Utah with the intention of trapping the area out to contain American interest. On a second expedition in 1828, Ogden explores northern Nevada and finds the Humboldt River.
1824	Etienne Provost enters Utah	Etienne Provost enters southern Utah on his way to the Great Salt Lake area, working out of New Mexico.
1826	Jedediah Smith enters California	Jedediah Smith's 1826 expedition seeks the rumored "San Buenaventura River," a drainage from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The river does not exist, but Smith explores southern and central California and recognizes the difficulty of crossing the vast desert of central Nevada and western Utah on his return trip.
1840	Bidwell-Bartleson immigrant party	Early immigrant party discovers the difficulties in crossing the Great Salt Lake Desert en route to California, but are successful.
1843	Frémont government expedition	John C. Frémont begins his first expedition into the west to find travelways for immigrants through a "connected survey of the interior of our continent." He follows the Oregon Trail and then turns south into California to explore the Central Valley and the Southwest. Frémont enters southern Nevada and Utah via the Old Spanish Trail. Fremont's party provides the first accurate map of the Great Salt Lake.
1844	Frémont's 2nd expedition	Frémont provides further scientific data on the Great Basin, with additional information on the Great Salt Lake. He travels the Humboldt River. Frémont names many geographic features on his travels, most notably, the "Great Basin."
1845	Lansford Hastings publishes immigrant guide	*Emigrant's Guide to Oregon and California* is published by Lansford Hastings to encourage traffic to California via the "Hastings Cutoff" through the southern Great Salt Lake Desert. This route would prove calamitous, and even fatal, to future immigrants.

Table 3-2 (cont'd)

Historical Themes, Events, and Dates		Description
1846	Harlan-Young and Lienhard immigrant parties	The Harlan-Young party follows the Hastings Cutoff across the Great Salt Lake Desert with great difficulty, but make it to California in the fall.
1846	Donner-Reed immigrant party	On their way to California, the Donner-Reed party crosses the Great Salt Lake Desert and encounters an October snow storm in the Sierra Nevada that traps them there for the winter. Forty of 87 people die.
Mormon Settlement and Regional Development 1847 A.D.-1886 A.D.		*Mormons begin to settle the Great Salt Lake Valley and adjacent areas intensively as the California gold rush begins. Salt Lake City is established and becomes an important re-supply point for California-bound immigrants. Mining and ranching throughout Utah and Nevada begin to expand.*
1847	Mormon immigration	Mormon immigrants numbering in the thousands begin reaching the Great Salt Lake area to settle after Brigham Young declares "this is the right place." Mormon settlers soon generate settlements and farmlands throughout this valley, and south into the Sevier Basin and beyond.
1850	Ranching becomes monopolized	Rich ranchers buy large plots of land throughout the Great Basin to ranch livestock in the 1850s and 1860s. This pattern continues up to the 1890s as pristine lands are grazed out. Large-scale ranchers begin piecemeal sales to local individuals as rangeland becomes less productive.
1850	Mining boomtowns	Boomtowns are created as new ore bodies are found across the Great Basin. These boomtowns are significant drivers of non-Mormon population dispersion into the region throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century.
1851	Western mail service opened	George Chorpenning and Alfred Woodward provide postal service from previous terminus in Salt Lake City along the California Trail. Chorpenning expands to new routes throughout the 1850s reaching San Diego and the Comstock in Carson Valley.
1858	Mormon War	With an anti-polygamy agenda, President James Buchanan sends 2,500 troops to confront the Mormon "rebels." No conflict occurs, and Mormons accept a military outpost, Camp Floyd, in their territory in return for amnesty.
1860	Pony Express	Jones, Russell and Company purchase Chorpenning's mail service and open the Pony Express along the central Nevada route to the Carson Valley and San Francisco. The Pony Express is outmoded the next year by the telegraph.
1861	Civil War	The American Civil War begins.
1864	Nevada statehood	Nevada becomes the 36th state on January 6, 1886.
1869	Transcontinental railroad	The first transcontinental railroad is completed, passing through Promontory Summit (i.e., present-day Ogden) to San Francisco. A connection to Salt Lake City soon followed that secured the city as an important economic center.
Early Utah 1886 A.D.-1920 A.D.		*The timing of Utah statehood corresponds with significant changes in the dynamics of regional economic development. Salt Lake City is established as an economic center and western gateway.*

Table 3-2 (cont'd)

Historical Themes, Events, and Dates		Description
1886	Utah statehood	Utah becomes the 45th state on January 6, 1886.
1889	Drought	Massive drought hits the western United States and marks a turning point in regional economic development. Large-scale ranchers start selling off land that has been overgrazed to local ownership. This benefits local economies.
1890	Woodruff Manifesto	Recent repudiation of plural marriage by the Mormon Church was made official by the Woodruff Manifesto. This source of longtime controversy was crucial to Utah statehood and future economic growth.
1893	Panic of 1893	Economic depression hits the country. The Mormon Church promotes diversification, assistance, and economic stimulation measures. Statehood benefits Utah at this time as people take advantage of government incentives, especially the 1864 Homestead Act.
1900	Economy re-energized	Copper mining booms, particularly in Utah where ore is abundant. The mining industry changes with new technologies capable of accessing deep ore bodies. Individual claims are bought up by larger mining companies. Salt Lake City is the largest copper smelting location in the U.S.
1909	Enlarged Homestead Act	The Federal Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909 expands on the 1864 Homestead Act to stimulate movement into rural areas out of urban settings and from the east.
1916	Stock Raising Homestead Act	Further government incentive is generated to encourage additional population dispersion into open lands. This occurs at the height of the so-called "back-to-the-land" movement.
1918	Lincoln Highway	Following the old Pony Express route much of the way from Salt Lake City to Carson City, the Lincoln Highway becomes the first to extend across the United States
World Wars and the Great Depression 1917 A.D.-1945 A.D.		*The United States emerges on the world stage as a major power. Because of World War I, the U.S. experiences an economic boom and the Great Depression. With the rise of fascist nations in Europe, the U.S. military begins to mobilize and enters the war.*
1917	World War I	The United States enters World War I in Europe. The conflict ends in 1918 with the surrender of Germany.
1920	Ogden Arsenal established	The U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps begins construction of Ogden Arsenal to store surplus munitions. Construction of the arsenal completed in 1921.
1926	Victory Highway	The Victory Highway is completed. This road parallels existing railways to cross the Great Salt Lake Desert on a permanent road bed. Continuing along the Humboldt River drainage to western Nevada, the route would later be followed by present-day Interstate 80.
1929	Ogden Arsenal Tornado	On June 16, a tornado hits Ogden Arsenal destroying all but five magazines. Because of public debate about the arsenal, the Army did not repair the damage and placed the installation on inactive status.
1935-1939	Ogden Mobilization	In 1935, the Army reactivates and expands Ogden Arsenal as part of upgrading the munitions production infrastructure. This expansion includes the construction of the Ammunition Loading Plant, the Bomb Loading Plant, eight Smokeless Powder magazines, and the igloos storage area (1400 area).

Table 3-2 (cont'd)

Historical Themes, Events, and Dates	Description
1940 Ogden Air Depot established	Construction begins on the Ogden Air Depot. The base is to be a major element in the Air Corps logistics network. In December of this year, the depot is named Hill Field. Throughout the war, the field performs several repair missions to support the Army Air Forces.
1941 The U.S. enters World War II	After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the U.S. declares war on the Empire of Japan. In response, Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy both declare war on the U.S.
1941-1942 Wartime expansion of Ogden Arsenal	To meet wartime munitions needs, Ogden is expanded with the creation of the East Loading Plant (2200 area), the West Loading Plant (2100 area), the East Fuze Plant (1620 area), the 37-mm Magazine Storage Area (1800 area), the West Fuze Plant (1600 area), the Primer Loading Plant (2000 area), the North Loading Plant (1900 area), and the 40-Warehouse area (1200 area).
1945 World War II ends	With the surrender of Nazi Germany and the Empire of Japan to the Allied forces, World War II ends.
The Cold War 1946 A.D.-1989 A.D.	*After World War II, the U.S. and the Soviet Union emerge as the primary world powers. During the Cold War, the two superpowers engage in massive nuclear and conventional arms races. This results in the U.S. establishing, for the first time in its history, a large standing military.*
1950-1953 Korean War	During the Korean War, Hill AFB's primary mission was renovating B-26s and B-29s bombers, and the arsenal produced hand grenades as well as 60-mm and 81-mm mortar shells.
1955 Merging of Ogden and Hill AFB	After 35 years of service, the Defense Department ceases operations at Ogden Arsenal and merges the arsenal with Ogden Air Materiel Area at Hill Field.
1957 USSR launches Sputnik	The first man-made satellite is placed in orbit. Signally the beginning of the Space Race, and accelerating the development of missiles.
1960 Air Force Plant 77 created	To support the deployment of the Minuteman ICBM, Hill AFB and Boeing Inc., begin the construction and renovation of several areas of the Ogden Arsenal. This work continues until the 1980s.
1964 Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	Congress grants President Lyndon Johnson a "blank check" to fight an undeclared war in Southeast Asia. Hill AFB supports the Air Force during the Vietnam Conflict.
1971 SAC Alert Mission comes to Hill AFB	Strategic Air Command designates Hill AFB as one of eight satellite "alert" bases.
1973 Vietnam Peace Agreement	The United States signs an agreement with the North Vietnamese to end the war.
1980 Ronald Reagan elected President	The election of Ronald Reagan as president brings about a new period of the Cold War characterized by heightened hostility between the superpowers and arms control agreements.
1989 Berlin Wall Falls	The fall of the Berlin Wall signals the end of the Soviet controlled-Eastern bloc and the reunification of Germany.

The following questions developed for Hill AFB-managed properties provide a direction for pursuing research that will contribute to a greater knowledge of the prehistory and history of the area and assist in making NRHP eligibility determinations.

3.2.3.1 Prehistoric Research Questions

Archaeological research must be guided by larger theoretical frameworks. Many of the questions archaeologists ask are oriented toward informing a general body of theory. This is done by looking at archaeological patterning to resolve theory-driven questions about the ways people behave (i.e., middle-range research). In the Great Basin, ***cultural ecology*** usually provides the theoretical framework for this research. Cultural ecology is concerned with *how* people adapt to their environment. For example, how did prehistoric people adjust their method of land use when climatic changes altered resource distributions, or how did they modify technology to adapt to increased population density? Cultural ecology assumes rational, economic thinking on the part of the participants, but it is not necessarily explicit about what the decisive factors were for people; rather, emphasis is placed on the cultural system itself and how it changes to maintain a state of equilibrium. Cultural ecological research often lacks clear reasons *why* people adapted the way they did, or assumes them to be self-evident. This permits the introduction of interpretive bias into assumptions about prehistoric priorities.

Behavioral ecology advances the explanatory potential of cultural ecology by making decision-making contexts explicit. Also referred to as evolutionary ecology, as taken from evolutionary biology, the term behavioral ecology is often used to convey a more inclusive frame of reference for human behavior as it relates to decision-making in both natural and cultural environments. Behavioral ecology links human behavior directly to natural selection, and thereby evolutionary theory, by assuming that organisms seek to maximize their net rate energy capture as a means of increasing reproductive fitness. Ideas about past behaviors are tested against economic models (e.g., optimal foraging theory) of how individuals should react to environmental stimuli. Through the comparison, the mental dynamics of past behavior are revealed. Thus, questions of *how* can be upgraded to questions of *why*, since it is the motivation driving behavior that is in focus; rather than a litany of examples assembled under one behavioral generalization, a coherent explanation of adaptive behavior via variability is possible.

Figure 3-1, on the following page, provides a general set of regional questions under primary research domains. Archaeologists should use professional judgment as to how these questions or others can be tailored to individual projects.

3.2.3.2 Historical Research Questions

With historical archaeology, there exists the potential for more detailed archaeological context through historical records and existing social knowledge. This allows historical archaeologists to investigate different cultural perspectives present in historical times. This research element allows for a richer understanding of the greater socio-economic processes that contributed to European expansion and the human experience of the opening of the west. Research domains are presented below from which to generate research questions regarding the historical development of northern Utah and the lifeways of its peoples. General questions within each domain are designed to touch on historical themes important to northern Utah, but they are not considered all inclusive and should be customized to individual projects.

	Research Domains	Questions	Data Sources
Why	**Behavioral Ecology**	• Why did specific adaptations and historical patterns arise? What were the selective incentives, from both the natural and social environment, for people to adopt certain practices and behave in certain ways?	◊ *integrative economic models drawing from discussed data sources and their relation to decision-making processes*
How	***Settlement***	• How did northeastern Great Basin settlement patterns vary according to past climatic shifts? • How does Fremont settlement in the Great Salt Lake region reflect combined agrarian and hunter-gatherer land use? How does this relate to other Fremont areas? • How did people adjust their settlement systems to changing population densities?	◊ *Site structure and composition, regional site distribution*
	Subsistence	• How did Paleoarchaic peoples subsist in Lake Bonneville marshlands? • How did people differentially exploit upland resources through time in northern Utah? • How was northern Fremont subsistence different from neighboring Fremont areas? • How has seasonal transhumance changed through time for the peoples of northern Utah?	◊ *Technological indicators (e.g., ground stone, projectile points, pottery), use wear, faunal remains, macrobotanical remains*
	Technology	• How did lithic resource use change through time in the northeastern Great Basin? • How does lithic technological organization uniquely represent Fremont economy? • How do past ceramic production methods and materials reflect prehistoric economy? • How was technological organization adjusted relative to different land use strategies?	◊ *Lithic sources, XRF, reduction strategies, inter- and intra-site tool and debitage patterning, pottery, experimental studies, use wear*
	Demography	• How did climate changes in northern Utah affect population composition? • How did regional population densities fluctuate with Great Salt Lake and Lake Bonneville lake levels?	◊ *Mortuary data, skeletal remains, settlement patterns, ethnographic data*
	Ethnicity & Gender	• Did Numic-speaking peoples replace earlier groups in the Late Prehistoric, and how? • How can sites and artifacts be used to investigate gender-specific activities in the prehistoric archaeological record?	◊ *Ethnically diagnostic artifacts and/or patterns, linguistic data, ethnographic data*
	Ideology	• How did northeastern Great Basin Archaic cultures differ ideologically from other areas? • How did northern Fremont ideology differ from that in neighboring regions?	◊ *Rock art, specialty objects, mortuary patterns*
	Social Organization & Interaction	• How would hunter-gatherer and Fremont social organization/hierarchy have been different in northern Utah? • How has the nature of trade changed through time alongside residential mobility and population density?	◊ *Exotic artifacts (e.g., distant obsidian, shell beads), temporally distinguished archaeological contexts*
Who What When Where	**Archaeological Context**	• What is occupational time frame? • What cultural/historical complexes are present? • What was the past environment like? • What natural and/or cultural processes have impacted archaeological sites?	◊ *radiocarbon dating, obsidian hydration, diagnostic artifacts, palynology, climate data, GIS, geomorphology, tool use and discard patterns, site distributions*

Figure 3-1. Prehistoric Research Domains and Questions Applicable to Lands Managed by Hill AFB.

Figure 3-2, on the following page, provides offers a general set of regional questions under primary research domains. Archaeologists should use professional judgment as to how these questions or others can be tailored to individual projects.

3.2.4 American Indian Concerns: TCPs/Sacred Sites

One sacred site has been identified by an American Indian tribe, but no inventories for TCPs/sacred sites have been conducted for Hill AFB-managed properties. Since there are no plans to conduct formal surveys, impacts to potential TCPs/sacred sites will be addressed on a project-by-project basis.

The primary concern with a project-by-project approach is that American Indian government-to-government consultation must be conducted early in the planning process; *not* after a commitment has been made to develop a particular area. To consult with American Indian tribes after an area has been selected for development can lead to costly and time-consuming delays if the consulted tribes have concerns. Furthermore, involving tribes late in the planning stages fails to demonstrate a sincere respect for American Indian TCPs or sacred sites.

3.3 Cultural Resources Studies and Inventories

3.3.1 Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources can be an important source of information related to the prehistory and history of an area. Because the amount of information that can be gleaned from an archaeological site is relative to its integrity, the protection of archaeological resources is paramount, and includes protecting the location of archaeological sites. Under ARPA and Section 304 of the NHPA, Federal agencies may withhold any information pertaining to the location of archaeological sites if the agency determines that disclosing such information would put the resource at risk. ARPA's implementing regulations for the DoD [32 CFR Part 229] specify that protected resources must be at least 100 years old and of archaeological interest. Rocks, coins, bullets, and minerals are excluded from protection. Paleontological specimens found outside archaeological contexts are similarly excluded from protection. **Although such resources are excluded from ARPA protection, the Air Force is responsible for *all* resources (including cultural resources that are less than 100 years old and non-cultural resources such as fossils) found on its bases. Consequently, it is illegal to collect any resource from Hill AFB and collectors can be prosecuted for stealing government property.**

> If an archaeological site is disturbed intentionally or unintentionally, the information that can be gained from the site may be lost or greatly diminished.

3.3.1.1 Archaeological Resources Studies

Section 106 cultural resource inventories are required for all projects conducted on Federal lands. Under Section 110 of the NHPA, Federal agencies are also required to inventory cultural resources on their lands, and nominate to the NRHP all resources that are recommended as eligible for inclusion. A list of all previous cultural resources reports and studies conducted on Hill AFB-managed lands is presented in Appendix D (see Table D-1) and their results are summarized in Table 3-3. Table 3-3 details the acreage inventoried and the site types recorded by location for projects conducted on Hill AFB-managed lands.

	Research Domains	Questions	Data Sources
Why	**Behavioral Ecology**	• Why did specific adaptations and historical patterns arise? What were the selective incentives, from both the natural and social environment, for people to adopt certain practices and behave in certain ways?	◊ *integrative economic models drawing from discussed data sources and their relation to decision-making processes*
	Settlement	• What was the early relationship between regional settlement and proximity to primary western routes? • How did Mormon and non-Mormon settlement contribute to regional development and landscape use? • How did the late 19th century ranching trend toward smaller-scale ownership affect rural communities? • What were the implications of Utah statehood and reduced political influence by Mormon church leadership on regional settlement? • How did Federal homesteading legislation and the "back-to-the-land" movement of the early 20th century affect rural settlement in northern Utah?	◊ *LDS church records, site and community structure and composition, regional site distribution, historic maps, census records, archival data*
	Economy	• How did new extractive technologies alter mining economy in northern Utah? • How did personal economic and social success for miners change between the 19th and 20th centuries? • What were the impacts of northeastern Great Basin mining "boomtowns" on regional economy? • What was the nature of Mormon involvement in the Utah's early 20th century copper boom? • How did ethnic minorities contribute to mining in northern Utah? • How did the mining of non-precious metals (e.g., salt, potash) affect regional development and landscape use? • How did non-extractive enterprises (e.g., ranching, farming, manufacturing) contribute to the economic development of the region? • What were the effects of the Great Depression on regional urban and rural economies?	◊ *Regional site distributions, artifact assemblages, historic maps, census records, tax records, archival data, business records*
	Social Organization	• How did regional urban and rural social organization change with Utah statehood? • How did changes in the influence of Mormon political leadership affect regional development? • How did changes in Mormon political organization affect Mormon social organization? • How were ethnic minorities integrated into northern Utah society?	◊ *Ethnohistorical data, archival data, census records, ethnically diagnostic artifacts and/or patterns*
How	***Transportation & Communication***	• What economic impact did the completion of the transcontinental railroad have on regional settlement and economic development? • How did regional settlement patterns change with the coming of the railroad and the telegraph? • In what ways did rural settlements benefit economically from railroads, highways, and the telegraph? • How did minority ethnic groups contribute to the construction and maintenance of regional railroads?	◊ *Tax records, regional site distributions, artifact assemblages, archival data, ethnohistorical data, historic maps, census records*
	American Indian Heritage	• Is there evidence of ethnohistoric site use on Hill AFB-managed lands? • How did American Indian interactions with European-American settlers change through time? • How did historical changes impact American Indian social identity? • How did European-American settlement affect American Indian perspectives on their relationship with the landscape?	◊ *Diagnostic artifacts, regional site distributions, ethnographic interviews, archival data, ethnohistorical data, archival data*
	Demography	• How did historical demographics change alongside regional economic trends? • How did mining and transportation affect the ethnic makeup of northern Utah? • How did European-American occupation affect native populations?	◊ *Mortuary data, archival data, census records, settlement patterns*
	Ideology, Ethnicity, & Gender	• How was the Mormon experience of American westward expansion unique? • What was the ethnic and gender composition of early immigrant parties? • How did Mormon ideology affect interaction with non-Mormon settlers and native peoples? • How were women's roles impacted by the pioneer experience? • In what ways did minority ethnic groups retain unique cultural traditions?	◊ *LDS church records, mortuary patterns, artifact assemblage, archival data, ethnographic interviews, ethnohistorical data*
	Military Presence	• How was the development of Ogden Arsenal and Hill Field related to earlier military presence? • How did Ogden Arsenal and Hill Field affect the local population and economy? • How have the roles of Ogden Arsenal and Hill Field changed alongside shifting military concerns? • What effects did the Great Depression have on Ogden Arsenal?	◊ *Military records, archival data, census records, business records*
Who What When Where	**Archaeological Context**	• What is occupational time frame? • What cultural/historical complexes are present? • What was the past environment like? • What natural and/or cultural processes have impacted archaeological sites?	◊ *Diagnostic artifacts, discard patterns, site distributions, archival data, geomorphology*

Figure 3-2. Historic Research Domains and Questions Applicable to Lands Managed by Hill Air Force Base.

Table 3-3
Results of Archaeological Projects on Hill AFB-Managed Lands

	Acres Inventoried	Total Sites	Prehistoric	Historic	Multi-component
Hill AFB	839.13 (out of 6,698)	1	--	1	--
UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and Wendover Auxiliary Area	239,513.284 (out of 953,887)	338	301	35	2
Little Mountain Test Annex	721.65 (out of 740)	--	--	--	--
75 GSUs	42 (out of 432.6)	1	--	1	--
Totals	*241,116.064 (out of 961,757.6)*	*340*	*301*	*37*	*2*

One-hundred-eighteen cultural resources projects (not including pending projects) have been conducted on Hill AFB-managed lands.

Inventory – 92 projects, 241,116.064 acres
Re-inventory – 5 projects, 9,090.8 acres
Testing – 4 projects, 0 acres
Assessment – 13 projects, 0 acres
Vandalism Assessment – 1 project, 0 acres
Monitoring – 1 project in a previously inventoried area, 135.8 acres
Mitigation – 2 projects, 0 acres

The project coverage of each Hill AFB-managed land unit is summarized on the following pages.

Hill AFB

Within Hill AFB, proper, actions subject to NHPA have resulted in the survey of 839.13 acres and the recording of one historic refuse dump and two prehistoric isolates. These survey efforts have resulted in the survey of 12.5 percent of the total area of Hill AFB. Given the extensive development of the remaining 5,858.87 acres of Hill AFB, the potential for undisturbed archaeological deposits of significance is extremely low; therefore, there is no need for additional archaeological survey of Hill AFB.

UTTR-North,UTTR-South, and Wendover Auxiliary Area

Approximately 25 percent (239,513.284 acres) of UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and the Wendover Auxiliary Area has been inventoried, assessed, mitigated, and/or tested in response to NHPA. Many of the inventories (Workman et al. 1992; Workman and Arkush 1993a; Workman and Arkush 1993b; Arkush 1994, 1995,1997) have been conducted to provide data that is essential for management needs, and to create a 25 percent sample survey of Hill AFB and the UTTR. This goal was achieved and Hill AFB views the sample survey as completing its basic inventory needs. Nevertheless, the use of such a wide transect interval and the proposal of eight archaeological districts (never recognized by the Air Force) on the basis of survey data alone have produced a database that is unacceptable for Section 106 compliance.

A probability model for prehistoric site occurrence on UTTR-North and UTTR-South has been developed by Hill AFB, based on a portion of the inventories that were conducted. The model is formulated to predict the probability of prehistoric sites according to elevation zones, ground slope, and soil types. Probabilities are based on the findings of previous inventories correlated with these environmental variables. The results of this model are presented in Figure 3-3.

The probability model parameters are as follows:

Slopes. Slopes were determined from United States Geological Survey (USGS) 30 meter Digital Elevation Model (DEM) data and processed using ArcView Spatial Analyst software. Topographic contours were created, gridded to 10-m density, and then used to generate slopes. Slopes were assigned the following values.

- Slopes 0 – 3 degrees: Model Value = 3
- Slopes 3 – 5 degrees: Model Value = 2.5
- Slopes 5 – 8 degrees: Model Value = 1.5
- Slopes 8 – 15 degrees: Model Value = 1
- Slopes 15 – 20 degrees: Model Value = 0.5
- Slopes >20 degrees: Model Value = 0

Landscape Zones. Landscape zones were based on elevations described by Arkush (1997) and Carter and Young (2002). Different elevation ranges are used for UTTR-North and UTTR-South, with several subdivisions of UTTR-South that were described by Arkush. These different elevation ranges result from post-Gilbert isostatic rebound and tectonic activity. Arkush (1997) did not define the boundaries between UTTR-South subdivisions; therefore, they were created by drawing arbitrary boundaries separating Gilbert shoreline-related sites into their separate elevation groups.

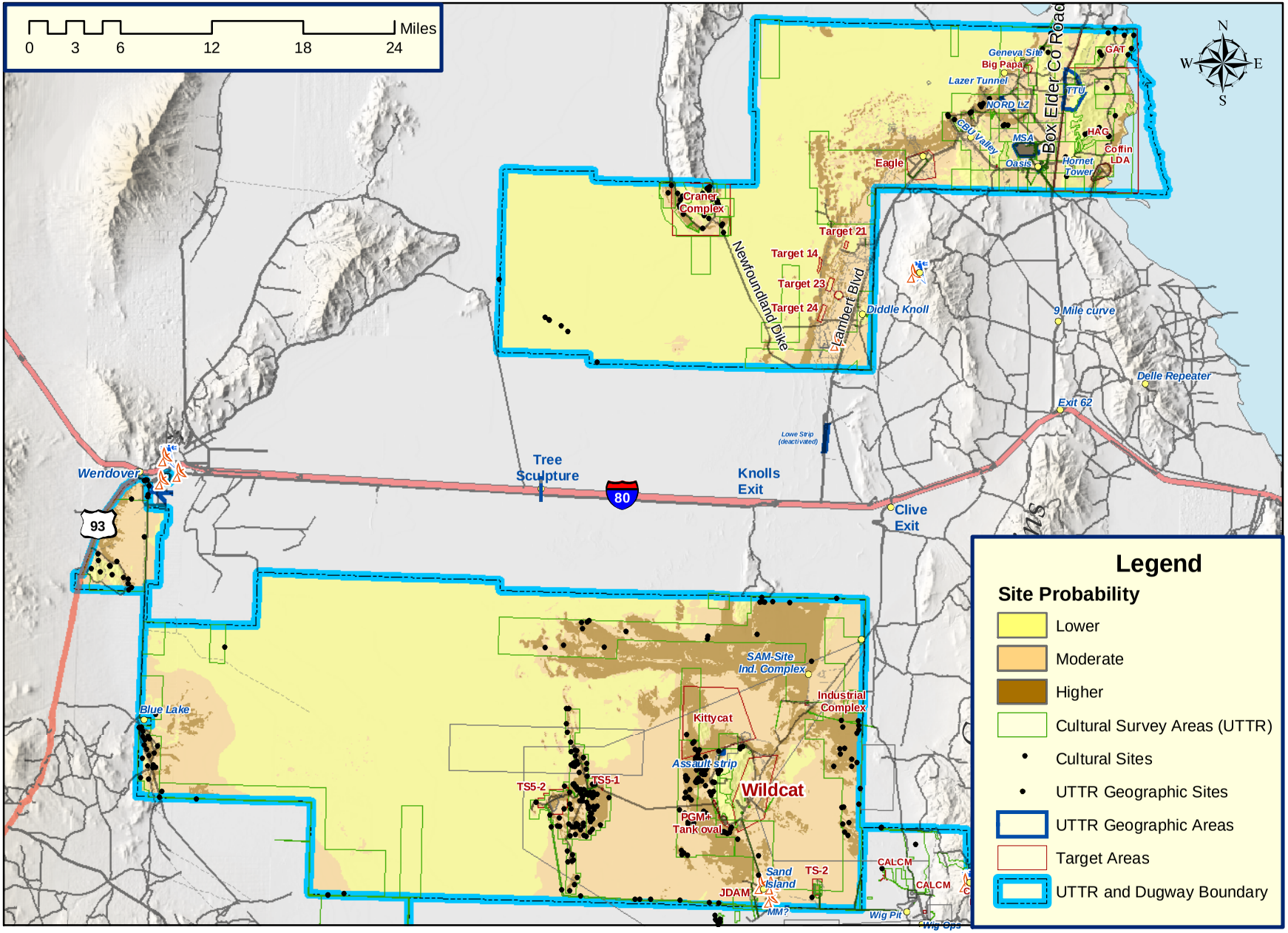

Figure 3-3. Site Probability for Open-Air Prehistoric Sites on UTTR-North and UTTR-South.

Model values for the different zones were determined from the density of sites that have been discovered within inventoried parts of the Range within each zone. Values were assigned with simple integers (1, 2, or 3).

The different zones are:

- **Zone 1**: Playa not associated with the Gilbert Shoreline. Model Value = 1
  - UTTR-North Elevation: 4206 – 4220 feet
  - UTTR-South Elevation:
    - Northeast: 4206 – 4222 feet
    - West/Southwest: 4206 – 4229 feet
    - East/Southeast: 4206 – 4255 feet
    - Wendover: 4206 – 4220 feet
- **Zone 2**: Playa, scattered dunes, and valley bottom potentially associated with Gilbert Shoreline. Model Value = 3
  - UTTR-North Elevation: 4220 – 4232 feet
  - UTTR-South Elevation:
    - Northeast: 4222 – 4229 feet
    - West/Southwest: 4229 – 4255 feet
    - East/Southeast: 4255 – 4271 feet
    - Wendover: 4220 – 4230 feet
- **Zone 3**: Wetland associated with the Blue Lake area (UTTR-South only). Model Value = 1. Elevation = 4240 - 4255 feet.
- **Zone 4**: Dunefields and sandy flats. Model Value = 3
  - UTTR-North Elevation: 4232 – 4265 feet
  - UTTR-South Elevation:
    - Northeast: 4229 – 4363 feet
    - West/Southwest: 4255 – 4363 feet
    - East/Southeast: 4271 – 4363 feet
    - Wendover: 4230 – 4363 feet
- **Zone 5**: Valley bottom and rock outcrops. Model Value = 2
  - UTTR-North Elevation: 4265 – 4600 feet
  - UTTR-South Elevation: 4363 – 4600 feet
- **Zone 6**: Valley edge and foothills. Model Value = 1
  - UTTR-North and UTTR-South Elevations: 4600 - 5200 feet
- **Zone 7**: Mountain slopes and upland ridges. Model Value = 1
  - UTTR-North and UTTR-South Elevations: 5200 - 5900 feet

Soils. Soil classes of UTTR-North and UTTR-South were mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture from 1988 to 1992. Model values were calculated using the density of known sites relative to the area of the soil unit that has been surveyed. Soil classes and their model values are displayed in Table 3-4.

Table 3-4
Soil Class Associations with Open-Air Prehistoric Sites on UTTR-North and UTTR-South

Soil Class	#Sites	Acres Inventoried	Count%	Acres%	Model Value
Amtoft, dry-rock outcrop complex, 30 to 70 percent slopes	3	12783	1.26	5.26	0.24
Amtoft-rock outcrop complex, 30 to 70 percent slopes	2	2949	0.84	1.21	0.69
Checkett-rock outcrop complex, 10 to 40 percent slopes					0.00
Cliffdown gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes	1	10148	0.42	4.18	0.10
Dune land	9	8023	3.78	3.30	1.15
Dynal sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes	29	9997	12.18	4.11	2.96
Dynal-tooele, saline, complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes	55	23232	23.11	9.56	2.42
Erda silt loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes					0.00
Hiko peak gravelly loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes					0.00
Izamatch-cliffdown, alkali, complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes	6	6291	2.52	2.59	0.97
Kanosh-saltair-logan complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1	1355	0.42	0.56	0.75
Pits					0.00
Playas	27	62479	11.34	25.71	0.44
Playas-saltair complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	64	38681	26.89	15.92	1.69
Salt flats					0.00
Saltair-playas complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	22	14548	9.24	5.99	1.54
Skumpah silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes					0.00
Skumpah silt loam, saline, 0 to 2 percent slopes					0.00
Skumpah silt loam, wet substratum, 0 to 1 percent slopes	3	5284	1.26	2.17	0.58
Skumpah silt loam, wet substratum, saline, 0 to 1 percent slopes					0.00
Skumpah-yenrab complex, saline, 0 to 15 percent slopes	2	1957	0.84	0.81	1.04

Table 3-4 (cont'd)

Soil Class	#Sites	Acres Inventoried	Count%	Acres%	Model Value
Theriot-rock outcrop complex, 15 to 70 percent slopes					0.00
Timpie silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes					0.00
Timpie silt loam, saline, 0 to 4 percent slopes					0.00
Timpie-tooele complex, saline, 0 to 5 percent slopes	6	3793	2.52	1.56	1.62
Tooele fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes					0.00
Tooele fine sandy loam, saline, 0 to 5 percent slopes	3	696	1.26	0.29	3.00
Water					0.00
Yenrab fine sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes					0.00
Yenrab-badlands complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes					0.00
Yenrab-tooele complex, saline, 0 to 15 percent slopes	5	5382	2.10	2.21	0.95

The CRM probability model is a geospatial grid. A grid like this is used to quantify the spatial distribution of multiple parameters, in this case those that are believed most important to prehistoric site locations: slopes, landscape zones, and soil classes.

This is accomplished by creating a separate grid for each of those parameters. A grid simply divides a geographic area into equal size squares and then each cell is assigned a value. The value assigned to the slope grid cell is that determined for the parameter at that spot: a grid cell that covers an area with a slope of 2 degrees will be assigned a value of 3. If that cell covers an area in Landscape Zone 5, the landscape grid cell will be assigned a value of 2, and if that cell covers a soil type of dune land, then the soil grid cell value will be 1.15.

The final probability grid is created by overlaying the three individual parameter grids and adding the values for each cell. For the example above, the total value would be 3 (slope) + 2 (landscape zone) + 1.15 (soil) = 6.15. The values in this cumulative grid were then used to assign a probability class: 0-3 = Low Probability, 4-6 = Moderate Probability, and 7-9 = High Probability.

Therefore, High Probability Zones consist of areas with cumulative grid values of greater than 6. These could consist of high probability landscape (3) with mod-high probability slope (2.5) and moderate probability soil (1.5) = 7. Numerous other combinations could be used to get the same score.

The probability model resulted in the definition of three probability areas: high, medium, and low (Table 3-5).

Table 3-5
Probability Areas Within the UTTR

Probability Designation	Total Acreage	Acreage Surveyed	% Surveyed
High	280,216	117,956	42.1
Medium	633,823	108,410	17.1
Low	35,336	15,580	44.1
Total	949,375*	241,946	25.5

*Includes acreage within Wendover Auxiliary Area

The probability model predicts areas of sensitivity for cultural resources, providing a basis for defining management needs in different areas of UTTR. Areas within UTTR-North and UTTR-South, where no archaeological inventory has occurred, continue to require an inventory prior to any developmental project to be in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Areas that have been inventoried do not require this level of effort unless the proposed projects are located in high probability areas. In such cases, standard archaeological inventory measures should be implemented consisting of 30-meter or less survey transect intervals, comprehensive site recordation, and eligibility recommendations. Areas determined high probability may also require archaeological monitoring during ground-disturbing activities. Resurvey of high probability areas is not necessary if they have already received Section 106-level inventory.

Five Year Plan. Hill AFB has adopted a plan in which acreage in high probability areas (261,946 acres [280,216[see Table 3-5]-18,270 acres surveyed for Section 106 purposes at TS-5]) must be inventoried. The Hill AFB five-year plan calls for as much as 5,000 acres to be inventoried each year through fiscal year 2008. Additional high probability areas will be inventoried subject to the availability of funds.

Ninety-two inventory projects, five re-inventory projects, four testing projects, one vandalism assessment, two mitigation projects, one monitoring project, and 13 assessment projects have been conducted in compliance with the NHPA, for a total of 118 projects (see Appendix D, Table D-1). These projects resulted in the survey of 250,206.864 acres (26 percent of the total area), including 241,116.064 inventoried acres (25 percent of the total area) and 9,090.8 re-inventoried acres (3.8 percent of the total area). 301 prehistoric sites, 37 historic sites, and two multi-component sites were recorded. Of the projects, only 20 involved an area of 100 acres or larger.

Little Mountain Test Annex

Two cultural resources inventories and one re-inventory project have been conducted at the Little Mountain Test Annex (see Appendix D, Table D-1). The inventory of a total of 721.65 acres (97.52 percent of the total area) resulted in the discovery of no archaeological properties. These three projects have effectively completed the survey of the Little Mountain Test Annex.

GSUs

With the exception of the Little Mountain Test Annex, two archaeological inventories have been conducted at two of the GSUs. The inventory of a total of 15.4 acres at the Boulder Seismic Research Facility was conducted (13.75 percent of the total area) and no archaeological sites were found. In addition, a cultural resources inventory was conducted at the Silver Mountain Recreational Annex in 2004. This inventory consisted of a total of 24.5 acres (92.12 percent of the total area) and one previously recorded historic site was revisited. This site is ineligible for the NRHP, (Mutaw and Tucker, Jr. 2004).

3.3.1.2 NRHP-Eligible Archaeological Resources

The ICRMP contains a complete list of all identified archaeological resources on Hill AFB-managed lands (see Appendix D, Table D-2). Currently 340 archaeological sites have been identified on Hill AFB-managed lands. Of those sites, 219 have been identified as NRHP-eligible or "unevaluated." Since unevaluated sites must ultimately be managed as eligible sites, they are included in this section. One hundred twenty-one (119 within UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and Wendover Auxiliary Area; one within one of the 75 GSUs, and one at Hill AFB) have been determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and need no further management consideration.

The 219 NRHP-eligible and unevaluated archaeological sites on Hill AFB-managed lands (Table 3-6) consist of:

194 prehistoric sites
23 historic sites
2 multi-component (i.e., prehistoric and historic) site

Table 3-6
Summary of NRHP Eligible and Unevaluated Sites by Land Management Unit

Land Management Unit	NRHP Eligible	Unevaluated	Subtotal	NRHP Ineligible	Total Sites
Hill AFB	0	0	0	1	1
UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and the Wendover Auxiliary Area	113	106	219	119	338
Little Mountain Test Annex	0	0	0		0
75 GSUs	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	*113*	*106*	*219*	*121*	*340*

The large number of unevaluated sites is the result of the reversal of management recommendations originally made in the early 1990s in connection with the early Section 110 inventories (Workman et al. 1992; Workman and Arkush 1993a). The original researchers recommended the delineation of eight discontiguous NRHP archaeological historic districts as a means of managing clusters of prehistoric archaeological sites. Unfortunately, the definition of

site boundaries and the resulting evaluations were based on methodologies that do not meet Section 106 review standards today. Therefore, Hill AFB does not recognize the proposed districts and is requiring that the areas containing unevaluated sites be resurveyed in order to accomplish the necessary site evaluations.

Five-Year Plan. The five-year plan in 2003 was to evaluate the 142 sites that were regarded as "unevaluated." Such sites comprise the eight archaeological districts proposed in 1991 and 1992. In 2003, 21 of these sites were evaluated and in 2004, 15 of these sites were evaluated. This leaves a total of 106 sites that need evaluation, and these sites will be evaluated in conjunction with archaeological inventories. As noted in AFI 32-7065, it is the responsibility of the MAJCOM to review NRHP eligibility determinations; however, this responsibility has been delegated to Hill AFB. The Base Archaeologist is responsible for all NRHP eligibility determinations.

3.3.1.3 Archaeological Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures for archeological properties at Hill AFB-controlled properties currently consist of avoidance and protection. Such measures provide the best alternative for preserving archeological properties.

If necessary, prior to commencement of fieldwork, the project principal investigator, key field and laboratory personnel, and base personnel will meet with a representative of the SHPO in order to ensure a proper understanding of the project goals and objectives and to coordinate data recovery efforts. American Indian coordination pursuant to NAGPRA is recommended as well.

3.3.2 Architectural Resources

Historic resources at Hill AFB include buildings, structures, and landscapes that date from Ogden Arsenal's post World War I history to the end of the Cold War (using the 1991 end date). The buildings, structures, and landscapes provide information on various military themes some of which include the evolution of weapons and methods for storing large supplies of munitions, military preparedness, nuclear weapons development, U.S. efforts to mobilize for wars involving nuclear weapons, and Cold War alert activities.

3.3.2.1 Architectural Inventories and Assessments

Architectural inventories and assessments for Hill AFB were initiated with the Workman (1992) survey that examined 14 buildings associated with the original flightline and the General's Loop (a part of Ogden Arsenal). Since this survey focused on the physical attributes of the buildings, NRHP recommendations were made solely on the buildings' architectural integrity and significance (Criterion C), not on their association with important events or persons (Criteria A or B). At that time, the survey considered all other buildings at Hill AFB to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

A more inclusive survey of buildings and structures on the main base was conducted in 1993 by Hardlines: Design and Delineation (Hardlines). This survey focused on 365 buildings that were 50 years or older at the time, and therefore, included only post World War I and World War II buildings and structures; no Cold War-era resources were evaluated. The survey recommended two historic districts (the original Ogden Arsenal and Hill Field areas) as eligible, and also recommended ten buildings (Buildings 225, 268, 1118, 1392, 1436, 1601, 1701, 1946, 2132, and

2214—all of which are located within one of the two proposed districts) as individually eligible. The Ogden Arsenal Historic District, as proposed by Hardlines, included 306 contributing buildings and 96 noncontributing buildings (Figure 3-4). The proposed Hill Field Historic District included 43 contributing and 66 noncontributing buildings (Figure 3-5; Durst et al. 1994; Hardlines n.d.; Jacobs 1994).

Cold War-era resources associated with Hill AFB were evaluated by NPS historians, McChristian and Greene (1999), who investigated over 500 buildings, structures, and sites. In addition to recommending three individual buildings (Buildings 1701, 1915, and 2016) as eligible, McChristian and Greene also identified several potentially eligible historic districts. The potentially eligible districts located on the main base included: the SAC Satellite Base, Missile Assembly and Maintenance Shop (MAMS) I, MAMS II, the storage igloo field, the Boeing AF Plant 77 (Area 3), Minuteman Rail Mobile Facility, the 1200 Area AF Plant 77 (Figure 3-6), and the Hill Engineering Test Facility. The study concluded by recommending five of the eight potential districts on the main base as eligible: MAMS I, MAMS II, the 1200 Area AF Plant 77, Hill Engineering Test Facility, and the SAC Satellite Base. A total of 108 buildings and structures on the main base were recommended eligible as contributing elements to one of the five proposed historic districts.

The NPS study also proposed three historic districts outside of the main base—UTTR-North (with 58 buildings and structures recommended eligible as contributing elements to a historic district), Little Mountain Test Annex (with 5 buildings recommended eligible as contributing elements to a historic district), and the Boulder Seismological Research Site (with 5 buildings [unidentified] and 13 boreholes recommended eligible as contributing elements to a historic district) (McChristian and Greene 1999).
figure

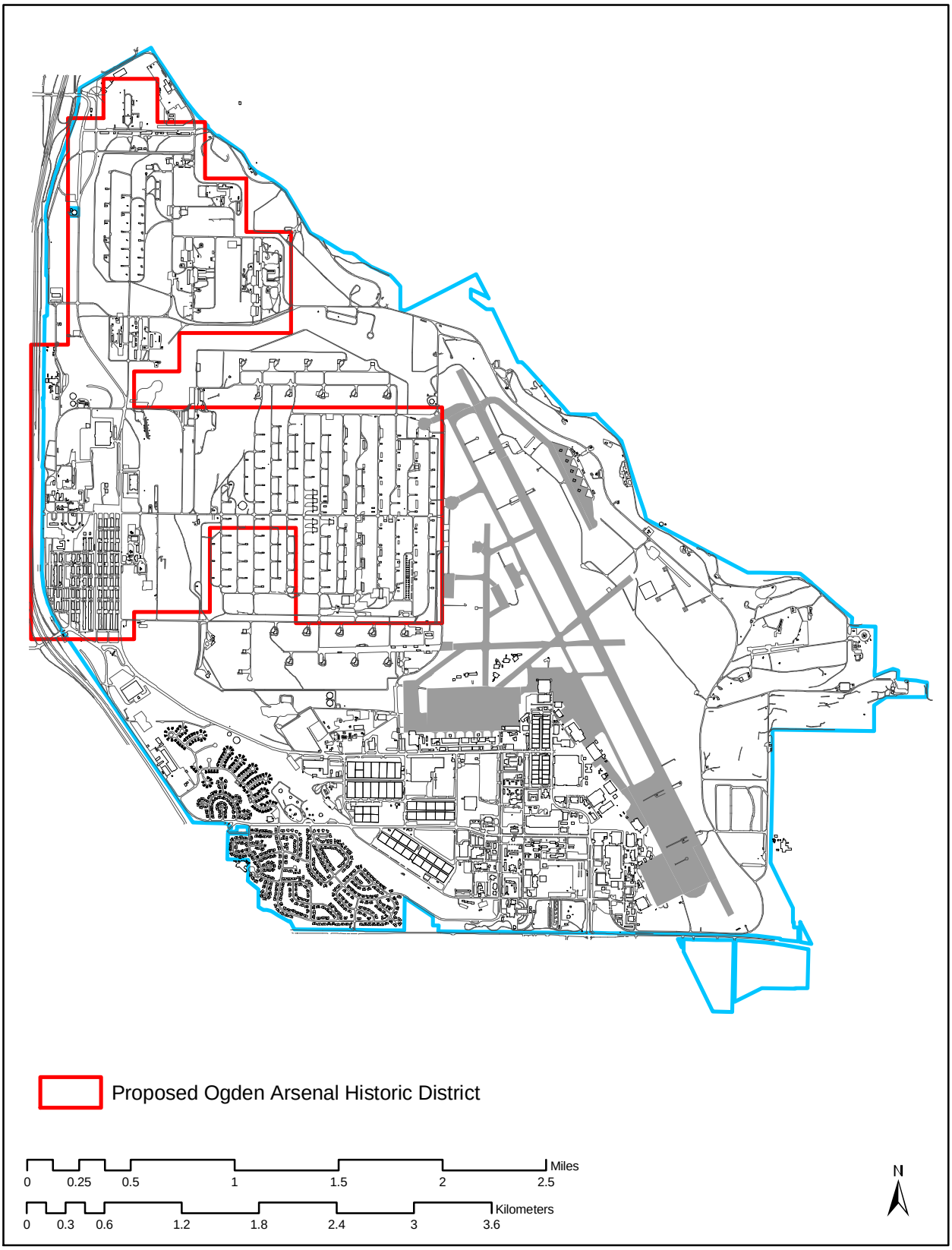

Figure 3-4. Ogden Arsenal Historic District as Proposed by Hardlines (Durst et al. 1984; Hardlines n.d.).

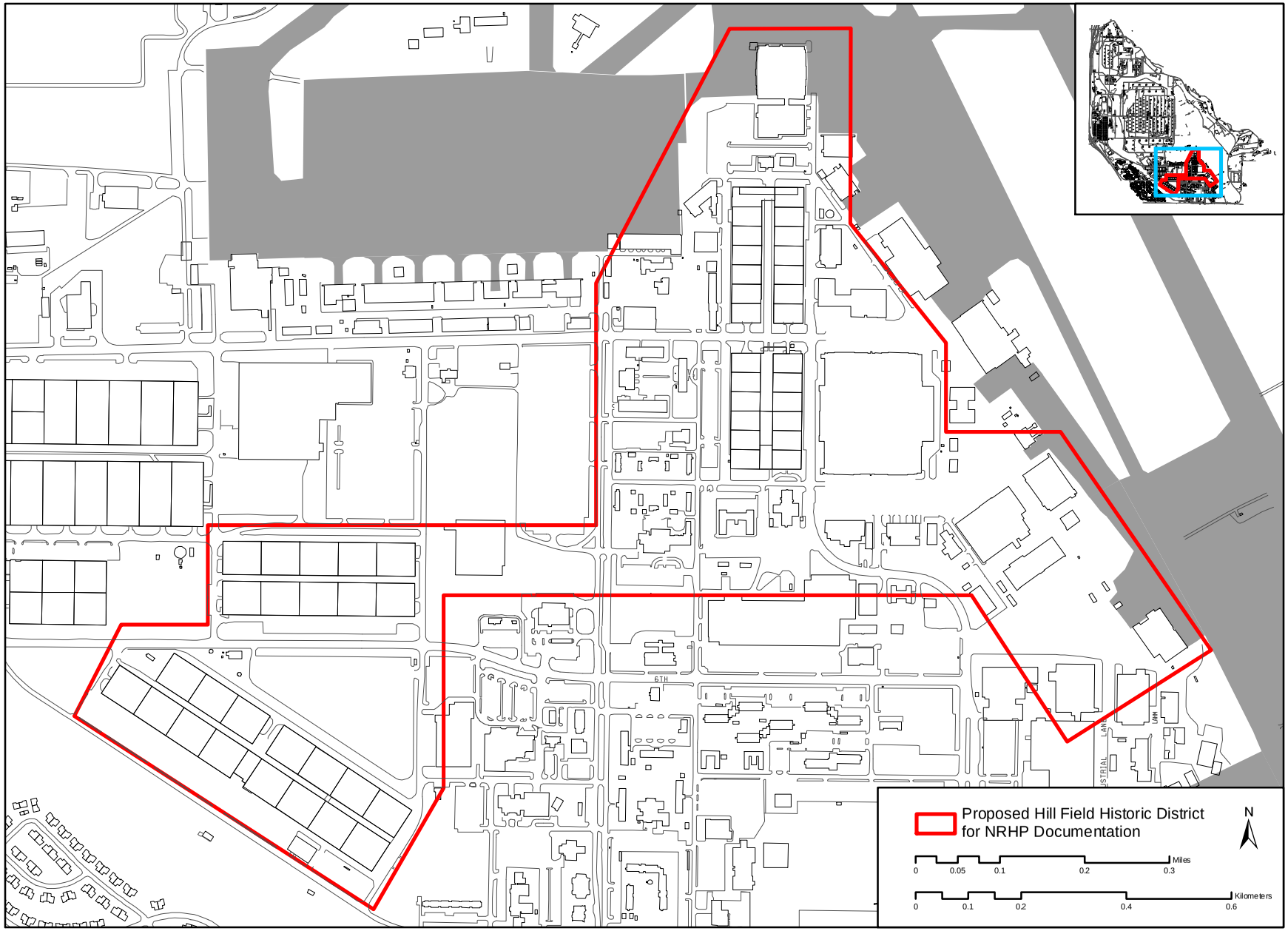

Figure 3-5. Hill Field Historic District as Proposed by Hardlines (Durst et al. 1984; Hardlines n.d.).

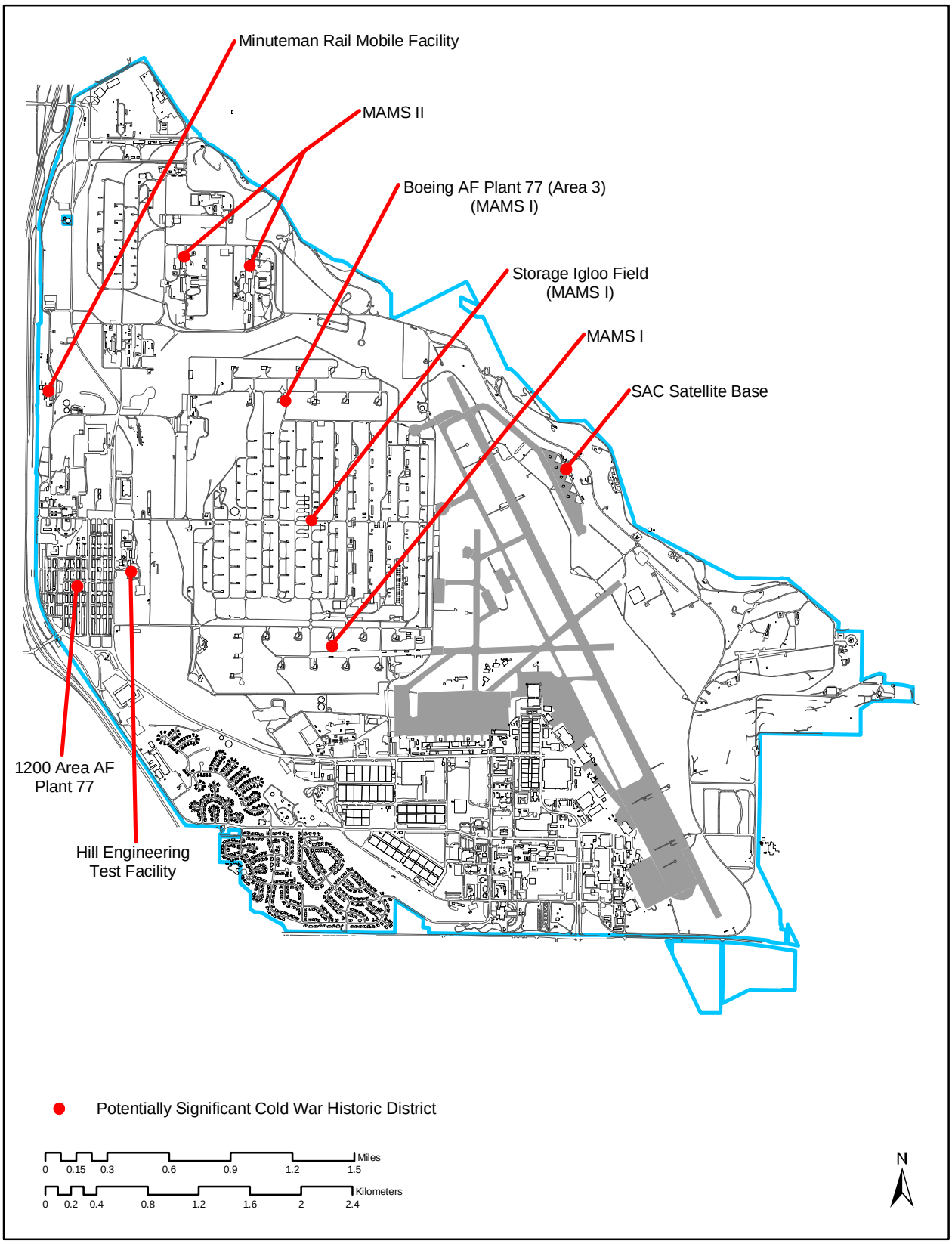

Figure 3-6. Map Showing Potentially Significant Cold War Historic Districts as Proposed by the NPS (McChristian and Greene 1999).

In addition to the above mentioned architectural assessments, a historic context covering Cold War-era cultural resources across AFMC includes a detailed discussion of the Cold War missions at Hill AFB. Included in the discussion is information on a number of buildings and structures that were either constructed or modified to accommodate the Cold War missions at Hill AFB. Thus, data for assessing the significance of a number of Cold War-era facilities is available in this document (Weitze 2003).

In 2002, Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI), conducted a reassessment of the Hardlines and NPS recommendations. Although the GMI assessment agreed with some of the recommendations previously made, it did not affirm all of those made in earlier studies. On the main base, GMI proposed an Ogden Arsenal/Ogden Air Materiel Area (AMA) Historic District that combined the previously proposed Ogden Arsenal Historic District (by Hardlines) and the 1200 Area AF Plant 77, Minuteman Rail Mobile Facility, MAMS I, MAMS II, Boeing AF Plant 77 [Area 3], Storage Igloo Field, and Hill Engineering Test Facility districts proposed in the NPS Cold War investigation (Figure 3-7). Since many of the buildings and structures considered in the NPS Cold War study fell within or adjacent to the boundaries of the proposed post World War I and World War II significant Ogden Arsenal Historic District, it was prudent to combine the eligible properties into one district that acknowledged the evolution in storage and production of ammunition from World War I through the Cold War. The proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District includes 309 buildings and structures, out of 478, that are recommended eligible as contributing elements. Of these 309 facilities, eight (1118, 1392, 1436, 1601, 1701, 1946, 2132, and 2214) are also considered to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP (Salo et al. 2003).

The Hill Field Historic District proposed in the Hardlines study (Hardlines n.d.; Jacobs 1994) was not affirmed in the GMI reassessment, although, ten buildings (Buildings 1, 5, 225, 265, 270, 800, 810, 820, 830, and 840) located in the original Hill Field area were recommended as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition, the GMI reassessment recommended that a Hill Field Historic Housing District (comprised of Buildings 136, 137, 138, 143, 144, and 145) be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (Figure 3-8; Salo et al. 2003).

The GMI reassessment of the SAC facilities on the eastern side of the base affirmed the NPS recommendation for a historic district that includes Buildings 772, 773, 774, 775, 777, and 778, as well as the parking lot, security fence, and aircraft ramps (Figure 3-9; McChristian and Greene 1999; Salo et al. 2003).

The Cold War-era historic districts proposed in the NPS study for UTTR-North, UTTR-South, Wendover Auxiliary Area, Little Mountain Test Annex, and the Boulder Seismological Research Site were also reconsidered in the GMI study. At the Air Force ranges at the UTTR, the previous study recommended training related properties that do not meet the level of exceptional significance required for resources less than 50 years of age. GMI recommended 35 buildings and structures as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP at UTTR-North (Figure 3-10). No buildings or structures at UTTR-South or Wendover Auxiliary Area were recommended eligible in the GMI reassessment (McChristian and Greene 1999; Salo et al. 2003). For Little Mountain Test Annex, the GMI study recommended that five buildings (Buildings 401, 501, 1204, 1701, and 4301) be considered individually eligible for listing in the NRHP (Figure 3-11). At the Boulder Seismological Research Site, the GMI 2002 reassessment recommended only one building (Building 1) and the 13 boreholes as NRHP eligible (Figure 3-12). This contrasts with the previous investigation which recommended five buildings (unidentified) as eligible, along with the 13 boreholes (McChristian and Greene 1999; Salo et al. 2003).

In addition to the above assessment and reassessments, Hill AFB Cultural Resources Management finalized the eligibility recommendations. Some of the recommendations were altered due to additional information regarding the definition of the elements of infrastructure and other relevant information. Appendix E, all tables, and all other information within the text of this ICRMP reflect the final eligibility determinations made by Hill AFB Cultural Resources Management.

Table 3-7
Results of Architectural Assessments on Hill AFB-Managed Lands

Installation	Total No. of Resources	Individually Eligible	Eligible as Contributing Elements to Proposed Historic Districts	Ineligible	Do Not Require Further Assessment (Elements of Infrastructure & per MFH MOA)	50 Years or Older by 2010 & Needs Assessment	Built After 1960 & Needs Assessment When 50 Years old or sooner if determined necessary
Hill Main Base	1947	17	303	92	1019	28	488
Boulder Seismological Research Site	25	2	0	0	17	0	6
Bovine Mountain Gapfiller Radar	9	0	0	0	6	0	3
Carter Creek Recreation Center	17	0	0	0	6	0	11
Clive Radio Relay Annex	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Confusion Peak Radio Relay Annex	7	0	0	0	4	0	3
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	13	0	0	0	10	0	3
Hill ILS Middle Marker Annex	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Little Mountain Test Annex	65	5	0	0	45	6	9
UTTR-North	163	35	0	0	73	5	50
UTTR-South	66	0	0	0	29	1	36
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	13	0	0	0	9	0	4
Total	2331	59	303	92	1223	40	614

Out of the 2,331 buildings and structures currently on Hill AFB-managed lands, 40 buildings and structures will 50 years or older by 2010 and are currently being assessed. In addition, 614 buildings and structures were constructed after 1960 and will be assessed when they reach 50 years of age, or if it is otherwise determined necessary. Fifty-nine buildings and structures are

individually NRHP-eligible and 303 buildings and structures are NRHP eligible as contributing elements to a proposed historic district. Ninety-two buildings and structures are NRHP-ineligible, there are 656 elements of infrastructure that do not need further assessment, and 567 buildings are privatized military family housing (MFH) and do not require further assessment under the MFH Memorandum of Agreement (MFH MOA). Table 3-8 summarizes, by installation, the unevaluated resources on Hill AFB-managed lands. Table 3-9 summarizes, by installation, the era(s) of significance for the buildings and/or structures on Hill AFB-managed land.

See Appendix E for a complete list of all buildings and structures for Hill AFB-managed properties, their eligibility status, and other relevant information pertaining to each building.

3.3.2.2 Historic Landscape Inventories

To date, no historic landscape study has been conducted at Hill AFB.

3.3.2.3 National Register of Historic Places Nominations

Hardlines (n.d.) prepared a draft NRHP multiple property documentation form for historic post World War I- and World War II-era properties at Hill AFB. Hardlines also prepared nomination forms, based on the multiple property nomination, for two proposed historic districts—Ogden Arsenal and Hill Field (Durst et al. 1994; Jacobs 1994). None of the three draft nomination forms have been submitted to the National Park Service and the recommendations for the proposed historic districts were re-evaluated in 2002 by GMI (Salo et al. 2003).

The GMI reassessment did not agree with the proposed Hill Field historic district due to the high number of noncontributing buildings that were located within the district boundaries. The reassessment also did not agree with the proposed Ogden Arsenal historic district because its period of significance focused only on the post World War I and World War II eras. The historic Ogden Arsenal area represents a landscape that evolved over the course of three significant time periods—post World War I, World War II, and the Cold War. The GMI reassessment proposed a slightly larger district that incorporated buildings and structures associated with one of these three time periods (see Figure 3-7). Since the GMI reassessment did not agree with the proposed Hill Field and Ogden Arsenal historic districts as defined in the previous studies, the three nomination forms (Durst et al. 1994; Hardlines n.d.; Jacobs 1994) are not considered viable.

Five-Year Plan. The Hill AFB Five-Year Plan includes no plans to nominate potentially eligible buildings and structures for listing in the NRHP. This is in accordance with new Air Staff guidance (dated November 2001) which notes that the Air Force will give priority to nominating those properties that the installation intends to interpret, commemorate, or actively manage as sites of historic significance and open to the base community and/or the general public.

3.3.2.4 Historic Contexts and Overviews

Several reports, studies, and publications document the history of Hill AFB and address the early history of specific installations that make up Hill AFB today. As important installations to both military strategies and Utah development, Hill Field, Wendover Army Air Field, and Ogden Arsenal have been the focus of attention, though most of the material consists of short, albeit informative, articles (Alexander 1965; Arrington and Alexander 1963; Arrington et al. 1965;

Hibbard 1994; Hill AFB 1981; Hill AFB Office of History n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.c; Launius 1986; Odd n.d.). Former Base Historian Helen Rice (1960, 1962, 1971, 1981) has produced several publications on the history of the base, but her studies start with Hill Field and do not include the earlier Ogden Arsenal history.

The CRMPs produced for Hill AFB (Durst et al. 1995; Giles 2000) also contain historic contexts and overviews that provide pre-installation and installation history. The draft CRMP produced by Giles (2000) contains an in-depth environmental, cultural history of the Hill AFB area in its Archaeological Research Design written by Bischoff et al. (2000).

Three nation-wide contexts on Cold War defense that include information on Hill AFB are *To Defend and Deter: The Legacy of the United States Cold War Missile Program* (Lonnquest and Winkler 1996); *Forging the Sword: Defense Production during the Cold War* (Shiman 1997); and *Keeping the Edge: Air Force Materiel Command Cold War Context (1945-1991)*, volumes I and II (Weitze 2003).

3.3.2.5 NRHP-Eligible Architectural Resources

Based on previous assessments (i.e., Durst et al. 1994; Hardlines n.d.; Jacobs 1994; McChristian and Greene 1999), the GMI 2002 reassessment of buildings and structures at Hill AFB-managed properties, and further refinement of these assessments by Hill AFB Cultural Resources Management, there are 59 buildings/structures that are recommended as individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and 303 buildings/structures that are recommended as NRHP-eligible because they are contributing elements to proposed historic districts (291 for the proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District, 6 for the proposed SAC Alert Historic District, and 6 for the proposed Hill Field Historic Housing District). Ninety-two buildings/structures over fifty years of age have been determined to be ineligible; 656 resources are classified as infrastructure (i.e., fences, pipelines, concrete pads, etc.) that do not require any further assessment; 567 buildings are privatized military family housing that do not require further assessment per the MFH MOA; 40 resources that will be 50 years or older by 2010 and need assessment; and 614 buildings/structures were constructed after 1960 and will be assessed when they reach 50 years of age, or if it is otherwise determined necessary to assess them.

NRHP-eligible architectural resources are located at the main base, Boulder Seismological Research Site (Pinedale), Little Mountain Test Annex, and UTTR-North (Figure 3-13; see Figures 3-4 through 3-13). A summary of NRHP-eligibility status of resources, by installation, is listed on the following pages. Appendix E (Table E-1) contains a list of all 2,331 architectural resourcesfor Hill AFB-managed properties and their eligibility status.

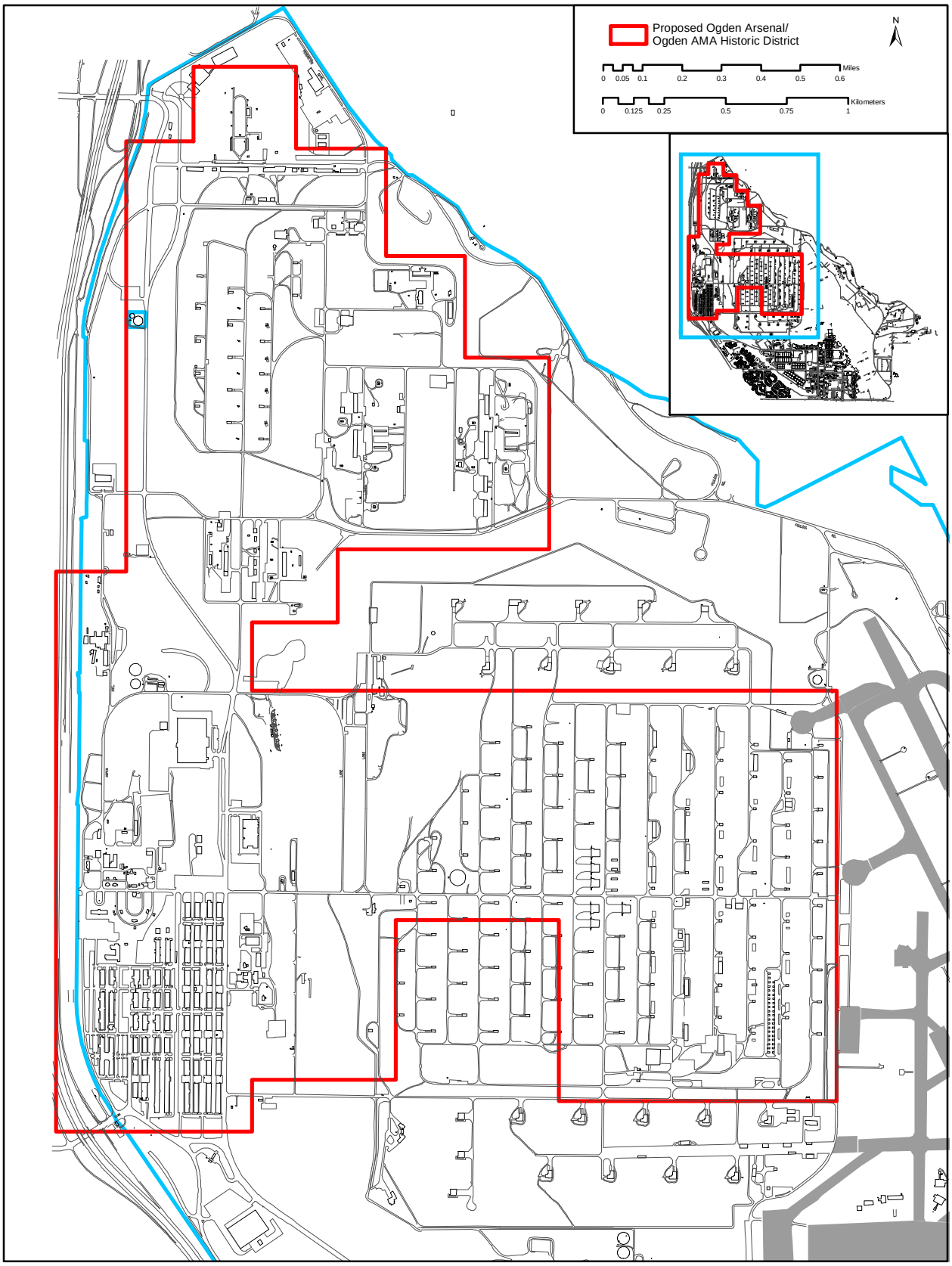

Figure 3-7. Ogden Arsenal/ Ogden AMA Historic District as Proposed in GMI Reassessment (Salo et al. 2003).

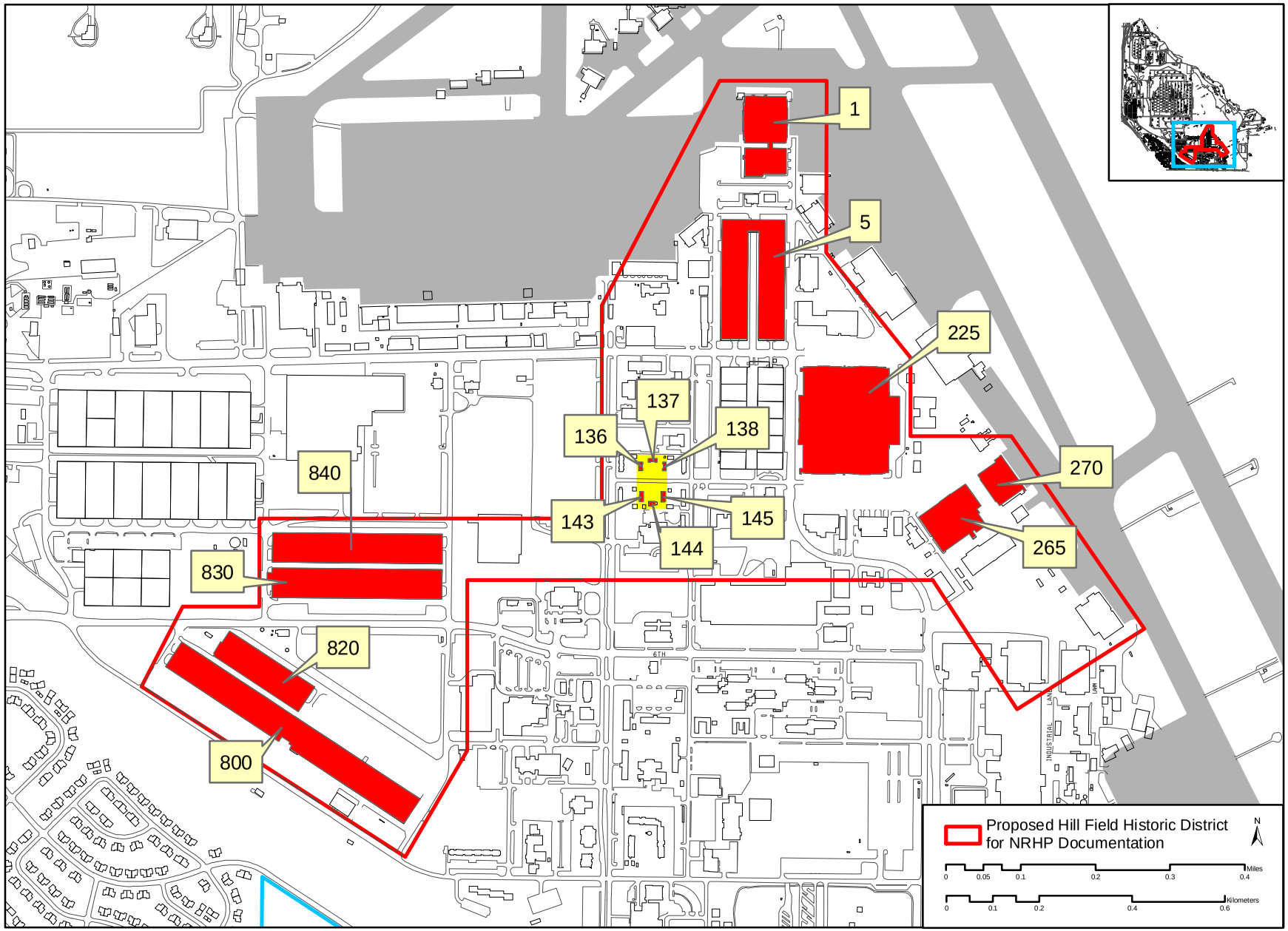

Figure 3-8. NHRP Eligible Buildings and Proposed Hill Field Historic Housing District Within the Former Hill Field Historic District Originally Proposed by Hardlines (Hardlines et al.; Jacobs 1994; Sato et. al. 2003).

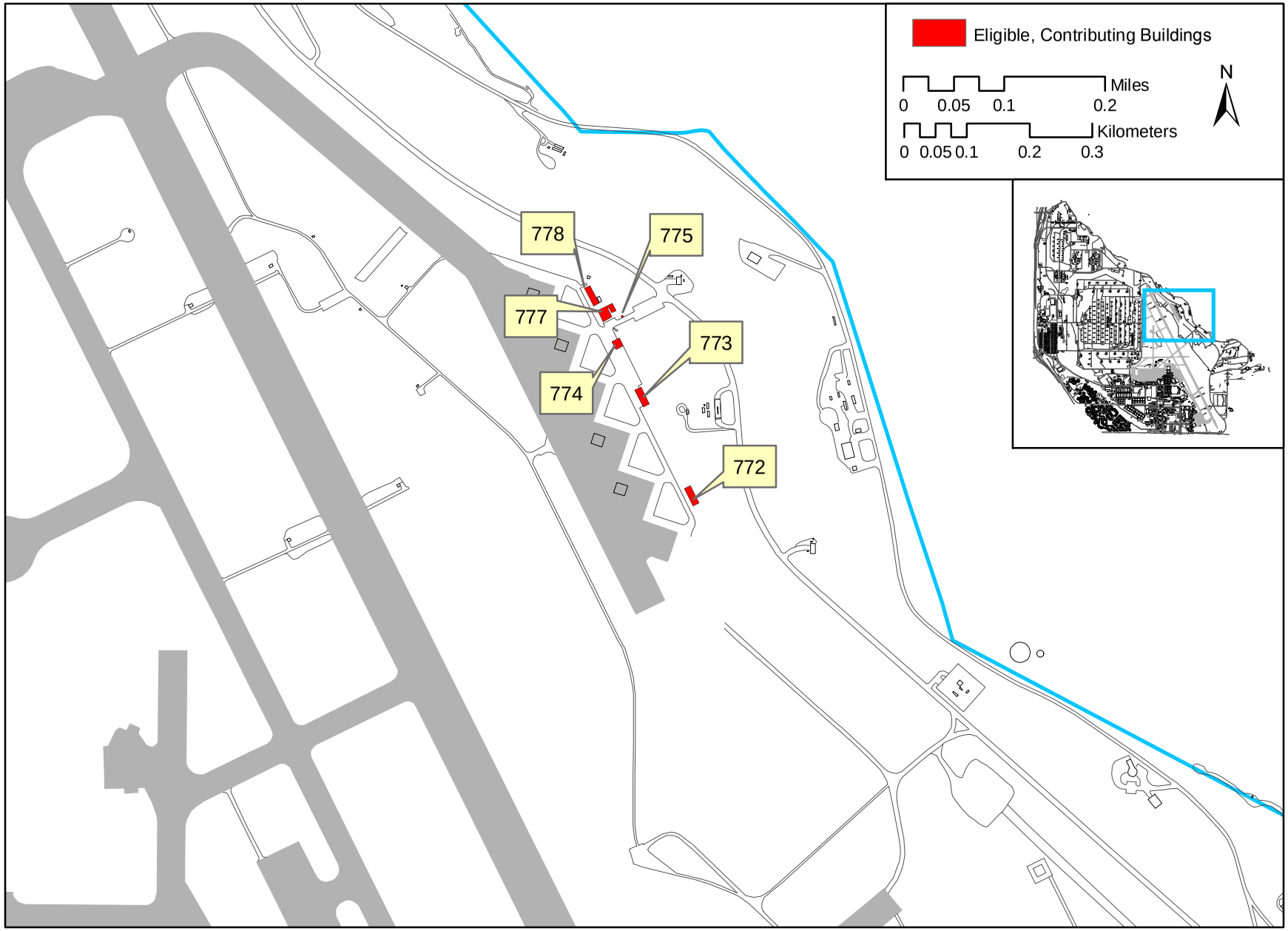

Figure 3-9. Proposed SAC Alert Historic District (Salo et. al. 2003)

The terms used for assessing the eligibility status for architectural resources are defined as follows:

Eligible: resource has been assessed and determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Ineligible: resource has been assessed and determined not to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

No further assessment needed – Ineligible infrastructure:

resource is part of infrastructure (gas line, pipeline, fence, etc.) and not likely to be NRHP eligible now or in future, therefore, assessment is not recommended. Note, however, that some infrastructure elements do contribute to the feel or integrity of a landscape, and thus, should be considered in overall assessment of districts.

No further assessment needed – Privatized:

resource is part of a Housing Privatization program, negotiated in an MOA with the Utah SHPO to manage the historic housing at the base during the privatization process. According to the MOA, Hill AFB retains NHPA responsibilities for the historic houses identified.

Assess when 50 years old: resource is not historic (50 years of age or older) and has not been assessed; needs assessment once resource becomes 50 years of age.

Needs assessment: resource has not been assessed and will be historic (50 years of age) by 2010. Resource will be assessed by the end of 2006.

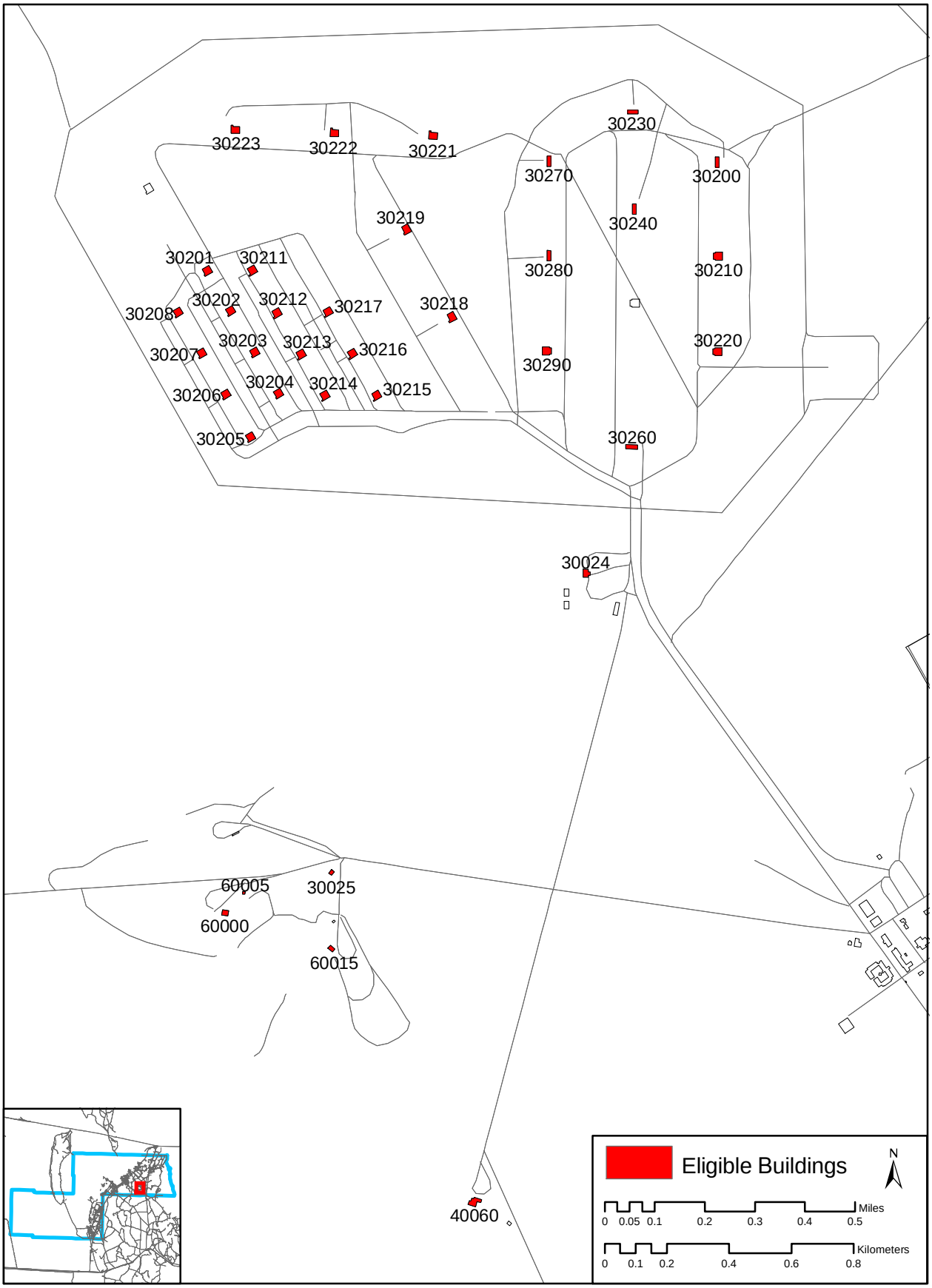

Figure 3-10. NRHP Eligible Buildings at UTTR-North.

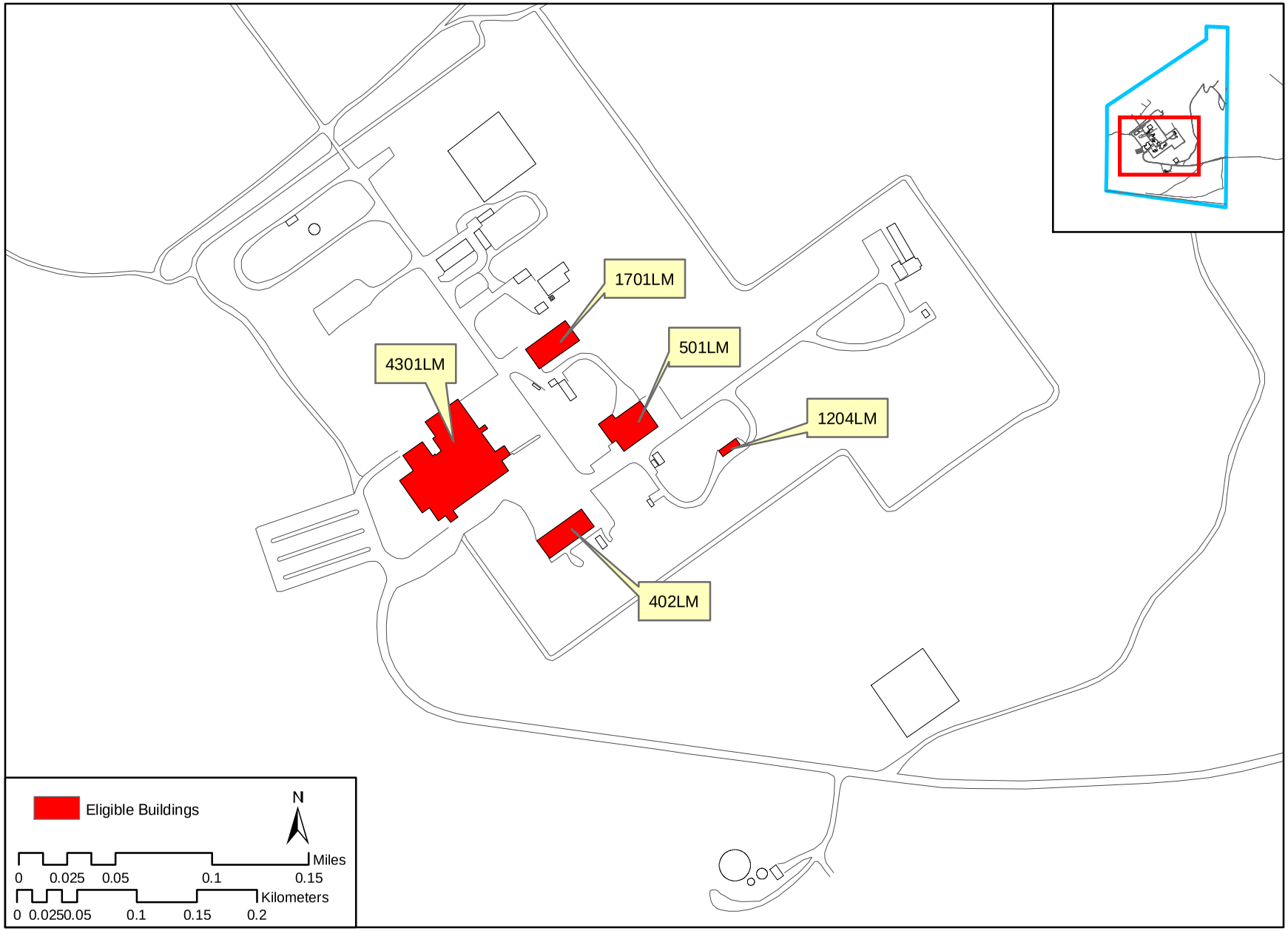

Figure 3-11. NRHP Eliigible Buildings at Little Mountain Test Annex. (Salo et. al. 2003)

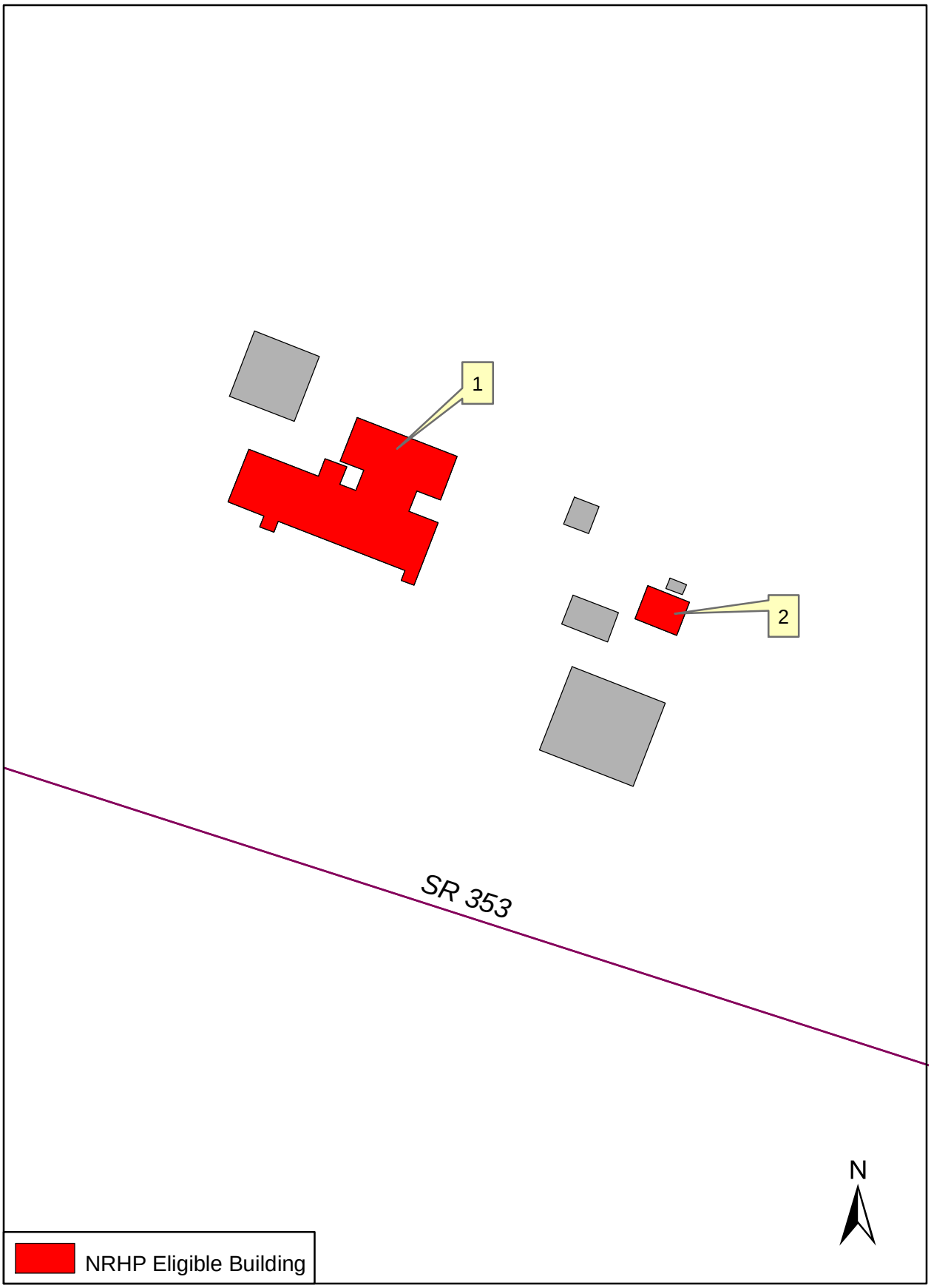

Figure 3-12. NRHP Eligible Buildings at Boulder Seismological Research Site (Pinedale) (Sal et al. 2003)

Table 3-8

Unevaluated Architectural Resources on Hill AFB- Managed Properties

Installation	Currently 50 Years or Older (built by 1956)	50 Years or Older by 2010 (built 1957 - 1960)	50 Years or Older by 2015 (built 1961 - 1965)	50 Years or Older by 2020 (built 1966 - 1970)	50 Years or Older after 2020 (built after 1970)
Hill Main Base	8	20	25	50	413
Boulder Seismological Research Site	0	0	4	0	2
Bovine Mountain Gapfiller Radar	0	0	0	0	3
Carter Creek Recreation Center	0	0	0	0	11
Clive Radio Relay Annex	0	0	0	1	1
Confusion Peak Radio Relay Annex	0	0	0	0	3
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	0	0	0	0	3
Hill ILS Middle Marker Annex	0	0	0	0	0
Little Mountain Test Annex	0	6	2	0	7
UTTR-North	3	2	10	3	37
UTTR-Southe	1	0	0	0	36
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	0	0	0	0	4
Total	12	28	41	53	520

Table 3-9
NRHP-Eligible Architectural Resources at Hill AFB- Managed Properties and Their Era of Significance.

Installation	World War II Eligible	Cold War Eligible	World War II And Cold War Eligible	Total Number of Eligible Resources per Installation
Hill Main Base	202	62	56	320
Boulder Seismological Research Site	0	2	0	2
Bovine Mountain Gapfiller Radar	0	0	0	0
Carter Creek Recreation Center	0	0	0	0
Clive Radio Relay Annex	0	0	0	0
Confusion Peak Radio Relay Annex	0	0	0	0
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	0	0	0	0
Hill ILS Middle Marker Annex	0	0	0	0
Little Mountain Test Annex	0	5	0	5
UTTR-North	0	35	0	35
UTTR-South	0	0	0	0
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	0	0	0	0
Total	202	104	56	362

*** Some of the buildings and structures that are eligible for the Cold War and/or World War II may contribute to a proposed historic district. This distinction is not made in Table 3-9, however, Table 3-7 demonstrates how many buildings and structures are eligible as contributing elements to proposed historic districts.*

Three proposed Historic Districts are located on Hill AFB and include 311 contributing buildings and structures. The Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District includes 299 contributing structures and is associated with WW I, WW II and the Cold War. The SAC Alert Historic District includes 6 contributing structures and is associated with the Cold War. The Hill Housing District includes 6 structures and is associated with WW II.

- ***Hill Main Base***

  Total number of resources: 1947
  - Individually NRHP- eligible:
    17 (Buildings 1, 5, 118, 225, 265, 270, 800, 820, 830, 840,1392, 1436, 1601, 1701, 1946, 2132, 2214)
  - Contributing to districts:
    303 Buildings
    - 291 (proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District)
    - 6 (proposed Hill Field Historic Housing District)
    - 6 (proposed SAC Alert Historic District)
  - Ineligible:
    92 buildings

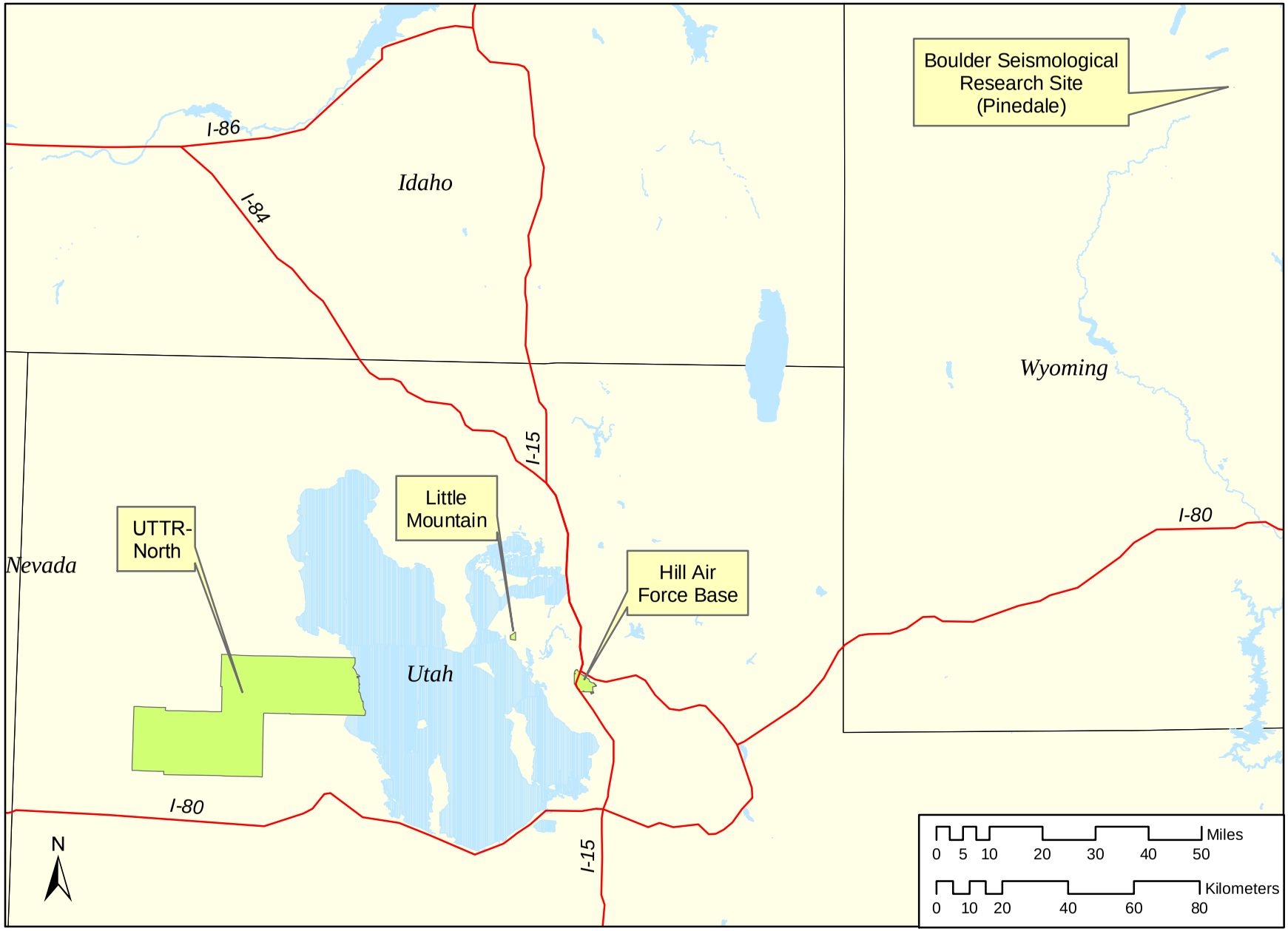

Figure 3-13. Hill AFB Managed Properties with NRHP Eligible Buildings and Structures.

- No further assessment required:
  1,019 buildings
  - 452Elements of infrastructure that do not require any further assessment.
  - 567 buildings are privatized military family housing (MFH) that do not require further assessment under the MFH Memorandum of Agreement.
- Not assessed:
  516 buildings
  - 8 are currently over 50 years of age or older and need assessment
  - 20 will be 50 years or older by 2010 and will need assessed
  - 488 were constructed after 1960 and will be assessed when they reach 50 years of age or if it is otherwise determined necessary to assess them

Proposed Historic Districts. At Hill AFB proper there are three proposed historic districts—the Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District, Hill Field Historic Housing District, and the SAC Alert Historic District for which a total of 311 buildings/structures are contributing elements. Three hundred-three have been determined eligible as contributing elements to a historic district and eight are individually eligible and also contributing elements to a historic district (Salo et al. 2003). The proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District contains 299 contributing buildings and structures. The arsenal was originally designed for the primary purpose of storing and maintaining weapons. The arsenal developed over the course of three major periods (post World War I, World War II, and the Cold War) that spanned roughly 70 years. Thus, the buildings and structures at the former arsenal represent significant historic themes related to U.S. military history from the 1920s through the end of the Cold War. The proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District is located in the northwestern portion of the main base and is bound by Perimeter Road, Lemon Lane, Foulois Road, Airfield Avenue, and Arsenal Road (see Figure 3-7).

The proposed Hill Field Historic Housing District is located within the original Hill Field area and contains six Colonial Revival style-houses, constructed in 1941 for the field commanding officer and junior officers (Buildings 136, 137, 138, 143, 144, and 145). The district is, thus, associated with the Arsenal's World War II period. It is bounded by 5th Street on the south, D avenue on the east, Dart Drive on the north, and E avenue on the west (see Figure 3-8; Salo et al. 2003). The houses contained in this district were privatized pursuant to the Military Family Housing Privatization Initiative (P.L. 104-106, 10 U.S.C. 2871-2885). According to the associated Memorandum of Agreement signed by Hill AFB and the Utah SHPO, Hill AFB retains oversight of operations and maintenance to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and coordination with the Utah SHPO.

The proposed SAC Alert Historic District is located in the eastern portion of the base and contains six buildings that supported the Hill AFB SAC alert mission. The six buildings contributing to the proposed district are: Buildings 772 (Readiness, Crew), 773 (Readiness, Crew), 774 (Shop A/M Orgl), 775 (Traffic Check House), 777 (Readiness, Crew), and 778 (Readiness Crew). The buildings were constructed in 1973 to provide housing and support for the bomber crews that were on 24-hour alert (see Figure 3-9; Salo et al. 2003).

NRHP Eligible Buildings Outside of Proposed Historic Districts. Nine buildings that are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP at Hill AFB proper are not located in any of the three proposed historic districts. Although they are located within the original Hill Field, the GMI reassessment did not affirm the recommendations for a Hill Field Historic District as

suggested in the previous Hardlines investigation (Hardlines n.d.; Jacobs 1994; Salo et al. 2003). Buildings 1, 5, 225, 265, 270, 800, 820, 830, and 840, however, maintain their integrity and hold historic significance. Thus, individually, they are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. In addition, there are two buildings at the Boulder Seismological Research Site, five at the Little Mountain Test Annex, and 35 at UTTR-North that are individually NRHP-eligible.

- ***Boulder Seismological Research Site***
  Total number of buildings/structures: 25
  - Individually NRHP-eligible:
    2 (Building 1 and 2)
  - Contributing to district:
    0
  - Ineligible:
    0
  - Elements of infrastructure that do not require any further assessment:
    17
  - Not assessed:
    6 buildings
    - 6 were constructed after 1960 and will be assessed when they reach 50 years of age, or if it is otherwise determined necessary.

In addition to the above architectural resources, the Cold War survey by NPS (McChristian and Greene 1999) and GMI reassessment (Salo et al. 2003) recommended the 13 boreholes associated with the seismological center as NRHP-eligible. The boreholes, drilled holes that penetrate the earth, contained equipment for detecting underground nuclear tests; thereby helping to keep the U.S. informed of enemy activities.

- ***Bovine Mountain Gapfiller Radar***
  Total number of buildings/structures: 9
  - Individually NRHP-eligible:
    0
  - Contributing to district:
    0
  - Ineligible:
    0
  - Elements of infrastructure that do not require any further assessment:
    6
  - Not assessed:
    3 were constructed after 1960 and will be assessed when they reach 50 years of age, or if it is otherwise determined necessary.

- ***Carter Creek Recreation Center***
  Total number of buildings/structures: 17
  - Individually NRHP-eligible:
    0
  - Contributing to district:
    0
  - Ineligible:
    Lit

- Elements of infrastructure that do not require any further assessment:
  6
- Not assessed:
  11 were constructed after 1960 and will be assessed when they reach 50 years of age, or if it is otherwise determined necessary.

- ***Clive Radio Relay Annex***
  Total number of buildings/structures: 2
  - Individually NRHP-eligible:
    0
  - Contributing to district:
    0
  - Ineligible:
    0
  - Elements of infrastructure that do not require any further assessment:
    1
  - Not assessed:
    1 was constructed after 1960 and will be assessed when it reaches 50 years of age, or if it is otherwise determined necessary.

- ***Confusion Peak Radio Relay Annex***
  Total number of buildings/structures: 7
  - Individually NRHP-eligible:
    0
  - Contributing to district:
    0
  - Ineligible:
    0
  - Elements of infrastructure that do not require any further assessment:
    4
  - Not assessed:
    3 were constructed after 1960 and will be assessed when they reach 50 years of age, or if it is otherwise determined necessary.

- ***Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex***
  Total number of buildings/structures: 13
  - Individually NRHP-eligible:
    0
  - Contributing to district:
    0
  - Ineligible:
    0
  - Elements of infrastructure that do not require any further assessment:
    10
  - Not assessed:
    3 were constructed after 1960 and will be assessed when they reach 50 years of age, or if it is otherwise determined necessary.

- ***Hill ILS Middle Marker Annex***
  Total number of buildings/structures: 4
  - Individually NRHP-eligible:
    0
  - Contributing to districts:
    0
  - Ineligible:
    0
  - Elements of infrastructure that do not require any further assessment:
    4
  - Not assessed:
    0

- ***Little Mountain Test Annex***
  Total number of buildings/structures: 65
  - Individually NRHP-eligible:
    5 (Buildings 402, 501, 1204, 1701, and 4301)
  - Contributing to districts:
    0
  - Ineligible:
    0
  - Elements of infrastructure that do not require any further assessment:
    45
  - Not assessed:
    15 were constructed after 1960 and will be assessed when they reach 50 years of age or if it is otherwise determined necessary.

- ***UTTR-North***
  Total number of buildings/structures: 163
  - Individually NRHP-eligible:
    35 (Buildings 30024, 30025, 30200-30208, 30210-30223, 30230, 30240, 30260, 30270, 30280, 30290, 40060, 60000, 60005, 60015)
  - Contributing to districts:
    0
  - Ineligible:
    0
  - Elements of infrastructure that do not require any further assessment:
    73
  - Not assessed:
    55 buildings
    - 5 will be 50 years or older by 2010 and will need to be assessed.
    - 50 were constructed after 1960 and will be assessed when they reach 50 years of age or if it is otherwise determined necessary.

- ***UTTR-South***
  Total number of buildings/structures: 66
  - Individually NRHP-eligible:
    0

- Contributing to districts:
  0
- Ineligible:
  0
- Elements of infrastructure that do not require any further assessment:
  29
- Not assessed:
  37 buildings
  - 1 will be 50 years of age or older by 2010 and will need to be assessed.
  - 36 were constructed after 1960 and will be assessed when they reach 50 years of age, or if it is otherwise determined necessary.

- ***Wendover Radio Relay Annex***
  Total number of buildings/structures: 13
  - NRHP-eligible:
    0
  - Contributing to districts:
    0
  - Ineligible:
    0
  - Elements of infrastructure that do not require any further assessment:
    9
  - Not assessed:
    4 were constructed after 1960 and will be assessed when they reach 50 years of ag,e or if it is otherwise determined necessary.

3.3.2.6 NRHP-Eligible Landscape Features

To date, no separate historic landscapes have been individually listed on the NRHP at Hill AFB.

3.3.2.7 Historic Resources Mitigation Measures

Mitigation efforts performed at Hill AFB for historic resources include Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) documentation on 94 buildings. Mitigation was performed, in some cases, to document buildings that were scheduled for demolition or for alterations that would impact the building's historic character. Stored at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., these records consist of Level I documentation on 14 buildings, Level II documentation on 22 buildings, and Level III documentation on 57 buildings. Below are the buildings that have received HABS/HAER documentation.

Level I Documentation: Buildings 225, 267, 268, 1118, 1392, 1398, 1436, 1484, 1652, 1701, 1825, 1946, 2132, 2214.

Level II Documentation: Buildings 1, 5, 11, 32, 100, 120, 143, 144, 180, 214, 260, 840, 1102, 1110, 1624, 1811, 1932, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2014, 2142.

Level III Documentation	Buildings 9, 136, 150, 168 [1268],[3] 205, 265, 266, 270, 272, 273, 276, 295, 562, 717, 756, 1114, 1120, 1124, 1130, 1132, 1133, 1148, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1238, 1239, 1243, 1245, 1248, 1285, 1286, 1295, 1367, 1420, 1471, 1544, 1564, 1607, 1609, 1623, 1626, 1627, 1662 [1622],[4] 1703, 1901, 1948, 2015, 2024, 2101, 2111, 2123, 2124, 2202, 2211, 2213, 11647.

In addition, a publication, *From Arms to Aircraft: A Brief History of Hill Air Force Base* (Anonymous 1996), was produced on the basis of the HABS/HAER documentation. This publication presents a brief overview of the political and socioeconomic events that led to the establishment of Ogden Arsenal in 1920 and Hill Field in 1940, and a detailed discussion of the original built environment at each facility.

3.3.3 Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites

TCPs and sacred sites are a special class of cultural resources that require extra care in their identification and assessment. Because of the sensitive nature of the resources to certain tribes and groups, information related to the location and nature of the TCP or sacred site is afforded some protection under Section 304 of NHPA and Executive Order 13007 when such a resource is identified.

3.3.3.1 Traditional Cultural Properties and Sacred Sites Studies

Although no studies have been conducted to specifically identify TCPs or sacred sites on Hill AFB-managed properties, one sacred site has been identified by an American Indian tribe. Furthermore, ethno-historical sources, archaeological and ethnographic studies, the inadvertent discovery of American Indian human remains, and the interest expressed by contemporary American Indian tribes suggest the potential for additional TCPs or sacred sites to exist.

When Europeans first entered northwestern Utah, the Gosiute, a Western Shoshone group, inhabited the Tooele, Skull, Rush, and Cedar valleys in northwestern Utah, and the Trout Creek and Deep Creek areas near the present-day Utah-Nevada border (Durst et al. 1995:II:5). Ethnographic studies further hint at the importance of this area by noting activities historically practiced by the Gosiute who held communal festivals and ceremonies and gathered over 52 types of medicinal plants. Western Utah, eastern Nevada, and western Wyoming also provided resources for other Shoshone, Paiute, Ute, Navajo, and Bannock groups (Bischoff et al. 2000:60-63; D'Azevedo 1986; Ortiz 1983).

3.3.3.2 NRHP-Listed Traditional Cultural Properties

No TCPs or sacred sites at Hill AFB are listed on the NRHP.

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[3] Although HABS/HAER Records at the Library of Congress list this building as 168, there is no building by that number that was formerly a warehouse on Dogwood Avenue. It appears that Building 1268 is the building that was actually recorded.

[4] Although HABS/HAER Records at the Library of Congress list this building as 1662, there is no building by that number that was formerly a small arms shop and warehouse located on Hickory Avenue. It appears that Building 1622 is the building that was actually recorded.

3.4 Areas of Concern

3.4.1 Areas of Concern Related to Archaeological Resources

Archaeological materials and associated documentation are presently spread among three repositories (Utah Division of State History, Utah Geological Survey, and Idaho State University). In order to meet federal guidelines for the curation of archaeological materials and associated documentation (36 CFR 79), the materials need to be moved to one facility and rehabilitated for proper curation. The proper curation in one facility will achieve compliance and provide reasonable access to both researchers and interested American Indian tribes.

Five-Year Plan. Hill AFB will assess the costs associated with the collection and processing of the materials from the Utah Division of State History and the Utah Geological Survey and their curation at Idaho State University. The goal is to have all collections in one repository by 2008.

3.4.2 Areas of Concern Related to Architectural Resources

Current Status. Of the 2331 buildings and structures currently listed on the Hill AFB real property records, 59 have been assessed as individually NRHP-eligible, 303 are eligible as contributing to a proposed historic district (291 contributing to the proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District, 6 contributing to the Hill Field Historic Housing District, and 6 contributing to the SAC Alert Historic District), 92 are ineligible, 656 are elements of infrastructure (fences, pipelines, roads, concrete pads, etc.) that do not require further assessment, and 567 buildings are military family housing that do not require further assessment per the MFH MOA. The remaining 654 buildings and structures are resources that have not been assessed. Of these 654 un-assessed buildings and structures, 12 are currently 50 years of age or older, 28 will be 50 years or older by 2010, and 614 were constructed after 1960 and will be assessed when they reach 50 years of age, or if otherwise determined necessary.

Concerns. Of concern to Hill AFB are the 12 un-assessed buildings and structures that are currently 50 years or older, and the 28 buildings that will reach 50 years of age by 2010 and will need assessment. The 12 buildings and structures that are 50 years or older are located on the main base (8), UTTR-South (1), and UTTR-North (3). The 28 buildings that will reach 50 years of age or older by 2010 are all located on the main base (20), the Little Mountain Test Annex (6), and UTTR-North (2).

Maintaining Compliance. Over the past several years, Hill AFB has conducted architectural assessments for its post World War I, World War II, and Cold War-era buildings and structures that were most likely, or at least had the potential, to hold historic significance (Durst et al. 1994; Hardlines n.d.; Jacobs 1994; McChristian and Greene 1999; Salo et al. 2003). The 12 buildings and structures that are currently 50 years or older will be assessed to determine if they have retained their integrity and if they meet at least one of the four criteria for NRHP eligibility (A,B,C, or D). The 28 buildings that will reach 50 years of age or older by 2010 will also be assessed in the same manner.

The remaining 614 un-assessed buildings and structures shall be assessed when they reach their 50-year mark, or if it is otherwise determined necessary. The majority of these facilities (488) are located at the main base, but some of these buildings and structures are also found at Boulder Seismological Research Site (6), Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex (3), Bovine Mountain Gapfiller Radar (3), Clive Radio Relay Annex (1), Confusion Peak Radio Relay Annex (3),

Carter Creek Recreation Center (11), Little Mountain Test Annex (9), UTTR-North (50), UTTR-South (36), and the Wendover Radio Relay Annex (4). Of these 614 un-assessed buildings and structures, 41 will reach their 50-year mark by 2015. (See Table 3-8).

Five-Year Plan. The Hill AFB Five-Year Plan notes that all unevaluated buildings and structures that were constructed up through 1960 are to be assessed. The base plan is to assess the remaining buildings and structures reaching the 50 year mark in 5-year increments every five years.

See Appendix E:

- Table E-1 for list of all buildings and structures, their eligibility status, and all other relevant information pertaining to buildings and structures on Hill AFB-managed lands.
- Table E-2 for a complete list of buildings and structures that will be 50 years or older by 2010 and will need to be assessed.
- Table E-3 for a list of all buildings eligible for the NRHP, and that are located on Hill AFB-managed lands.

3.5 Implementation and Maintenance of GIS Database for Hill AFB Cultural Resources Management

The most effective method for cultural resources management is one that emphasizes the planning and management of cultural resources within the context of the integrated management of land, resources, and infrastructure. This is achieved through the use of an ICRMP, facilitated largely by an associated GIS database, to analyze the spatial relationships among cultural resources within their natural setting. GIS maps or mylar overlays, allow a manager to view the distribution of cultural and natural resources within a facility. By analyzing the proximity of cultural resources such as archaeological sites to natural features (e.g., sources of water, changes in elevation, or fertile soils), managers gain an understanding of the relationship between human land use and the environment. Often, factors influencing the location of prehistoric activity or settlement are similar to those that later influenced the evolution of the military's built environment. By understanding the nonrandom nature of land use, managers can better predict possible sensitive cultural resources areas, analyze the effects of military activities on those resources, examine alternatives for impact avoidance, and create training scenarios that avoid conflict with sensitive resources.

Hill AFB already has a GIS-based system related to the management of its infrastructure, facilities, and natural resources and a GIS-based system for managing archaeological resources. As part of this ICRMP, a database for managing information from the Utah Historic Survey forms on historic buildings at Hill AFB is being developed.

4.0 COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES

The following text is presented as a guide to aid the BHPO and other CEVR staff with the coordination of compliance activities proposed within the 2002 General Plan as well as generalized types of projects that may be proposed in the future.

4.1 Five-Year Plan

A number of policies and documents offer guidance for identifying and developing activities and programs that help the CEV meet environmental compliance requirements. AFI 32-7001 offers general advice. For more specific information useful for managing cultural resources at Hill AFB, the CEV should consult *Air Force Conservation Programming and Budgeting Guidance* (2000) and *Air Force Materiel Command Standardized Environmental Compliance and Conservation Programming Guidance* (20 November 2000). Funding is budgeted for both recurring and nonrecurring environmental compliance requirements, including such activities as:

- education and training (including the DoD Cultural and Natural Resources Management Course);
- projects for protecting cultural resources (including curation of archaeological material and NHPA Section 106 consultations);
- preparation of documents (including those for satisfying congressional reporting requirements, reporting of legal violations, and baseline surveys);
- archaeological and historic resources inventories;
- NRHP nominations;
- development of MOAs, MOUs, POAs, and PAs;
- inventorying exhumed American Indian remains and cultural items; and
- developing public outreach and educational products such as interpretive displays, brochures, public awareness programs, and documenting the history of Air Force lands.

Hill AFB has recently developed a five-year plan which began FY03 (see Appendix F). The plan includes the following activities:

- Section 106 consultation (complete PAs, conduct small inventories, site evaluations, and property assessments);

- Archaeological inventories—On the ranges (UTTR-South, UTTR-North, and the Wendover Auxiliary Area), the 25 percent sample survey is completed. Although 728,799.226 acres have not been inventoried on the ranges, the 25 percent sample is considered to satisfy basic inventory requirements. The plan is to resurvey only high probability areas. Although resurvey of the high probability areas will be dependent upon funding availability, it is projected that 5,000 acres will be resurveyed yearly. In addition, there are 106 sites that are currently unevaluated and need to be evaluated. This will be done in conjunction with the archaeological inventories;

- Building inventories—At present, 12 buildings and structures that are currently 50 years are older remain to be assessed, and 28 buildings and structures that will reach 50 years of age or older by 2010 will need assessment. All other buildings and structures shall be

assessed upon reaching their 50-year mark or if it is otherwise determined necessary to assess them.

- ICRMP revision—currently meeting this requirement; annual updates are required and must be completed in-house; a five-year ICRMP revision will be required again in the year 2009;

- Public awareness of cultural resources—complete brochure, virtual tours, virtual museum, CD, and web page by FY07. Perform major updates and revisions to web page, training CD, and brochures are done as needed.

4.2 Issues

4.2.1 Cultural Resources Issues Confronting Hill AFB

Hill AFB is faced with several challenges in managing its cultural resources. Two of the primary challenges result from the numerous GSUs and the extensive test and training ranges that the BHPO must oversee. Although most of the GSUs are radio relay annexes, relatively small in area (3 acres) and containing a limited number of buildings or structures, future activity must consider the potential impact to any cultural resources that may exist within these numerous properties. The vast expanse of land associated with UTTR-North and UTTR-South also presents the BHPO with an immense area to manage; and due to the remote, inaccessible, and relatively undeveloped nature of the ranges, archaeological sites located there are likely to be in pristine condition.

Besides the numerous individual properties and large expanse of land, the BHPO is also faced with a rather unique situation in that the test and training ranges are associated with two MAJCOMS—AFMC and ACC. Although AFMC is ultimately responsible for cultural resources management, communication and coordination between the two commands is essential. The BHPO may also have to coordinate with more than one SHPO since Hill AFB-controlled properties fall within three separate states—Utah, Nevada, and Wyoming.

4.2.2 American Indian Concerns at Hill AFB

The CEV at Hill AFB is currently in the process of determining which American Indian tribes hold an interest in Hill AFB-managed properties and the extent to which these tribes wish to be consulted on cultural resources issues. Contact with American Indian tribes began in 1993; the first government-to-government consultation at Hill AFB was held in June 2001 with Maj Gen Bergren presiding. In a memo generated prior to the banquet by the BHPO at the time, the purpose of the banquet was to "show them [American Indian tribes] that our leaders are concerned with their involvement in our mission. . ." (Hall 2001). The memo recommended that 13 Federally recognized tribal governments that had expressed interest in consulting with Hill AFB be invited to the banquet. It is not known how or why these tribal governments were selected other than the fact that these tribes all have a historical association with Hill AFB-managed properties. The 13 invited tribal governments as noted in the memo were the:

- Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation
- Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone
- Shoshone Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Business Council
- Eastern Shoshone Business Council

- San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe
- Skull Valley Gosiute Tribe
- Goshute Tribe
- Hopi Tribe
- Pueblo of Zuni
- Navajo Nation
- Ute Indian Tribe
- White Mesa Ute Council
- Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

It was noted in the memo that,

> . . . not all of these groups require consultation for each project, however the scope of this notification is to involve all tribes who have concerns in the past and to ensure that they are all made aware of our efforts to involve them, even if they choose not to consult on every project. The majority of the concerns and requests for consultation come from the Northwestern Shoshon, Western Shoshone, Skull Valley Goshutes, Ibapah Goshutes, and the southern Utah and Colorado Utes (Hall 2001).

It was further noted in this same memo that two major range tours were conducted for which the above tribal governments were invited to ". . .see our mission at the UTTR, view the landforms, and discuss mission requirements as they pertain to cultural resources protection" (Hall 2001).

Unfortunately, CEV files do not contain any records that indicate which tribal governments attended the banquet or the range tours; nor are there any records that indicate what occurred at the banquet and subsequent efforts to further consult with the tribes noted above. Furthermore, it is not certain that *all* American Indian tribes with potential interests in Hill AFB-managed properties (based on a historical association of occupying or using the land) were contacted. Given the present uncertainty, Hill AFB has contracted with NPS to conduct an ethnographic study which resulted in identifying a number of tribes with potential interests. The list of Federally recognized American Indian tribes that appears below are those tribes that are currently believed to have interests in Hill AFB-managed properties, and was generated in an effort to be as inclusive as possible. These tribes may have interests in some or all of the Hill AFB-managed properties that exist in Utah, Nevada, and Wyoming. This list includes those tribes noted in the NPS ethnographic study, tribes that were invited to the 2001 banquet, tribes that appear on the Utah Office of Indian Affairs web site, and those found in the NPS Native American Consultation Database as tribes wishing to be contacted for NAGPRA issues.

- Arapaho Tribe of Wind River Reservation
- Crow Tribe of Montana
- Eastern Shoshone Business Council
- Goshute Indian Tribe
- Hopi Tribe
- Navajo Nation
- Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation
- Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah
- Pueblo of Zuni
- San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe

- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Business Council
- Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation
- Skull Valley Band of Gosiute Indians
- Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone
- Ute Indian Tribe
- Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
- White Mesa Ute Council
- Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation

During 2003, the CEV at Hill AFB initiated government-to-government consultations with 12 of the above Federally recognized American Indian tribes. These 12 tribes represent American Indian groups that had been identified earlier as having a potential interest in cultural resources at Hill AFB. The remaining six tribes were recently identified as groups having a potential interest and in 2004, Cultural Resources Management contacted these six tribes. The 12 tribes consulted prior to 2004 include the following:

- Eastern Shoshone Business Council
- Goshute Indian Tribe
- Navajo Nation
- Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation
- Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah
- San Juan Southern Paiute
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Business Council
- Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation
- Skull Valley Band of Gosiute Indians
- Ute Indian Tribe
- Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
- White Mesa Ute Tribe

As of 2003, three of the tribes noted above had expressed interest in cultural resources at Hill AFB-managed properties. The three tribes are: (1) the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation; (2) the Skull Valley Band of Gosiute Indians; and (3) the Goshute Indian Tribe. In 2004, CEV employees began to meet with the other American Indian groups to ascertain the extent and level of their interest. Through consultations, the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation chose to defer to the Tribes in the areas immediately surrounding Hill AFB-managed properties. They did, however, request periodic updates. In addition, Hill AFB has been consulting with the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation in quarterly meetings. Cultural Resources Management is also in the process of setting up quarterly meetings with any other American Indian groups who would like to conduct face-to-face consultation on a more frequent basis.

In 2005, Hill AFB held the First Annual American Indian Consultation Meeting. The purpose of this meeting was to provide a chance for tribal members to ask questions, state concerns, and receive updates regarding Hill AFB-managed properties, the cultural resources located on these lands, and any projects that may have had an effect on these cultural resources. The meeting also served the purpose of assessing the interest levels that each American Indian Tribe has in consulting with Hill AFB, to continue established relationships, to improve communication

between Hill AFB and the Tribes, and to establish more relationships. Hill AFB plans to make this meeting an annual event.

Appendix G presents a list of the names and addresses of representatives from the 18 tribes who have either expressed interests, or may have interests, in cultural resources at Hill AFB-managed properties.

4.2.3 Potential Impacts of the Cultural Resources Program on Other Base Activities

4.2.3.1 The Installation Restoration Program

The presence of historic properties within Hill AFB and its associated ranges have the potential to impact Installation Restoration (IRP) program activities. According to the General Plan, individual contaminated sites on the base have been grouped into nine separate Operable Units (OUs). Sites are grouped on the basis of their similarity of contaminants or geographical location. OUs are located throughout the base and several are located in the historic Ogden Arsenal and Hill Field areas. The Range Operations and Environmental Management (ROEM) Handbook (URS Corporation 2001) identifies a number of IRP sites for both UTTR-North and UTTR-South, which are located within areas of concern for cultural resources. Archaeological sites, historic buildings, and American Indian areas of interest could be potentially impacted by the IRP. The potential presence of a significant archaeological site or a traditional cultural property will affect the implementation of any IRP-related activities.

Prior to implementing a cleanup activity, IRP staff shall consult maps illustrating the location of cultural/historic resources and notify the BHPO of the proposed activity. In accordance with the ROEM Handbook,UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and Wendover Auxiliary Area, Range Operations staff are to complete a checklist that mandates maps (noting the location of cultural resources) be consulted prior to submitting a work order request. As additional cultural resources surveys are conducted, updated maps shall be provided for Range Operations staff to consult.

4.2.3.2 Threatened and Endangered Species

No known threatened or endangered species inhabit property administered by Hill AFB and no species on the installation are classified as declining or limited. Thus, there are no potential impacts from cultural resources programs.

4.2.3.3 Training Operations

The preservation of historic properties can impact mission development and activities at UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and Wendover Auxiliary Area by sometimes limiting the specific areas in which training and testing may take place. Test and training areas **(which include air space related to military training routes)**, for example, cannot expand without considering the potential impact to cultural resources. For planning purposes, Range staff shall consult available maps illustrating the areas surveyed for cultural resources and the general location of eligible or potentially eligible NRHP sites (see Figure 3-13 in this ICRMP or Figures 2-4 and 2-5 in the Range Operations and Environmental Management Handbook, or contact the BHPO). Range staff shall also contact the BHPO regarding TCPs and sacred sites.

Assessing the impact of military airspace or military training routes on historic properties or TCPs will frequently require coordination with multiple land management agencies and American Indian tribes. It is the policy of Hill AFB to assess such potential impacts through the normal NEPA review process in coordination with the appropriate land management agency. Appropriate interested parties, including American Indian tribes, are included in the NEPA process.

Cultural resources located at UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and the Wendover Auxiliary Area include archaeological sites and historic buildings/structures. Impacts to cultural resources, as a result of standard or routine training/testing exercises and associated activities for facilitating this mission, can be avoided or mitigated by following established procedures for environmental and cultural resources management (i.e., completing AF Form 332).

Although it is advisable to avoid planning incompatible range activities in areas with known NRHP-eligible cultural resources, any new or expanded test or training activity must undergo an environmental review. Whether a new activity is proposed for an area with known NRHP-eligible sites, for an unsurveyed area, or for a surveyed area with no known NRHP-eligible sites, the BHPO must assess the potential impact to historic properties.

At Hill AFB proper, the management of historic properties may have an impact on programs designed to provide state-of-the-art training facilities. The proposed renovation or demolition of existing buildings and the construction of new buildings will need to address the potential impacts on historic properties. HABS/HAER documentation or adherence to *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* may be required before a proposed action may proceed. Again, the normal environmental review process shall be followed so that historic properties are not inadvertently damaged or destroyed. The Hill AFB webpage on historic buildings serves as a management tool and provides important information that is useful for planning purposes.

4.2.4 Procedures for Assuring Protection of Archaeological Resources

Archaeological studies have determined that the potential for archaeological sites throughout most of the main base is extremely low due to previous ground-disturbing activities. Inventories of 839.1 acres on the undeveloped portions of Hill AFB revealed only one historic site and two prehistoric isolates. The potential for archaeological sites at UTTR-North, UTTR-South, and Wendover Auxiliary Area is greater, and there is a high probability that existing sites are of pristine condition due to the lack of development in these areas.

To protect archaeological sites from vandalism, information regarding their location and nature shall be restricted. Members of Hill AFB security forces (SF) shall receive training in identifying acts of vandalism to archaeological sites. Training is available through the Heritage Resources Management Program at the University of Nevada, Reno.

In the event that a violation has occurred, the following procedures shall be followed:

For full discussion of procedures, see SOP # 8.

- Report violation to Security Forces
- BHPO documents violation through reports, drawings, photographs
- Command reports violation to HQ AFMC

- BHPO and Security Forces secure site
- Security Forces conducts criminal investigation
- If a violation occurs to American Indian tribal, religious, or cultural property, the Federal land manager reports the violation to the appropriate American Indian Tribe or nation
- Site is stabilized
- Emergency salvage/data recovery is conducted as necessary
- When apprehended, perpetrator is legally charged

4.2.5 Potential Conflicts Between Hill AFB Mission and Cultural Resources Program

The General Plan for Hill AFB provides improvements to the built environment that will allow Hill AFB to enhance and continue to meet its missions. The Capital Improvements Program of the General Plan identifies several issues that are prominent considerations in future base development. These include right-sizing, force protection, and quality of life. Facility Improvement/Expansion Projects and New Construction noted in the General Plan include the following:

Facility Improvement/Expansion Projects

- Physical Fitness Center (Building 460)
- Enlisted Club (Building 450)
- Youth Center (Building 883)
- Child Development Center (Building 470)
- Upgrade Military Family Housing (Areas A-G)
- Ingegr Spt Facility (Building 1515)
- Fire Crash Rescue Station (Building 9)
- Shop Aircraft General Purpose (Building 509)

New Construction

- Four-bay Peacekeeper Storage Facilities (MAMS area)
- CAD/PAD Storage Facility (MAMS area)
- Three Missile Storage Facilities (MAMS area)
- Advanced Cruise Missile Depot Maintenance Facility (MAMS area)
- Propellant Test/Analysis Complex (south of 1900 area)
- Automated Steam Plant (northwest corner of base)
- Multi-Bay Corrosion Control Facility (Industrial area)
- Hydraulic/Pneumatic Repair Facility (Industrial area)
- Fueled Aircraft Hangar (Industrial area)
- Depot Avionics Repair Facility (Industrial area)
- Support Squadron Training Facility (East Runway)
- Airborne Electronic Support Facility
- CLSS Facility
- Airman's Dormitory

4.2.5.1 Anticipated Activities for Specific Areas

In anticipation of future growth, the General Plan identifies seven specific areas for development. These areas include the 1200 Area; Missile and Munitions Storage Area; Industrial Area; Community Center; 388 FW Area; East Runway I/II (Figure 4-1); and the Oasis Compound (UTTR-North). Planned actions that would impact each area are noted below.

1200 Area (located in west central portion of base)

- Demolition of existing buildings
- New construction
- Realignment of existing streets

Historic buildings associated with the proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden Air Materiel Area Historic District are located in the 1200 Area (see Salo et al. 2003).

Missile and Munitions Storage Area (located in northwestern portion of base)

- Demolition of existing buildings (a number of storage igloos in the 1300, 1400, and 1900 series are scheduled for demolition in the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2009)
- New construction
- Buildings alterations for reuse

Historic buildings, eligible for the NRHP and associated with the proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden Air Materiel Area Historic District, are located throughout the Missile and Munitions Storage Area. Demolition is mitigated through a MOA with the Utah SHPO (refer to Appendix L).

Industrial Area (located in south eastern portion of base)

- Buildings 5 and 100 planned for demolition
- Taxiways planned for expansion
- New construction planned

Most of the Industrial Area is located in the historic Hill Field area.

Community Center (located in central portion of base near southern edge)

- Building 308 planned for demolition
- Outdoor recreational park planned for development
- Building alterations due to reuse
- New construction planned (BX and Commissary)

Historic buildings related to the historic Hill Field area are located in the northern portion of the Community Center area.

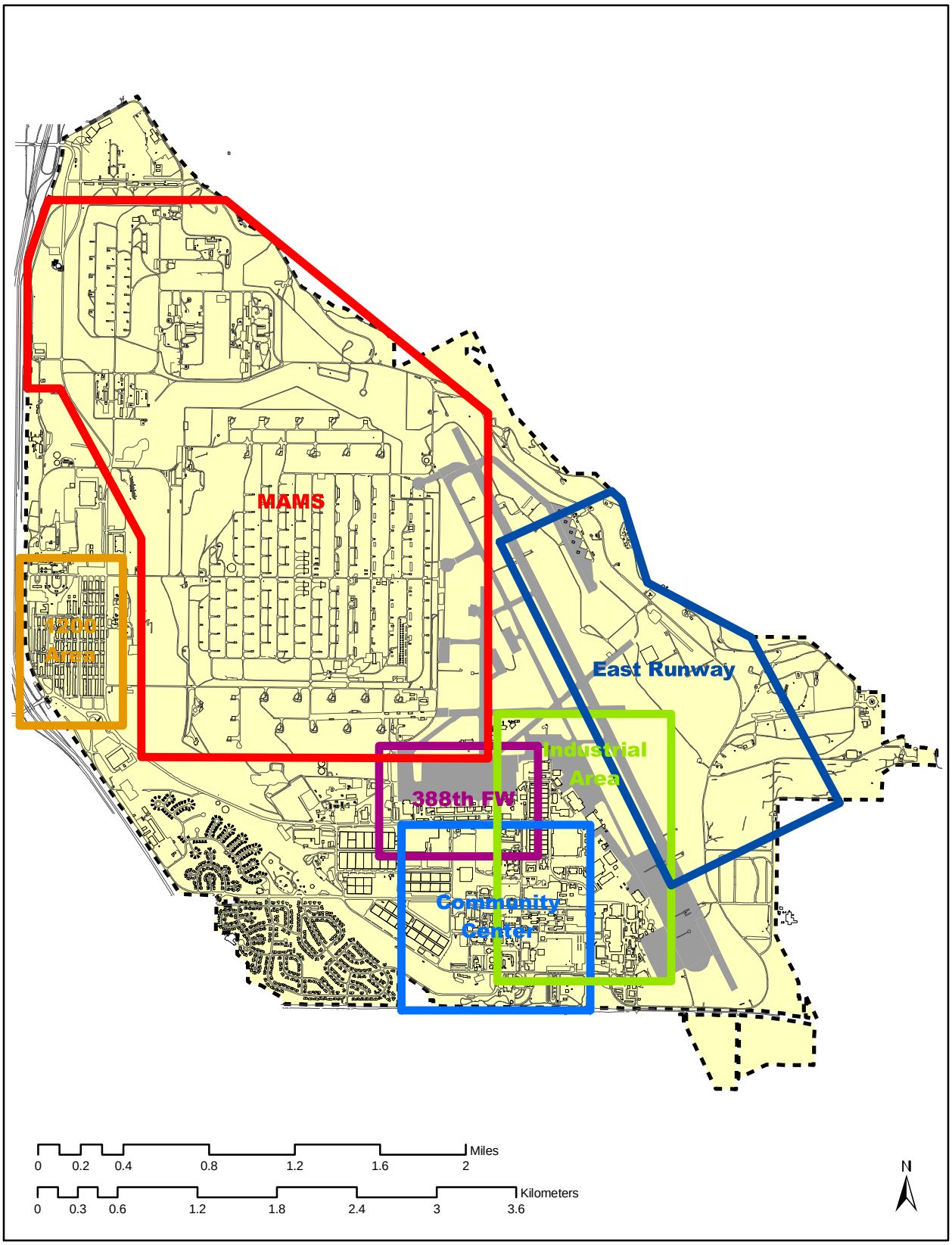

Figure 4-1. Map of Hill AFB Main Base with Delimited Areas Targeted for Capital Improvements (from Hill AFB General Plan, February 2002).

388th Fighter Wing Area (located in southern central portion of base)

- Buildings 40, 42, and 48 planned for repair
- Buildings 39, 41, 58, and 800 planned for demolition
- Building 30 planned for expansion
- Building alterations due to reuse
- New construction planned for fighter squadron operations (currently in Building 119) and maintenance facilities (currently conducted in Building 295)

Historic buildings are located along the southeastern and northeastern boundaries of the 388th Fighter Wing Area.

East Runway I/II (located in eastern portion of base)

- Existing taxiways planned for extension
- New construction planned (buildings, taxiway, and aprons)

There are no known archaeological sites or historic resources in this area.

Oasis Compound (located in northeastern portion of UTTR-North)

- Modifications planned for upgrading facilities (Fire Station)
- Widening of existing roads

There are no known archaeological sites or historic resources in this area.

Little Mountain Test Annex

- Modifications planned for upgrading facilities (addition of a small gym and a kitchen)
- Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning installations
- Replace electrical switch-gear

Five historic buildings (Building 402, 501, 1204, 1701, and 4301) that are individually NRHP-eligible are located at the Little Mountain Test Annex.

Other Types of Projects

- Privatize Military Family Housing:
  The Military Family Housing Privatization project impacts housing in Areas A-G; however, historic houses are located only in Housing Areas A and B (for which a MOA was developed to mitigate adverse effects due to the transfer from military to private ownership).

  Historic houses in areas A and B are as follows:
  Area A: Buildings 1106, 1110, 1114, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1125, 1130
  Area B: Buildings 136, 137, 138, 143, 144, 145

- Demolish five 800-series historic buildings:

  The five 800-series buildings that are proposed for demolition include buildings 800, 810, 820, 830, & 840. These buildings are historic and eligible for the NRHP. Demolition is mitigated through a MOA with the Utah SHPO (refer to Appendix L).

4.2.5.2 Types of Actions Proposed in Hill AFB General Plan

The proposed plans noted in the Hill AFB General Plan will require the following types of actions:

- Demolition of underutilized, inadequate, or dilapidated facilities;
- Reuse of underutilized facilities;
- Adaptation of buildings to serve new functions;
- New construction of facilities;
- Maintenance and repair of existing facilities;
- Modernization of facilities.

The following text outlines relevant cultural resources issues involved with these actions, each of which necessarily triggers the Section 106 review process. SOPs applicable to meeting compliance requirements associated with these activities are outlined in Section 5.

4.2.5.2.1 Demolition

Agreement documents, such as a MOA or PA, are typically required if an NRHP-eligible property is to be demolished.

Properties considered beyond economical repair, or for which new compatible uses cannot be found, may be completely or partially demolished. Ideally, replacement construction shall be considered at the same time as demolition.

Documentation prepared in support of proposed demolition of NRHP-eligible properties must demonstrate that all reasonable measures have been explored to use the property (i.e., rehabilitation, reuse, layaway, or excessing). Analysis of cumulative impacts of ongoing demolition programs shall also be conducted, particularly within the proposed NRHP districts. Finally, the appropriate level of HABS/HAER documentation or alternative mitigation measures must be prepared prior to demolition as required by NHPA and as determined through consultation with the SHPO and resulting MOA.

The demolition list for Hill AFB indicates that a large part of the proposed Ogden Arsenal Historic District is to be demolished by the end of 2009 (Appendix H).

4.2.5.2.2 Continued Use of Historic Buildings

All renovation projects involving historic properties should be approached cautiously. Renovations to facilities may potentially destroy the distinctive characteristics of a historic property. As a result, all contributing features shall be identified prior to any modification. Project Managers/Architects must have an understanding of the historic property and its distinctive features. Proper planning should include the following elements (or factors):

- Make new use compatible with the original use of the historic building (i.e., use residential properties for residential purposes).
- Design modifications to the building interiors so that the historic and/or architectural integrity of distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques is maintained.
    - Conduct renovation/rehabilitation in accordance with the recommended approaches in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*.

As a courtesy, all renovation/rehabilitation projects involving NRHP-eligible properties should be coordinated with the SHPO and necessary project documentation submitted no later than at the 35 percent design stage, or its equivalent. If additional design changes are made subsequent to SHPO coordination, the Project Manager is required to work with the BHPO to seek SHPO concurrence on said changes. Following the completion of the rehabilitation project, keep "before" and "after" photographs on file at Hill AFB for documentation and annual report purposes.

4.2.5.2.3 New Construction

New construction can have detrimental effects on the integrity of surrounding historic buildings, structures, landscapes, subsurface archaeological sites (inadvertent discovery), and NRHP districts. As a result, any new construction shall be compatible with the historic and architectural character of the surroundings and NRHP districts in terms of scale, massing, color, and materials, and responsive to the approaches outlined in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*.

4.2.5.2.4 Building Maintenance and Repair

Routine maintenance and repair have the potential to damage the character and integrity of a historic building or structure if proper procedures are not followed. Maintenance activities performed in accordance with *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* will not alter the character-defining features or the integrity of the property.

4.2.5.2.5 Modernization of Facilities

Modernization of facilities includes, but is not limited to, life safety, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility, internet access, and heating/ventilation/air-conditioning improvements. Often, modernization of facilities does not involve changes to the exterior of historic properties and can be conducted in a concealed manner in the interior. At present, the Hill AFB General Plan indicates that safety upgrades are planned for a number of facilities.

4.3 Preservation and Mitigation Strategies

AFI 32–7065 (June 2004) states that all Air Force personnel are responsible for avoiding impacts to cultural resources and for protecting and managing them for compliance with the following acts:

- the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 2004 [16 U.S.C. Part 470 et seq.; P.L. 89–665; 80 Stat. 915]
- the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 [16 U.S.C. Part 470aa et seq.; P.L. 96–95; 93 Stat. 721]

- the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 [25 U.S.C. Part 3001 et seq.; P.L. 101–601; 104 Stat. 3048]
- the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978 [42 U.S.C. Part 1996; P.L. 95–341; 92 Stat. 469]

As indicated in Section 4.1.5.2, activities (such as demolition, continued use of historic buildings, new construction, etc.) likely to occur over the five-year period of this ICRMP may impact facility cultural resources. The following text outlines preservation and mitigation strategies for the various types of resources that exist or may be encountered at Hill AFB. Included in this discussion of procedures for the identification of cultural resources is the procedure for determining NRHP eligibility, professional qualifications of individuals making NRHP recommendations, guidance on curation and record keeping, and treatment procedures for archaeological and historic properties.

4.3.1 Archaeological Resources

Archaeological surveys conducted thus far at Hill AFB have discovered 340 archaeological sites. Future undertakings, however, must consider the potential for archaeological sites not yet discovered, as there is always the possibility of encountering such a property during any kind of excavation. If such an unanticipated discovery occurs, it must be properly documented and evaluated in regard to its eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. This may require testing to provide a definite determination of NRHP eligibility. Such investigations shall follow the methodology and documentation standards presented below, which include the following:

- Site testing when survey-level data is insufficient to make eligibility recommendations, and
- Mitigation measures for specific archaeological properties that cannot be avoided.

4.3.1.1 Site Testing and Evaluation for NRHP Eligibility

A testing phase for an archaeological resource is required when a definitive determination of NRHP eligibility cannot be made from survey-level data. Procedures used in the testing phase produce a more accurate and extensive data set than is possible during survey. If non-American Indian human remains are encountered during any undertaking, they are assessed as any other resource, with significance and historic association completed. If the human remains are of American Indian affiliation, then NAGPRA [P.L. 101–601] applies. NAGPRA is a separate Federal law and is not part of the Section 106 process. The installation must comply with both laws.

After the inventory and preliminary evaluation phase has been completed, further evaluation of the potentially eligible properties may be necessary.

- If at all possible, the site should be protected from further damage from construction, or vandalism;
- It is recommended that such sites be left for future investigation as innovative techniques for gathering more and better data are consistently being developed;
- Should the Air Force mission override the consideration to avoid or protect the site, or if the site is in danger of destruction through natural processes, a site-specific mitigation plan should be developed in order to recover as much information as possible.

Excavation of the site should be designed to answer specific research questions pertinent to the region as a whole, as well as general regional concerns. However, the techniques and documentation used should be designed in such a way that the information recovered could also be used to help address research questions that may be generated in the future.
During Phase 2, or test excavation, a transit and tape or other mapping equipment are to be used to map the site, establish a grid, locate excavation units, and maintain vertical and horizontal control. Larger units are excavated with greater control. For example,

- A large number of relatively small units, specifically 50-x-50-cm squares, may be used to more accurately delineate the components and rapidly collect data on the spatial extent and depth of cultural deposits.
- Using this information, a limited number of larger units (e.g., 50-x-100-cm, 1-x-1m, or larger) should be placed in areas of higher artifact density, greater depth, suspected features, etc., in order to increase artifact samples and collect additional data on horizontal and vertical stratigraphy, site context, physical integrity, and preservation potential. Since a larger unit is used, deeper excavations are possible and more information on soil horizons/strata, disturbance within deposits, and relative positions of artifacts within the deposits can be gathered.
- All of these units should be excavated in cultural strata or arbitrary 5-cm and/or 10-cm levels, with the sediments processed through 6.4-mm (1/4-in) mesh hardware cloth.
- Documentation of each level of each unit (provenience) is essential. Artifacts should be carefully inventoried so that the test units can be reconstructed at a later time in the laboratory.
- For deeply stratified prehistoric sites where artifact-bearing deposits occur below a depth of one meter, larger test units (i.e., 1-x-2 m) are recommended, with maximum provenience never exceeding one square meter. In particularly large prehistoric sites with extensive deposits, or smaller sites with deeply buried cultural deposits, limited backhoe trenching may be appropriate. Any deep testing must consider the OSHA regulations for appropriate shoring or terracing requirements.

4.3.1.2 Data Recovery as a Mitigation Measure for NRHP-Eligible Sites

Excavation strategies for data recovery must be based on site-specific characteristics and must be developed on a case-by-case basis. The methodologies to be employed in both field and laboratory settings, as well as their rationale and the use of information obtained in problem-oriented management models, must be reviewed by the SHPO and other professionals. It is also likely that interested American Indian tribes will want to review strategies for data recovery, and therefore, should be given the opportunity.

A specific data recovery plan shall be developed in consultation with the SHPO. Such recovery plans shall be developed with appropriate research designs and consideration of *The Secretary's Standard and Guidelines: Archeology and Historic Preservation*. Professional standards for personnel conducting archeological investigations shall conform to guidelines set for *The Secretary's Guidelines for Historic Preservation Projects: Professional Qualifications Standard*. If the facility and the SHPO cannot reach agreement concerning the data recovery plan, ACHP comment may be solicited as a means of resolving the disagreement.

If necessary, the project principal investigator, key field and laboratory personnel, and base personnel shall meet a SHPO representative prior to commencement of fieldwork to ensure a

proper understanding of the project goals and objectives and to coordinate data recovery efforts. American Indian consultation and coordination pursuant to NAGPRA, and other laws and regulations, is required as well.

4.3.1.3 Hill AFB Collection Policy

Many archaeological artifacts observed during projects conducted on Hill AFB-managed lands should be collected for curation. The Hill AFB collection policy is largely consistent with Department of Defense's *Guidelines for the Field Collection of Archaeological Materials and Standard Operating Procedures for Curating Department of Defense Archaeological Collections*. This artifact collection policy is defined as follows:

- Artifact collections are to be made regardless of site NRHP eligibility status
- All surface prehistoric artifacts (e.g., stone tools such as projectile points, bifaces, and flake tools) are to be collected with the exception of debitage (surface debitage should be recorded in the field according to project and/or site specific sampling methods)
- All excavated prehistoric artifacts are to be collected including data for radiocarbon assays, elemental analysis, residue analysis, pollen analysis, thermoluminescence, obsidian hydration, obsidian/basalt XRF sourcing, faunal and/or floral analysis, or any other specialized analysis
- Historic artifacts are not to be collected unless they are of a uniquely informative nature

Archaeological artifact collections can sometimes be minimized using sampling methods where appropriate. Any adjustments must be directly related to the research questions being addressed and approved by the Hill AFB archaeologist. Historic artifact collections should be limited to small unique and/or diagnostic artifacts unless otherwise approved.

4.3.1.4 Curation of Data Obtained Through Archaeological Investigations

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 Part 79. Curation ensures that records and materials are preserved and are made available to researchers in the future.

As of 2004, archaeological investigations on Hill AFB-managed lands have resulted in the storage of 37.0 ft^3 of archaeological materials and 3.1 linear ft of associated records at the following institutions:

♦ On Post	None, None
♦ Idaho State University (ISU)	16.9 ft^3, 1.25 linear ft
♦ Utah Division of State History	11.1 ft^3, 1.0 linear ft (Historic period collections)
♦ Utah Geological Survey	9.0 ft^3, 0.4 linear ft (prehistoric collections)

Both the collections and the records require partial-to-complete rehabilitation to comply with existing federal guidelines and standards for archaeological curation. Furthermore, these collections should be consolidated in one facility, Idaho State University, to facilitate consistent management and access to all collections.

Three hundred ninety-six (396) archaeological artifacts are curated and an additional 8,436 archaeological artifacts, which includes around 7,700 flakes/debitage, are in the process of being

catalogued and curated at the Idaho State Museum in Pocatello, Idaho (see curation agreements in Appendix I). Table 4-1 contains a summary of the collection, as of 2004. The entire collection, as of 2004, is also detailed by artifact in Appendix I (see Table I-1).

Table 4-1
Curated Artifacts from Hill AFB-Managed Lands as of 2004

	Count		Count
Projectile Points	126	Prehistoric Ceramics	26
Western Stemmed Tradition	*14*	*Shoshone brownware*	*18*
Pinto	*10*	*Snake Valley Black-on-Gray*	*1*
Humboldt	*1*	*Great Salt Lake grayware*	*5*
Northern Side-notched	*6*	*Promontory grayware*	*1*
Elko	*15*	*Sevier grayware*	*1*
Gatecliff	*1*		
Rose Spring	*16*	Ground Stone Tools	12
Eastgate	*16*	*Mano*	*8*
Desert Side-notched	*7*	*Metate*	*4*
Cottonwood	*4*		
Nawthis	*3*	Other Prehistoric Items	19
Bear River Side-notched	*5*	*Basket*	*1*
Uinta Side-notched	*2*	*Floral remains*	*2*
Unidentified	*26*	*Faunal remains*	*5*
		Bead	*4*
Flaked Stone Tools	184	*Hammerstone*	*3*
Biface	*137*	*Shaft straightener*	*1*
Uniface	*15*	*Shaft abrader*	*1*
Flake tool	*6*	*Snare*	*2*
Drill	*5*		
Graver	*6*	Historic Artifacts	29
Core	*2*	*Ceramic*	*5*
Cobble	*1*	*Glass*	*13*
Debitage	*12*	*Tin can*	*1*
		Cartridge	*5*
		Spark plug	*1*
		Clothing clasp	*1*
		Teaspoon	*1*
		Insulator	*2*

The following is a general summary of the additional 8,436 artifacts taken to ISU for curation in 2005:

- Limited Site Testing at 22 Archaeological Sites in the Wild Isle Project Area:
  - 482 artifacts
  - All associated IMACS site forms (22), field notes, report, and catalogue
- Cultural Resources Inventory of the South Route to Wild Isle and TS-5:
  - 90 Artifacts
  - All associated IMACS site forms (9), field notes, report, and catalogue.
- 2003 Test Excavations at Mosquito Willie (42TO137):
  - 7,700 flakes/debitage, 127 formed artifacts, 16 historic artifacts, 4 pottery sherds, one red ochre sample, 15 ground stone, and one other/shell fossil
  - One box of soil samples, notes, and associated documentation

4.3.2 Historic Resources

Documentation required for mitigation of adverse effects on architectural historic properties will vary according to the nature of the impact and the relative significance of the building. The definition of the various levels of documentation is presented in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standard and Guidelines: Archeology and Historic Preservation*. Any mitigation project for historic properties shall address the following concerns.

4.3.2.1 Procedures and Coordination

Any action that alters a building's character, structure, fabric, or context requires assessment, administrative review, and coordination. A technically qualified professional with experience in historic architecture shall make the assessment. Administrative review shall be accomplished with full knowledge of applicable regulations and requirements for compliance with PAs and MOAs. Coordination shall be thorough and involve all interested parties.

4.3.2.2 Field Assessment Procedures

Comprehensive assessments of potential effects to NRHP-eligible or potentially eligible buildings and structures are required. Utilize plans for proposed modifications and other appropriate documents for assessments. Coordinate assessments with the plan's proponents and use standardized checklists to maintain consistency.

4.3.2.3 Professional Qualifications

Field assessments and evaluations of cultural resources related to proposed undertakings shall be accomplished by a qualified professional who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards [48 FR 44716].

4.3.2.4 Field Assessment Checklist

A Field Assessment Checklist is included in Appendix J of this ICRMP.

4.3.2.5 Record Keeping

Organized record keeping is essential for efficient and NHPA-compliant maintenance and repair of historic properties and for yearly reporting of cultural resources activities. Each structure should have its relevant data on file in a central database. Files should include inventory and evaluation data and reports, photographs, maintenance records, HABS/HAER or state architectural inventory forms, and copies of completed Field Assessment Checklists. The Engineering branch should review each structure's Field Assessment Checklist prior to and while maintaining and repairing the structure or while working near the structure. The BHPO, the Engineering branch that has authority for maintenance and repair activities, and the Wing or Base history office, as well as the AFMC history office, should have access to these records. Hard copies of these records should also be maintained at one or more of these locations.

4.3.2.6 Archival Review

Review archival materials located in the OO-ALC real property office to gain information about a particular building's original form and subsequent evaluation. Historic photographs are particularly important in determining original materials and construction details.

4.3.2.7 Maintenance Record Review

Maintenance records, typically kept in CE offices, provide useful information about building conditions, inherent design problems, and the source of changes in the building's fabric. It is, therefore, advisable to forward out-of-date maintenance records to the wing or base history office for evaluation instead of destroying them. It should also be noted that CE maintenance records are stored in the Interim Work Information Management System (IWIMS) database for three years.

4.3.2.8 Review of Original Construction Documents

Original construction documents, including drawings and specifications, and documents related to subsequent renovations are essential to understanding a building's history and evolution. Store original drawings and reproducible materials in a flat file and organize by building number. Incorporate blueprints into hanging or stick files for easy access without wear to fragile record drawings. Record drawings are also a valuable resource when mitigation requires HABS/HAER documentation. Without original drawings and building records, a more detailed and expensive documentation process may be required. At Hill AFB, older blueprints are reproduced onto microfiche or Civil Engineering preserves them in horizontal drawers where they are stored in a vault. Newer blueprints are digital.

4.3.2.9 Coordination Among Installation Directorates

Internal communication and coordination among the various directorates and departments of an installation are important when dealing with complex questions involving historic properties. Communication and coordination between the installation BHPO and the directorate with responsibility for maintenance, repair, and development are particularly important.

4.4 Treatment Procedures

Air Force regulations state that all Air Force personnel must take care to avoid harming significant cultural resources. Two treatment options are essentially available once the significance of a cultural resource is established:

- protection—applying measures designed to prevent any further physical damage to, or loss of, a cultural resource, and saving the property for future research or restoration; or
- mitigation—taking a remedial action to document fully the resource in such a way that little or no information is lost if protection or avoidance is not possible.

The following treatment options will assist Hill AFB in assessing which option best addresses the facility's mission needs while satisfying the cultural resources requirements for a given property. A discussion of appropriate maintenance and repair techniques for historic buildings and structures is also included.

4.4.1 Archaeological Resources

4.4.1.1 Treatment Alternatives for Archaeological Sites

Three general protection measures for archaeological properties are generally considered:

- Avoidance—In most cases, projects proposed in areas containing an archaeological property (NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible/potentially eligible) can be adjusted to avoid impact to that resource. This is especially true, for example, of wetland restoration/creation, forest management, wildlife habitat improvements, and agricultural activities. Projects such as construction of installation facilities, roads, placement of utility line right-of-ways, new tree plantation development, soil erosion control, landscaping, and borrow pit excavation usually can be designed to avoid areas of archaeological properties when these areas are defined before or during the initial project design stage.
- Physical Protection—If it is necessary to disturb or construct in an area containing archaeological historic properties, it is usually possible to protect those resources from inadvertent impact by temporarily fencing, berming, burying, or marking off the area with fluorescent flagging tape and notifying military commanders, security personnel, and contractors of the presence of these resources. These methods, in conjunction with verbal instructions of those involved in the disturbance of the area, are usually sufficient to protect the archaeological historic properties from impact and inadvertent vehicular traffic. Of course, the inclusion of specifications concerning the protection measures the contractor must follow during construction activities in the contract or permit further enhances the contractor's awareness of such stipulations. When avoidance and fencing is impossible, such as a roadway, or installation construction in an area with a large archaeological site or where the resource is positioned in the interior of the proposed construction area, another form of physical protection may be used. In these cases, it is sometimes possible to seal the resource with sterile soil (that is, soil that contains no historic or prehistoric archaeological remains). Although this method removes the archaeological property from immediate access by deeply burying it beneath the soil, the remains are sealed, and the site is preserved.
- Monitoring—Archaeological historic properties that have been avoided or physically protected need periodic monitoring to assess the effectiveness of the protection measures. If it is determined during construction that avoidance is impossible or that the physical barriers placed around the archaeological historic property are insufficient, other protective means may be necessary. In extreme cases, monitoring may determine that protection is impossible, and mitigation is required. Monitoring of construction is also necessary if the construction is being done in an area known or suspected to contain important historic or prehistoric archaeological site information that may be buried beneath more recent sediments (i.e., landscaping or alluvial overbank deposits). Monitoring also may be required during construction in an area where the loss of a portion of an archaeological historic property has been mitigated through data recovery, but the remainder of the property is intact. Monitoring is necessary to ensure that vehicular traffic and construction activities remain within the mitigated area.

The standard mitigation treatment for archaeological properties (NRHP-listed or NRHP-eligible) is data recovery of the archaeological property, generally in the form of archaeological excavation and/or documentation.

- Data Recovery (Excavation)—mitigation of an archaeological property or portions of an archaeological property will be undertaken when the resource cannot be avoided or

physically protected and will be destroyed through construction or other activities. Data recovery in the form of excavation and documentation must meet certain Federal standards as outlined in *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* [48 FR 44716–44740] and in the proposed guidelines of the Department of the Interior, NPS, titled *Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic, and Archeological Data: Methods, Standards, and Reporting Requirements* (36 CFR Part 66).

(1) Each excavation will be conducted by a professional archaeologist who meets the minimum qualifications of degree programs (as set forth in 36 CFR Part 61) and experience in the region.
(2) Each excavation must have a site-specific mitigation plan. This plan will state the importance of the archaeological property not only to the researcher but in relation to the regional pattern or occupation of which the resource is a part. The plan will also contain a set of research questions to be considered. Execute the data recovery with the appropriate research and recovery techniques to recover a wide range of data, not just data that answer certain research questions. Coordinate the data recovery plan with the SHPO.
(3) A data recovery program will schedule an adequate number of qualified personnel to undertake the site excavation and to provide research questions and new ideas to the program.
(4) Proper excavation and documentation techniques will be used not only to assure that a wide range of data will be recovered, but that all documentation and recovered materials are recorded in a standardized way so that future researchers may be able to understand and employ the data to answer new questions. Preservation and curation of recovered materials and pertinent documents fall under this category as well, as it is the responsibility of the researchers to disseminate the recovered information to other interested parties in the form of published reports and scientific papers.
(5) The data recovery program will be flexible in design to cope with unforeseen discoveries and problems.

4.4.2 Architectural Resources Treatment Plan

Although a number of property types, function, and sizes of architectural properties are present at Hill AFB, generalized design guidelines can be implemented for the treatment of these resources, particularly during maintenance and repair. These requirements are outlined in the following paragraphs and are based on *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* and *Guidelines for Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings.*

Other protective measures for managing historic properties include those stated in AFI 32–7065 (June 2004). To protect cultural resources, installations shall do the following:

- Avoid adverse effects from Air Force undertakings.
- Maintain buildings, structures, and objects to prevent deterioration.
- Illustrate, photograph, or otherwise establish historical records of buildings, structures, and objects before significantly altering or destroying them. Follow the *Department of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects*.
- Limit public access, when possible, to prevent destroying or damaging historic proprieties.
- Implement education and public awareness programs.

4.4.3 Architectural Properties Treatment Alternatives

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects [36 CFR 67], originally published in 1977 and revised in 1990 and 1992 as part of Department of the Interior's regulations, set forth detailed treatments for architectural historic properties (see Appendix K). The Standards pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy, and encompass the exterior and the interior of historic buildings. The Standards also encompass related landscape features and the building's site and environment as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction. Included in the Secretary's *Standards for Historic Preservation Projects* are the Standards for Rehabilitation (1992 revision) that provide a general basis for appropriate treatment of architectural resources. The appropriate treatment of architectural historic properties at Hill AFB shall be a consideration in the planning, design, and construction of new facilities, and in the ongoing maintenance and use of existing properties. The following definitions apply to the management of historic properties, which is a critical element of the overall ICRMP.

Treatment alternatives for architectural properties fall into two distinct groups:

- Those associated with the normal maintenance and repair of buildings, structures, and objects to facilitate operational efficiency and to prevent deterioration; and
- Those associated with change of use status that call for significant intervention, including rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, stabilization, "mothballing," and both limited and complete demolition.

- *Preservation*: the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure and its site features that may include initial stabilization as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials.
- *Stabilization*: the act or process of applying measures to reestablish a weather-resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property while maintaining the present essential form of the building.
- *Maintenance*: the act or process of preventing deterioration through regular cleaning, servicing, replacement of worn or deteriorated materials, and minor repair while not altering the building's essential character and form.
- *Repair*: the act or process of fixing a building element that is broken or deteriorated while retaining the building's essential character.
- *Rehabilitation*: the act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration that makes possible efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property that are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.

4.4.4 Overview of Building Materials and Construction

Hill AFB contains a wide range of building types to serve the particular needs of the installation. Although the collection of historic buildings and structures at Hill AFB is diverse, the range of architectural styles is limited. Building materials and associated construction methods range from the relatively simple—using utilitarian hollow tile construction and poured-in-place concrete construction—to the more complex steel-framing systems that are used in conjunction with masonry supports to create the vast spaces required for the service and maintenance of military aircraft. Masonry construction encompasses virtually all of the historic buildings and structures; only a few wood-framed buildings are present.

4.4.4.1 Hollow Tile Block Buildings and Structures

The great majority of the hollow-tile-block construction at Hill AFB is located in the northern section of the former Ogden Arsenal, which was devoted to munitions manufacture. These buildings, which are numbered between 2000 and 2248, were built using hollow tile blocks because of the material's fire-proof qualities. The individual tile blocks are generally exposed on the exterior with no coating of plaster or paint. Some of these hollow-tile-block buildings are divided internally with reinforced concrete partition walls, which were intended to contain any possible explosion within a single section of the building. These partition walls extend up through the roofline, providing the maximum possible protection from explosions within each section of the building.

4.4.4.2 Masonry Buildings and Structures

Masonry construction can be found throughout Hill AFB; the largest concentration is located in the cluster of buildings in the area known as the 1200 Area, located to the west of the ammunition storage area of the former Ogden Arsenal. These buildings, originally constructed as warehouses, were all built of a tawny orange brick, with minimal architectural detailing. Several of the original buildings at Hill Field are also of masonry construction, but the brick used for these buildings is often a darker color than that used on the arsenal warehouses. The two small clusters of historic housing units at Hill AFB make use of brick veneer construction, using a tawny yellow brick.

4.4.4.3 Concrete Buildings and Structures

The buildings of concrete construction at Hill AFB are located primarily in the former Ogden Arsenal. These include all of the numerous ammunition bunkers, as well as several of the warehouse buildings in the 1200 Area. A close inspection of these buildings indicates that they were actually poured-in-place (i.e., concrete poured into a wooden form and allowed to set until hardened). Steel reinforcing bars set up before the concrete was poured into the forms helped to strengthen the walls. This form of construction was particularly advantageous with respect to munitions storage because its extreme density, when covered with earth, as was the case with the ammunition bunkers, was effective at controlling damage from a munitions explosion. Concrete construction techniques produced very simple buildings, with no architectural detailing of any kind.

4.4.4.4 Steel Frame Buildings and Structures

Due to its function as a major service facility for military aircraft, Hill AFB has large aircraft hangars that make extensive use of steel framing systems. Steel trusses allow for large interior spaces without the use of columns to support the roof—a desirable feature for facilities such as hangars where aircraft are to be parked or stored. These steel frames were always anchored to some form of masonry support, usually at the sides of the hangars. On the exterior, masonry supports are covered with brick. Given the function of these steel-framed designs, they are all located near the main base runway.

4.4.4.5 Wood-Framed Buildings and Structures

Although there are relatively few wood-framed buildings at Hill AFB, the cluster of early warehouses bearing the 800 numbers is notable because of their vast size. These frame warehouses were constructed of prefabricated wooden framing members and were intended for the storage of non-explosive materials. It should be noted that the 800 series warehouses have all had their original wood siding covered with transite siding, but their frame structural systems are all intact on the interior.

4.5 Internal Coordination Procedures

The management of cultural resources, as performed by the BHPO, CEVR, requires internal coordination between CEVR and those divisions performing actions that might impact cultural resources. All existing facility repairs and modifications are submitted by the respective facility managers on AF Form 332 (Work Order Request). The Environmental Program Managers in CEVR, including the BHPO, review the form to identify all environmental compliance requirements for and potential effects on cultural resources. If a work order request indicates the need to conduct an environmental analysis, the BHPO must ensure that impacts to significant cultural resources are considered and avoided or mitigated. All AF Form 813s (Request for Environmental Impact Analysis) shall be reviewed and coordinated with the BHPO.

4.6 External Consultation and Coordination Process Between the Installation and SHPO, MAJCOM, ACHP, and Interested Public (Including American Indian Groups) for Section 106

4.6.1 The Section 106 Process

The Section 106 process is summarized in the accompanying flow chart (Figure 4-2) and presented as a stepped procedure in the following paragraphs. These steps outline the internal and external coordination process of Hill AFB for compliance with Section 106. The term *undertaking* may include work requests for maintenance, major or minor construction, renovations, modifications, partial or complete demolition, delivery orders, proprietary approval (including self-help), and/or any other undertaking which has the potential to impact cultural resources.

Although each undertaking may involve different types of cultural resources and potential impacts, the basic steps of the Section 106 review process are standard once a project is determined to be an undertaking and the potential to affect cultural resources established. The basic steps are as follows:

<u>Step 1: Initiate the Section 106 Process</u>

- Establish project coordination within CEVR
  - The Project Manager receives a work request (AF Form 332) or other programming documents.
  - The Project Manager consults with CEVR following receipt of a work request (AF Form 332) or other programming documents.
- Establish whether the proposed project is an undertaking that could affect historic properties.

- If a project qualifies as an undertaking and historic properties may be affected, the SHPO, the public, and other potential consulting parties (such as American Indian tribes, local governments, and interested organizations and individuals) shall be consulted.
- If the action is exempted under a PA, the **BHPO** files a memorandum and proceeds with the project.

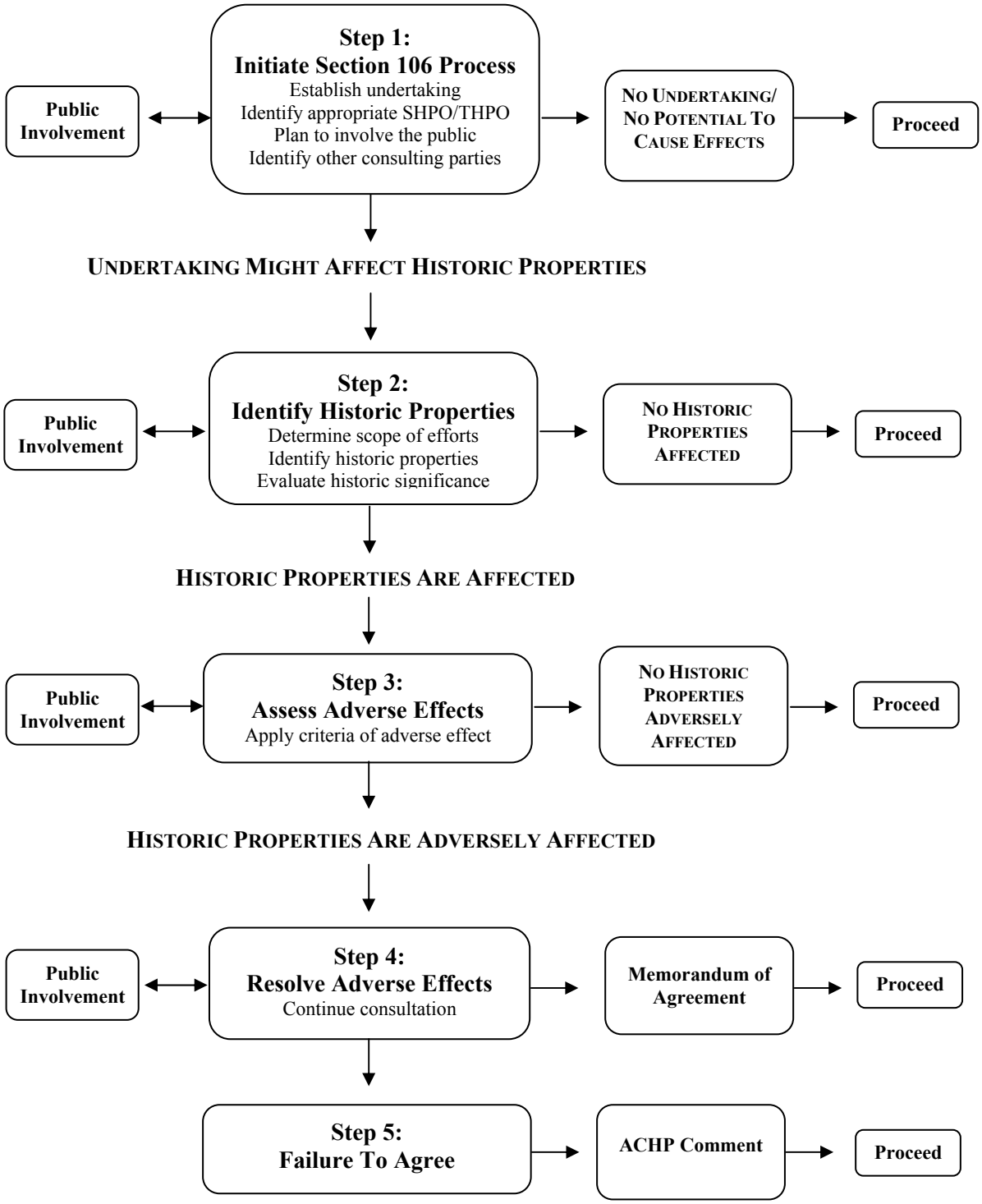

Figure 4-2. The Basic Section 106 Process.

Step 2: Identify Historic Properties

- Hill AFB is required to determine if any historic properties may be affected if a project qualifies as an undertaking and is not exempted under a PA or MOA.
- Hill AFB determines NRHP eligibility of all properties that are potentially eligible, seeks SHPO concurrence on eligibility determinations, and consults with the Keeper of the National Register, per 36 CFR Part 63, when Hill AFB and SHPO cannot agree on eligibility of properties.
- The **BHPO** provides appropriate documentation to the SHPO and notifies any consulting parties if no historic properties are found or if historic properties are present but will not be impacted by the proposed undertaking as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16(i). Once notification is received, the SHPO has 30 days to comment. If Hill AFB receives neither comment nor request for additional information within the specified comment period, the **BHPO** may assume that concurrence exists and proceed with the undertaking.
- The **BHPO** shall notify all parties, including American Indian tribes, invite their views on the effects, and assess adverse effects, if any, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.5 if the BHPO finds that historic properties may be affected by the undertaking or the SHPO/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) or the ACHP objects to the finding.

Project Managers and the BHPO shall consider the entire area that may be impacted by an action (i.e., the area of potential effects). This includes any indirect impact such as light from lampposts on nearby landscapes, important viewsheds, and architectural properties.

Step 3: Assess Adverse Effects

- The **BHPO**, in consultation with the SHPO and interested parties, makes an assessment of adverse effects (if any) based on criteria found in 36 CFR Part 800.5.
- If the **BHPO** and the SHPO agree that there will be no adverse effect, Hill AFB can proceed with the undertaking and any agreed upon conditions.
- If the **BHPO** and SHPO make a determination of **adverse effect**:
  (1) The **BHPO and Project Manager** will (where possible) explore design changes in order to change the determination to one of "no effect."
  (2) If changes are implemented, the **BHPO** will then coordinate with the SHPO in an attempt to receive a "no adverse effect" opinion. If the SHPO concurs, the project may proceed.
  (3) The SHPO may recommend additional changes; if this occurs and the changes are not feasible, then Hill AFB is required to follow the instructions outlined below.
- If the agency official, the SHPO, or other consulting parties cannot agree on the ***finding of no adverse effect,*** any of the parties may request ACHP participation.
- If the ACHP agrees to review the finding, the **Installation Commander or his/her designee** must submit documentation specified in 36 CFR Part 800.11(e).
- The ACHP shall review the finding and within 15 days of receiving the documentation from Hill AFB notify the **Installation Commander or his/her designee** of its determination as to whether the adverse effect criteria have been applied correctly.
- The **Installation Commander or his/her designee** shall proceed in accordance with the ACHP determination.

- If the ACHP does not respond within 15 days of receipt of the finding, the **Installation Commander or his/her designee** may assume concurrence with the USAF finding and proceed accordingly.

Step 4: Resolution of Adverse Effects

- Notify the ACHP and determine ACHP participation. The **Installation Commander or his/her designee** shall notify the ACHP of the adverse effect by providing the documentation specified in 36 CFR Part 800.11(e).
- The notice shall invite the ACHP to participate in the consultation when:
  - The Installation Commander wants the ACHP to participate; or
  - A PA under 36 CFR Part 800.14(b) will be prepared.
- The timeframe and the ACHP decision process and notification are the same as noted above.
- Resolution without the ACHP may proceed through consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties.
  - If the Installation Commander or his/her designee and the SHPO/THPO reach an agreement on how the adverse effects will be resolved, execute a MOA.
  - The **Installation Commander or his/her designee** must submit a copy of the executed MOA, along with documentation specified in 36 CFR Part 800.11(f), to the ACHP **prior to approving the undertaking.**

> Other signatories, such as American Indian tribes, preservation societies, and individuals requesting concurring party status for a MOA, are not full signatories unless USAF specifically requests it, or the signatory will have a specific responsibility for which it becomes legally liable.

- Resolution with ACHP participation requires that the **Installation Commander or his/her designee** consult with the SHPO/THPO, the ACHP, and other consulting parties to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects.
  - If the Installation Commander or his/her designee, the SHPO, and the ACHP reach an agreement on how the adverse effects will be resolved, execute a MOA.
  - Execution of a MOA evidences Hill AFB's compliance with Section 106.
  - **The Installation Commander or his/her designee shall ensure that the undertaking is carried out in accordance with the MOA.**

Step 5: Failure to Agree

- After consulting to resolve adverse effects pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.6(b)(2), the **Installation Commander or his/her designee**, the SHPO, or the ACHP may determine that further consultation would not be productive and terminate consultation.
  - Any party that terminates consultation shall notify the other consulting parties and provide reasons for termination in writing.
  - If the SHPO terminates consultation, Hill AFB and the ACHP may conclude a MOA without SHPO involvement.
  - If the **Installation Commander or his/her designee** terminates consultation, the **head of the agency or an Assistant Secretary or other officer with major department-wide or agency-wide responsibilities shall request that the ACHP comment** pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.7(c).

> Although consulting party comments and requests are to be considered during any Section 106 consultation, refusal to sign a negotiated MOA or PA does not negate the document.

- The ACHP shall transmit its comments within 45 days of receipt of the request for comment.

- The Installation Commander or his/her designee, all consulting parties, and the public may provide their views within this time period.
- Upon request by the ACHP, the **Installation Commander or his/her designee** shall provide additional existing information concerning the undertaking and assist the ACHP in arranging an on-site inspection and an opportunity for public participation.

♦ The head of the agency shall take into account the ACHP comments in reaching a final decision. The ***head of the agency shall document*** this decision and ***may not delegate his or her responsibilities pursuant to Section 106.*** Documentation shall include:
- Preparing a summary of the decision that contains the rationale for the decision and evidence of consideration of the ACHP comments, and providing it to the ACHP prior to approval of the undertaking;
- Providing a copy of the summary to all consulting parties; and
- Notifying the public and making the record available for public inspection.

4.6.1.1 MOAs for Undertakings Affecting Historic Properties

Air Force undertakings that will adversely affect historic properties require mitigation measures that are outlined in a MOA. MOAs are legally binding compliance agreements. Hill AFB has 14 MOAs in place to mitigate adverse effects to historic properties. One of these MOAs is for Buildings 2111 and 2112, which permitted these two historic buildings to be demolished upon completion of adequate photo-documentation; submittal of as-built drawings and photos to the Utah Division of State History, Historic Preservation; completions of Intensive Level Survey (ILS) forms; and the development of a website for public information. Documentation of these buildings has been completed and the website for public information is currently under development.

In conjunction with Hill AFB plans to privatize its military family housing, a MOA has been developed to preserve 14 historic properties that are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Among the stipulations noted in the MOA to ensure the preservation of these properties, are that the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines for the treatment of historic properties will be followed and that qualified personnel be retained for assessing plans and work performed on historic properties.

Table L-1, in Appendix L, lists all Hill AFB MOAs.

4.6.2 Organizations and Their Roles for the Section 106 Process

4.6.2.1 State Historic Preservation Officer (Utah, Nevada, and Wyoming)

The SHPO has **30 days** from the day of SHPO receipt of request to respond to any agency request for review or an NRHP-eligibility determination [36 CFR Part 800.3(c)(4)].

Under the NHPA, the SHPO is the state-level coordinator of historic preservation activities. The SHPO's duties include administering the national historic preservation program at the state level, reviewing NRHP nominations, maintaining data on historic properties that have been identified but not yet nominated, and *consulting with Federal agencies during Section 106 review.* The SHPO can also provide Hill AFB with guidance and technical support related to the Section 106 process. The Section 106 process is consultative; the SHPO does not have approval authority over base decision-making. During the Section 106 process, Hill AFB determines NRHP eligibility and then seeks SHPO concurrence with the determination of NRHP eligibility or properties affected by undertakings and the

application of the Criteria of Adverse Effect. Draft SHPO coordination letters can be found in Appendix M. If the SHPO and Hill AFB are not able to reach an agreement during the Section 106 process, then Hill AFB may consult with the ACHP as per 36 CFR Part 800.5-9.

4.6.2.2 MAJCOM-HQ AFMC/CEVQ

As the MAJCOM, HQ AFMC provides guidance and oversees the implementation of the cultural resources program at Hill AFB. HQ AFMC may answer questions and inquiries related to the eligibility of cultural resources, and will monitor consultations under Section 106 of the NHPA for actions involving several installations or MAJCOMs.

4.6.2.3 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

The ACHP is a 20-member advisory body established by the NHPA that may review and comment on the Section 106 review process and issue notices of noncompliance. The staff of the ACHP can also provide technical support regarding historic preservation issues.

> The ACHP assists the Air Force in historic preservation through:
> - Training personnel
> - Reviewing Section 106 processes
> - Consulting on mitigating the impact of an undertaking
> - Preparing agreement documents

Under the criteria outlined in Appendix A of 36 CFR Part 800, the ACHP is likely to enter the Section 106 process at the steps specified in the regulations when an undertaking:

- Involves a disagreement between the SHPO and the agency;
- Has substantial impacts on important historic properties;
- Presents important questions of policy or interpretation;
- Has the potential for presenting procedural problems; or
- Presents issues of concern to American Indian tribes.

Draft ACHP coordination letters can be found in Appendix M.

4.6.2.4 Interested Public (including American Indian Groups)

> The party seeking to participate as a consulting party must be able to identify a **substantive interest** in a property type that is eligible for or is listed in the NRHP.

Hill AFB shall consult with local historic societies and preservation groups regarding their concern for properties that are eligible, or may be eligible, for listing in the NRHP. The Air Force is the final decision maker regarding who to include, except where specifically designated in 36 CFR Part 800.2(c). American Indian tribes invited to participate in Section 106 consultation must be consulted according to the directive found in the DoD *American Indian and Alaska Native Policy* (October 20, 1998). Consulting parties are the primary participants in the Section 106 process and include Hill AFB, the SHPO, American Indian tribes, and in some cases, the ACHP. Other consulting parties are those individuals and organizations that have identified the project undertaking as potentially having an effect on historic properties of interest to them. Participants with consulting party status are to be provided the ability to review all correspondence and reports, allowed to comment on agency determinations, and may be invited to be signatories to resolution of effect documents

such as negotiated MOAs, MOUs, and PAs. The consulting party refusal to sign a negotiated MOA, MOU, or PA does not, however, negate the document.

Section 4.6.5 of this document includes a public involvement plan that should be used as a guide by the BHPO to involve the public in the Section 106 process.

4.6.2.4.1 ARPA and NAGPRA Consultation

Consultation with Federally recognized American Indian tribes is required as part of these two legislative acts and requires a fundamental knowledge of tribal interest and protocol. Consultations must be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Timeliness of the consultation and determination of which tribes shall be involved in consultation are critical. Consultation shall be started early in the planning process and Hill AFB shall be prepared for extended discussions. Tribal protocols and political issues may conflict with any well-meaning effort. At times, tribal leaders and traditional religious leaders can be deeply divided over an issue, which may then affect the consultation process.

Hill AFB must also be prepared to commit to sending an appropriate representative to tribal council meetings, often held only once a month. The representative shall have the authority to negotiate, enter into agreements, and occasionally commit to ensure certain actions are met. Multiple meetings are recommended, for trust and understanding are only accomplished through extended interaction.

Only Federally recognized tribes are included in the trust relationship and afforded government-to-government status in all the Federal statutes.

Nonfederally recognized tribes are afforded no special status with government agencies, but are to be consulted as interested parties in the same manner as the public.

Currently, the CEV has responsibility for consulting with 18 American Indian tribes. Appendix G contains contact information for these tribes.

4.6.3 Waivers of Responsibilities Under 36 CFR 78 During Period of Disaster or War

In the event of a natural disaster, threat to national security, or war, the Secretary of the Air Force may waive parts or all of the Air Force's responsibilities under 36 CFR 78. Following the Secretary's decision to declare a waiver, the Air Force FPO will notify the NPS, ACHP, and SHPO within 12 days of the declaration of a waiver. During the period of the waiver, Hill AFB shall still implement all measures possible to avoid or minimize harm to historic resources as described in *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Hill AFB must also inform HQ USAF/CE and the FPO of all actions related to historic resources during the period of the waiver. This waiver may not exceed the period of time of the emergency condition.

4.6.4 Archaeological Reports

The BHPO is required, annually, to provide information regarding archaeological activities at the base to the AFMC CRM, who will review the data and forward it to HQ AFCEE for inclusion in the annual "Federal Archaeological Activities Report to Congress." Hill AFB will also report any ARPA violations to the AFMC CRM as soon as possible.

4.6.5 Public Involvement Plan

4.6.5.1 Purpose of Plan

Since several Federal statutes, including NHPA, NAGPRA, NEPA, and ARPA, require public participation during various stages of the compliance process, a public involvement plan is necessary for the installation. Consultation, as part of the completion of NEPA studies and documentation, is a well-developed process and has been demonstrated as a suitable approach for involving public input in Federally planned or supported projects. Its applicability to the increased public consultation requirements of 36 CFR Part 800 is readily apparent and shall be used with only minor modifications. The NEPA documents, notifications, newspaper announcements, and any public meetings must specifically identify that NRHP/Section 106 compliance is part of the subject matter.

The inclusion of American Indian tribes requires special consideration (see Air Force Policy Directive [AFPD] 32–70 and the DoD *American Indian and Alaska Native Policy,* October 1998) and planners must:

- Consult with tribes to identify their concerns, and
- Cooperate with tribes in managing resources.

Although consultation with Federally recognized American Indian Tribes is required by various statutes, non-federally recognized tribes may participate as interested parties. It shall further be noted that traditional public scoping meetings or single language documents may not be sufficient. AFPD 32–70 dictates that the consultation with American Indian tribes shall include:

- Informal interviews of tribal leaders
- Field visits to the project area
- Formal meetings with a tribal committee
- Public hearings

Sites of religious or cultural importance to American Indians include:

- Mountain peaks
- Springs
- Prehistoric archaeological sites and artifacts
- Native plant gathering areas
- Sources for materials for making sacred objects and traditional implements

The CEV of Hill AFB has established contact with 18 American Indian Tribes that may hold an interest in natural and cultural resources located on Hill AFB-managed lands (see Section 4.2.2). In addition, Hill AFB has hosted two major range tours (in 1993 and 1999) for tribal governments to attend. Records do not indicate which American Indian tribes attended these tours. Hill AFB also plans to host an annual meeting with the American Indian Tribes that Hill AFB consults with. The First Annual American Indian Consultation Meeting was held in 2005.

The 18 American Indian tribes that the CEV of Hill AFB is currently in contact with include the:

- Eastern Shoshone Business Council
- Goshute Indian Tribe
- Navajo Nation
- Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation
- Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah

- San Juan Southern Paiute
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Business Council
- Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation
- Skull Valley Band of Gosiute Indians
- Ute Indian Tribe
- Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
- White Mesa Ute Tribe
- Arapaho Tribe of Wind River Reservation
- Crow Tribe of Montana
- Hope Tribe
- Pueblo of Zuni
- Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone
- Confederate Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation

Contact information for the 18 federally recognized American Indian tribes are listed in Appendix G.

4.6.5.2 Individuals or Groups Involved

Not all interested parties will have a direct interest in all actions initiated by Hill AFB; consequently, Hill AFB shall obtain the names and affiliations of potential interested parties and initiate a letter asking if they have an ongoing interest in:

- The preservation of historic properties at Hill AFB,
- Properties of potential significance to their tribal group, or
- Other cultural properties.

When American Indian tribes are contacted by letter, a follow-up phone call should be made to identify the official tribal CRM and to track the letter that was sent..

Positive responses would be added to a list that notes specific concern(s). This list would be available and updated frequently so that contacts could be made quickly under all circumstances. Installations must balance the public participation against security requirements for cultural resources.

It is important to consider all groups that may constitute interested parties when involved in consultation, regardless of whether their involvement is positive or negative. Consultation with interested parties will avoid problems later. University research, public involvement, public questions about cultural resources management issues, etc., can all be considered other interested parties.

4.6.6 Public Outreach

The BHPO and Hill AFB's Public Affairs Office (PAO) should develop public outreach efforts designed to inform the public of the historical significance of Hill AFB. The existing historic resources of the installation may be used in this effort.

4.6.6.1 Current Public Education Program

Plans for public education and outreach include a website that highlights historic buildings, features virtual tours, and will contain a virtual museum of artifacts. There is also a computer-based cultural resources training model, specifically for Building Managers, but also for the general public. Updates and modifications to the website are done as needed.

4.6.6.2 Recommendations for Future Public Education

Education activities using NRHP-listed or NRHP–eligible resources are important. NPS recommends that information used in nominations or determinations of eligibility shall be used in "long-term, continuing programs to make the general public aware of the value of the historic places in their communities" (Thomson and Harper 2000:10). There are several recommendations for future public education programs. The BHPO should also consult *CRM* magazine (published by the National Park Service) and other similar publications for ideas about nationwide programs that are successful. Recommendations for education projects include:

- Placement of appropriate historic wayside signage around the installation.
- Development of installation-wide activities for Utah Prehistory Week.
- Cooperation with the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts to develop programs that will assist the scouts to earn merit badges while learning about the history of the facility.
- Production of static displays for the area airports to introduce travelers to the history of military aviation in Utah and, specifically, the history of Hill AFB.
- Production of a short documentary film about Hill AFB history to be aired on the community and hotel channels.
- Preparation of a Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) package that uses historic properties at Hill AFB to teach history, social studies, geography, civics, and other subjects for use in the DoD and area school systems. Information on preparing the lesson plans is available at the NPS website (http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp).

5.0 SOPS FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES ACTIONS

The following SOPs provide Hill AFB with a step-by-step process for conducting specific activities in compliance with Federal preservation legislation. For ease of use, each SOP is followed by a flow chart depicting the compliance steps described in the step-by-step process. The SOPs cover the following types of activities:

- SOP #1: Planned New Construction
- SOP #2: Planned Demolition of Buildings
- SOP #3: Maintenance and Repair of Historic Buildings
- SOP #4: Coordination of NEPA with Cultural Resources Requirements
- SOP #5: Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Deposits
- SOP #6: Inadvertent Discovery of American Indian Remains and Associated Funerary Objects, Sacred Objects, or Objects of Cultural Patrimony
- SOP #7: Granting of ARPA Permits
- SOP #8: Response to ARPA Violation
- SOP # 9: Unanticipated Impact to Archeological Deposits by Plane Crashes or Jettisoning of Fuel Tanks

SOPs #1 through #6 and #9 address specific activities requiring multiple legal requirements (Table 5-1). SOPs #7 and #8 directly relate to compliance with a specific law or regulation. The application of the SOPs to particular property types is presented in Table 5-2.

Table 5-1
Activities Requiring Compliance with Multiple Laws or Regulations

SOP	Activity	NHPA	NEPA	ARPA	AIRFA	NAGPRA	AFI 32–7065
1	Planned New Construction	x	x				x
2	Planned Demolition of Buildings	x	x				x
3	Maintenance and Repair of Historic Buildings	x	x				x
4	Coordination of NEPA with Cultural Resources Requirements	x	x	x		x	
5	Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Deposits	x	x			x	x
6	Inadvertent Discovery of American Indian Remains and Cultural Objects	x	x	x	x	x	
9	Unanticipated Impact to Archaeological Deposits by Plane Crashes or Jettisoning of Fuel Tanks	x	x			x	x

The Section 106 process, presented in Section 4, covers modifications and renovations to buildings. The excessing of property is not addressed in the presentation of the SOPs. Because the excessing or disposal of Federal property is not eastily standardized, guidance for handling this procedure is presented at the end of this section.

Table 5-2
Standard Operating Procedures Keyed to Type of Cultural Resource

SOP	Activity	Historic Buildings	Historic Districts	Known Archaeological Sites	Unknown Archaeological Sites	Human Remains	Sacred Objects, Sites
1	Planned New Construction		x	+	+		
2	Planned Demolition of Buildings	x	x				
3	Maintenance and Repair of Historic Buildings	x	x				
4	Coordination of NEPA with Cultural Resources Requirements	x	x	x	x	+	
5	Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Deposits				x	x	x
6	Inadvertent Discovery of American Indian Remains and Cultural Objects			+	+	x	x
7	Granting of ARPA Permits			x		+	+
8	Response to ARPA Violation			x	+	+	+
9	Unanticipated Impact to Archaeological Deposits by Plane Crashes or Jettisoning of Fuel Tanks			x	x	x	x

x = primary importance; + = secondary importance

Standard Operating Procedure #1

PLANNED NEW CONSTRUCTION

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- National Historic Preservation Act
- National Environmental Policy Act
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- AFI 32–7065 (June 2004), *Cultural Resources Management Program*

OVERVIEW

The construction of new buildings can have an adverse effect on historic properties through the disturbance of buried archaeological deposits or through disturbance of the integrity of an existing historic building, district, or landscape. Earth-moving activities related to construction could impact the integrity of an archaeological site or they could impact unmarked American Indian burials. New structures or buildings with architectural design elements that are incompatible with surrounding historic properties would impact the integrity, character, and/or feeling of the historic property.

POLICY

- A site plan and elevations for each new construction project near or adjacent to NRHP-eligible properties **should be submitted for SHPO review and concurrence at 35 percent design development**.
- Hill AFB will ensure that the new construction design is compatible with the historic character-defining qualities of the surrounding historic properties in terms of scale, massing, color, and materials.
- Hill AFB will ensure that the new construction design is responsive to the recommended approaches for new construction as set forth in the *Standards and Guidelines* and the USAF *Architectural Compatibility Bulletin.* **If the recommended approaches cannot be met, or the SHPO or other interested parties do not concur on the new construction plan, Hill AFB will comply with 36 CFR Part 800.5(c)(2).**

PROCEDURE

- **BHPO** shall determine if undertaking is exempted under a PA.
- **BHPO** shall determine if proposed construction is located near or adjacent to NRHP-eligible properties or if it will disturb ground with potential for containing intact archaeological deposits (Figure 5-1).
- If no NRHP-eligible sites are present, the **BHPO** shall submit a report of the findings to the SHPO and prepare a memorandum to file, and the undertaking may proceed.
- If an NRHP-eligible site is present, the **BHPO** shall determine if the site can be avoided. If not, and the **BHPO** determines that the undertaking will have an adverse effect on the

adjacent or nearby historic property, the **BHPO**, in consultation with the **SHPO**, will proceed with an appropriate mitigation strategy.

- If the proposed construction is adjacent to NRHP-eligible properties, the **BHPO** should submit a site plan and elevations at the 35 percent design stage to the SHPO for review and concurrence.
- SHPO concurrence with the 35 percent design stage documentation would bring the Section 106 review process to a close. **If, however, changes are made to construction plans after SHPO review and concurrence, additional coordination is required.**

Initiation of the Section 106 review process requires public involvement.

- The SHPO may ask to see design plans at a later stage of completion.
- If construction is found to have an adverse effect, the **BHPO** shall work with the **Project Manager** to modify designs in a manner consistent with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* and, if applicable, the *Architectural Compatibility Bulletin*.
- Documentation of a no-adverse-effect assessment following the revision of project designs shall be submitted to the SHPO for concurrence.
- If designs cannot be altered, treatments such as the use of visual screens and landscaping shall be applied to minimize impacts. Prepare a MOA documenting impacts and actions taken to minimize adverse effects in consultation with the SHPO.
- The MOA must be submitted through the appropriate chain of command.

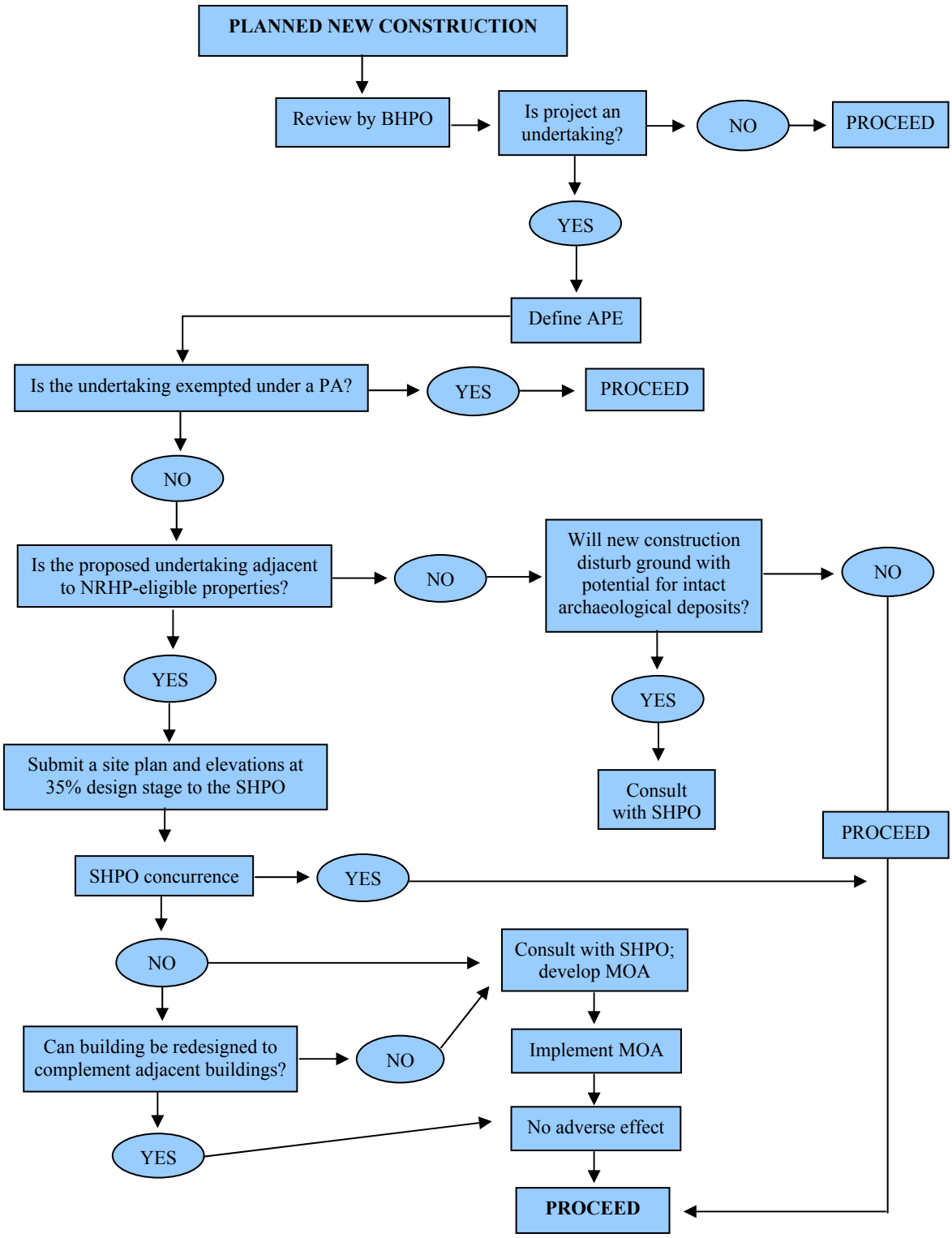

Figure 5-1. SOP #1.

Standard Operating Procedure #2

PLANNED DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- National Historic Preservation Act
- National Environmental Policy Act
- AFI 32–7065 (June 2004), *Cultural Resources Management Program*

OVERVIEW

This SOP establishes procedures and policy for review and coordination of civil engineering activities involving the demolition of buildings and structures.

POLICY

- No historic building shall be placed on a project list for total or partial demolition until appropriate actions have commenced under both Section 106 of NHPA and the NEPA process.
- All proposed demolition work that will affect historic properties will be submitted to the SHPO in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(b)(1) and 800.6(c)(2). **Properties classified as ineligible or as noncontributing are exempt from this requirement**.
- The **BHPO** must submit plans and justifications for demolishing historic properties to the **SHPO** to initiate Section 106 consultation on the undertaking. The **BHPO** shall demonstrate that all reasonable measures have been explored to use a property through rehabilitation, adaptive reuse, layaway, or excessing of property to government, public, or private interests.
- Proposed demolition actions affecting NRHP-eligible properties at Hill AFB will be evaluated both individually and collectively to determine the cumulative effect on the historic districts to which the properties may be contributing elements.
- Pursuant to Section 110(b) of NHPA, prior to any alteration or demolition of any historic properties, those properties will be recorded so there is a permanent record of their history and appearance. Appropriate formats shall include the following:
  - The appropriate level of HABS/HAER documentation shall be determined in consultation with the SHPO and NPS;
  - In addition to HABS/HAER documentation, other forms of documentation, such as submittal of original plans to the Library of Congress, production of documentary films, public displays, or other types of permanent record, may be performed to further preservation efforts of historic properties.

PROCEDURE

Compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of NHPA and NEPA is required (Figure 5-2). See Section 106 Process (see Figure 4-2) and SOP #4 for procedures.

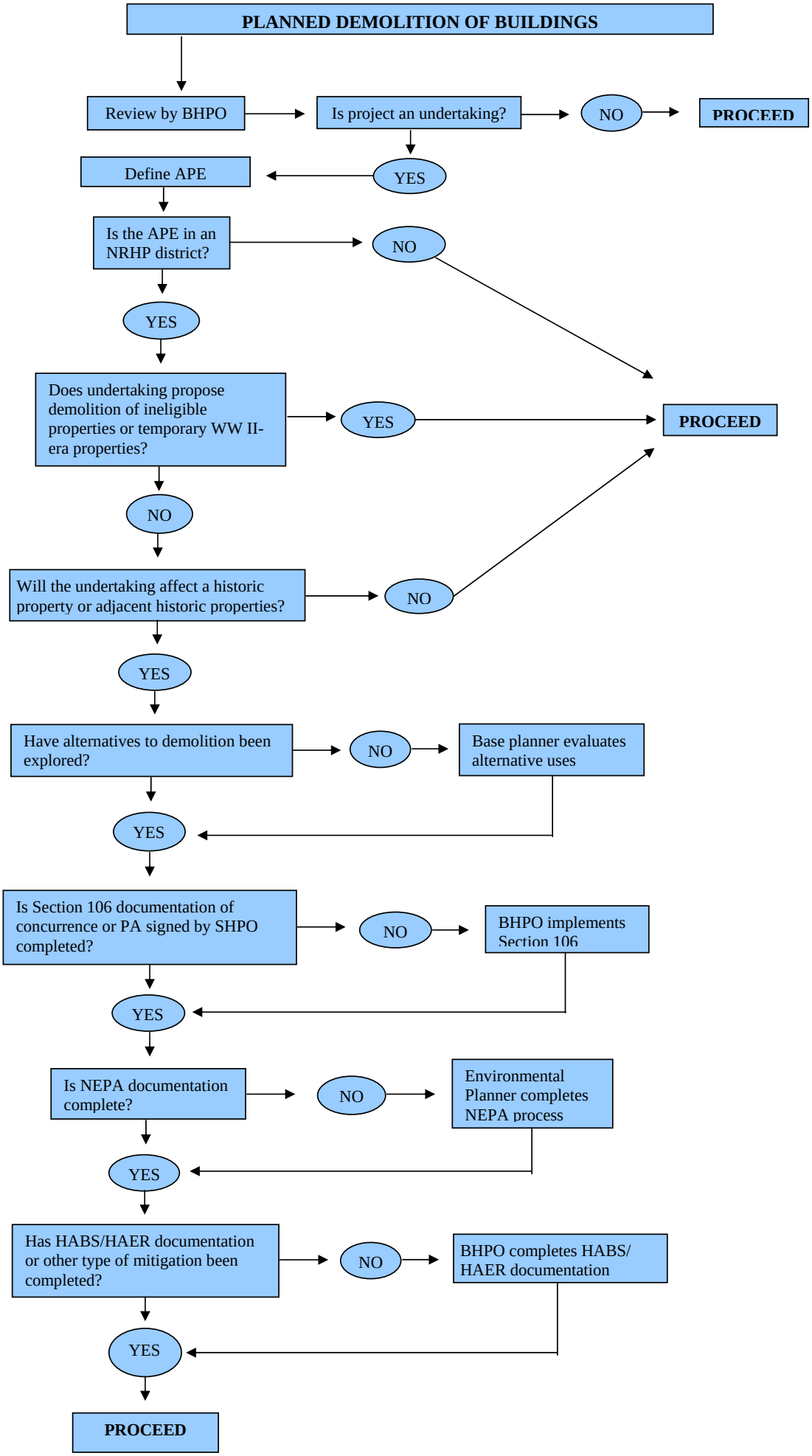

Figure 5-2. SOP #2.

Standard Operating Procedure #3

PROPOSED MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, RENOVATION, AND ALTERATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- National Historic Preservation Act
- 36 CFR Part 800
- National Environmental Policy Act
- 36 CFR Part 68

OVERVIEW

Historic materials include those features that are defining elements of a historic property such as doors, windows, plaster, trim, tile roofing, decorative moldings and woodwork, etc.

The maintenance, repair, or renovation of a historic building can have an adverse effect on the property. This typically occurs when historic materials such as finishes, fixtures, and hardware are removed and replaced. Replacement is only appropriate when a *historic material* is deteriorated beyond salvage. As outlined in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

As stated in Appendix K of this document, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards* (36 CFR Part 68) offers important guidance on the maintenance, repair, renovation, and/or restoration of historic buildings. These standards and the design guidelines in Appendix N shall be consulted prior to embarking on projects involving the maintenance and repair of historic properties. A comprehensive maintenance and repair plan, when developed, would also enhance the maintenance and repair process and would provide invaluable guidance on the retention of significant buildings and structures while maintaining their usability.

Maintenance undertakings that have a high potential to impact historic buildings or structures include:

- removing or replacing original features such as windows, doors, finishes, and hardware;
- repointing mortar, patching stucco, or cleaning the exterior when executed inappropriately; and
- updating and/or renovating interiors.

The following SOP outlines the compliance process for projects that involve the maintenance, repair, renovation, or alteration of historic buildings and structures. This process would be simplified and streamlined by the adoption of a PA that addresses routine maintenance and repair issues. PAs are developed similarly to MOAs with the exception that the ACHP must be invited to consult.

POLICY

- All projects that may affect NRHP-eligible, -listed, or potentially eligible properties will be coordinated for review and comment with the SHPO. Ineligible properties shall require no further consultation.
- All maintenance and repair projects will follow the design guidelines listed in Appendix N and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards* in Appendix K to the greatest extent feasible.

PROCEDURE

The following SOP follows the Section 106 process outlined in Section 4.6.1 of this ICRMP (Figure 5-3).

Step 1: Project Coordination within CEVR

- Following receipt of a work request or proposal, the project manager will consult with the **BHPO**. Coordination with the **BHPO** will be reflected by use of appropriate checklists.

Step 2: The **BHPO** will evaluate the work request and determine if the scope of the work requires coordination under applicable Federal laws and regulations

- If the project is exempted under a PA, the **BHPO** will file a memorandum and the project may proceed.
- If the project has the potential to impact historic properties, the **BHPO** will begin the Section 106 process. If the project does not involve historic properties (i.e., properties determined eligible for the NRHP in coordination with the SHPO), then no further coordination will be required.

Step 3: The **BHPO** assesses adverse effects

- The SHPO and interested parties make an assessment of adverse effects (if any) based on criteria found in 36 CFR Part 800.5.
- If the **BHPO** and the SHPO agree that there will be no adverse effect, Hill AFB can proceed with the undertaking and any agreed upon conditions.
- If the **BHPO** and SHPO make a determination of **adverse effect**:

A determination of adverse effect shall be avoided if possible. If such a determination is made, ACHP involvement will be required if the SHPO, consulting parties, and Hill AFB cannot agree on the determination of adverse effect or resolution of adverse effects.

(1) The **BHPO**, in consultation with the project manger, will (where possible) recommend work order modifications that change the determination to one of "no effect."
(2) If changes are implemented, the **BHPO** will then coordinate with the SHPO in an attempt to receive a "no adverse effect" opinion. If the SHPO concurs, the project may proceed.
(3) The SHPO may recommend additional changes; if this occurs and the changes are not feasible, then Hill AFB is required to follow the instructions in Steps 4 and 5 of the Section 106 process outlined in Figure 4-2.

A determination of "no effect" or "no adverse effect" is commonly applied to maintenance and repair projects that follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and use the least invasive means possible to achieve the desired result.

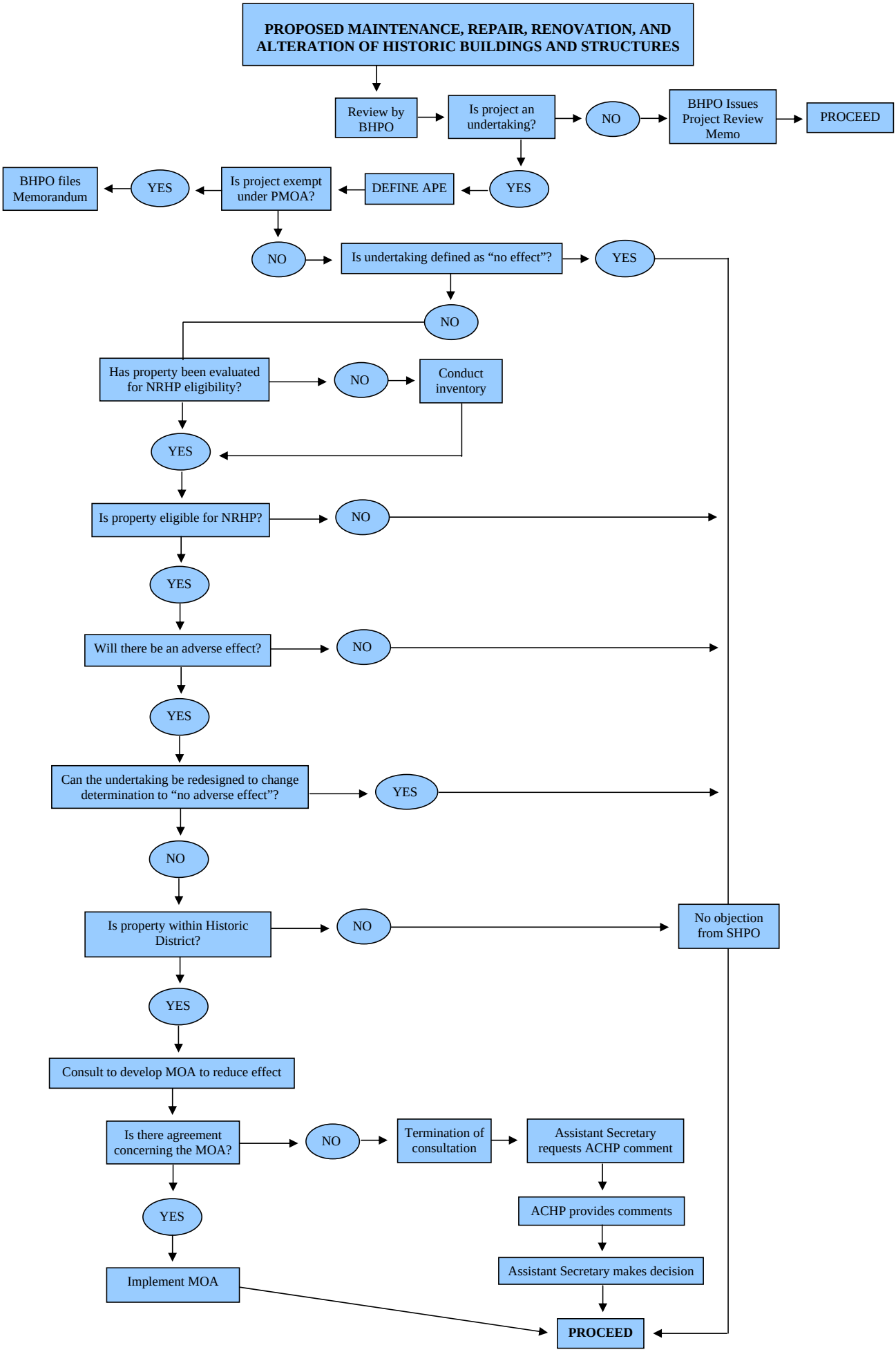

Figure 5-3. SOP #3.

Standard Operating Procedure #4

COORDINATION OF NEPA WITH CULTURAL RESOURCES REQUIREMENTS

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- National Environmental Policy Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- 40 CFR Part 1500, *Purpose, Policy, and Mandate for Implementing NEPA*
- AFI 32–7065 (June 2004), *Cultural Resources Management Program*
- AFI 32–7061, *Environmental Impact Analysis Process*

OVERVIEW

Using the NEPA process for Section 106 compliance purposes can streamline the compliance process when an EA or EIS is required.

The NEPA process establishes that the Federal government has a responsibility to ". . . preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage. . . ." [Section 101(b)(4)]: 40 CFR Part 1502.16 identifies the incorporation of historic and cultural resources into the development of an EA and EIS, and 40 CFR Part 1502.25 discusses the integration of the environmental impact analysis process with those surveys and studies required by NHPA. NEPA studies that note the potential impacts on cultural resources never occur without NHPA studies; however, NHPA studies may be required when no NEPA requirement exists. NEPA itself in no way directs, replaces, or supersedes NHPA.

POLICY

- Hill AFB will consider its Section 106 responsibilities as early as possible in the NEPA process and plan public participation, analysis, and review in such a way that the purposes and requirements of both statutes can be met in a timely and efficient manner.
- Hill AFB shall ensure that preparation of an EA and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or an EIS and Record of Decision includes appropriate scoping, identification of historic properties, assessment of effects upon them, and consultation leading to resolution of adverse effects.
- Hill AFB shall review the action that is categorically excluded under NEPA to determine if the action still qualifies as an undertaking requiring review under Section 106 pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.3(a).
- **Hill AFB shall contact the SHPO in writing prior to the preparation of an EA or EIS that it intends to use the NEPA process for Section 106 compliance purposes.**

- During preparation of an EA or a draft EIS (DEIS), Hill AFB shall:
  - Identify consulting parties either pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.3(f) or through the NEPA scoping process with results consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.3(f).
  - Identify historic properties and assess the effects of the undertaking on such properties in a manner consistent with the standards and criteria of 36 CFR Part 800.4–800.5, provided that the scope and timing of these steps may be phased to reflect the consideration of project alternatives in the NEPA process.
  - Consult with the SHPO/THPO, other appropriate consulting parties (i.e., American Indian tribes, the NPS, and interested historical organizations), and the ACHP (where appropriate) regarding the effects of the undertaking on historic properties during the NEPA process.
  - Involve the public in accordance with the Hill AFB published NEPA procedures.
  - Develop, in consultation with identified consulting parties, alternatives and proposed measures that might avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects of the undertaking on historic properties and describe them in the EA or DEIS.

Under the revised 36 CFR Part 800 regulations, a provision now exists 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 Part 800.8(c)], the agency must notify the SHPO/THPO and the ACHP that it will be doing so and meet the *Standards for Developing Environmental Documents to Comply with Section 106* [36 CFR Part 800.8(c)(1)] (see Appendix M).

PROCEDURE

Step 1: Responsible Hill AFB official or applicant defines proposed action and alternatives, including the No Action alternative(s) (Figure 5-4).

Step 2: Responsible Hill AFB official or applicant collects background data and analyzes requirements.

- The Hill AFB official begins by gathering data, coordinating or consulting with other agencies, and analyzing potential impacts.

Step 3: Responsible Hill AFB official determines need for EA.

- If the Hill AFB official determines that the action may proceed under a categorical exclusion, the NEPA process is completed.
- Although the categorical exclusion permits the action to proceed without further NEPA review, it does not necessarily mean that the Section 106 process of NHPA has been satisfied.
- Under certain circumstances where there are potential significant impacts, the official may decide that an EIS is warranted. An EA does not need to be prepared if an EIS is prepared.

> An undertaking that is permitted as part of a categorical exclusion shall receive review to determine if an undertaking per Section 106 pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.3(a) exists.

Step 4: Responsible Hill AFB official prepares, circulates, and reviews draft and final EA.

- The Hill AFB official shall identify consulting parties either pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.3(f) or through the NEPA scoping process with results consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.3(f).
- The Hill AFB official or applicant shall contact appropriate Federal, tribal, state, and local officials to obtain information concerning potential environmental impacts.
- The Hill AFB official shall maintain appropriate contact with these parties for the remainder of the NEPA process.
- The Hill AFB official shall inventory and evaluate cultural resources within the area of potential effects (APE).
- The Hill AFB official shall continue consultation with SHPO/THPO, American Indian tribes, and other interested parties as needed.

Interested American Indian tribes and the public interested in historic properties are not typically on the distribution lists for EA and EIS documents. If these parties are to be included, Hill AFB shall make a special effort to identify those additional parties.

Step 5: Responsible Hill AFB official determines significance of impacts.

- The Hill AFB official shall develop, in consultation with identified consulting parties, alternatives and proposed measures that might avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects of the undertaking on historic properties and include them in the EA or DEIS.

Step 6A: If there are no significant impacts to historic properties, Hill AFB issues a FONSI.

- If Hill AFB and the SHPO disagree concerning significance of impacts, follow the Section 106 process to resolve the differences.
- The FONSI may be issued without identifying specific measures to minimize, avoid, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties; however, outline specific mitigation measures in a MOA.

Step 6B: If the effect to historic properties is significant, proceed with preparation of an EIS.

- Impacts to historic properties do not necessarily require an EIS.

Step 7: Proceed with the action and, if applicable, develop a mitigation and monitoring plan.

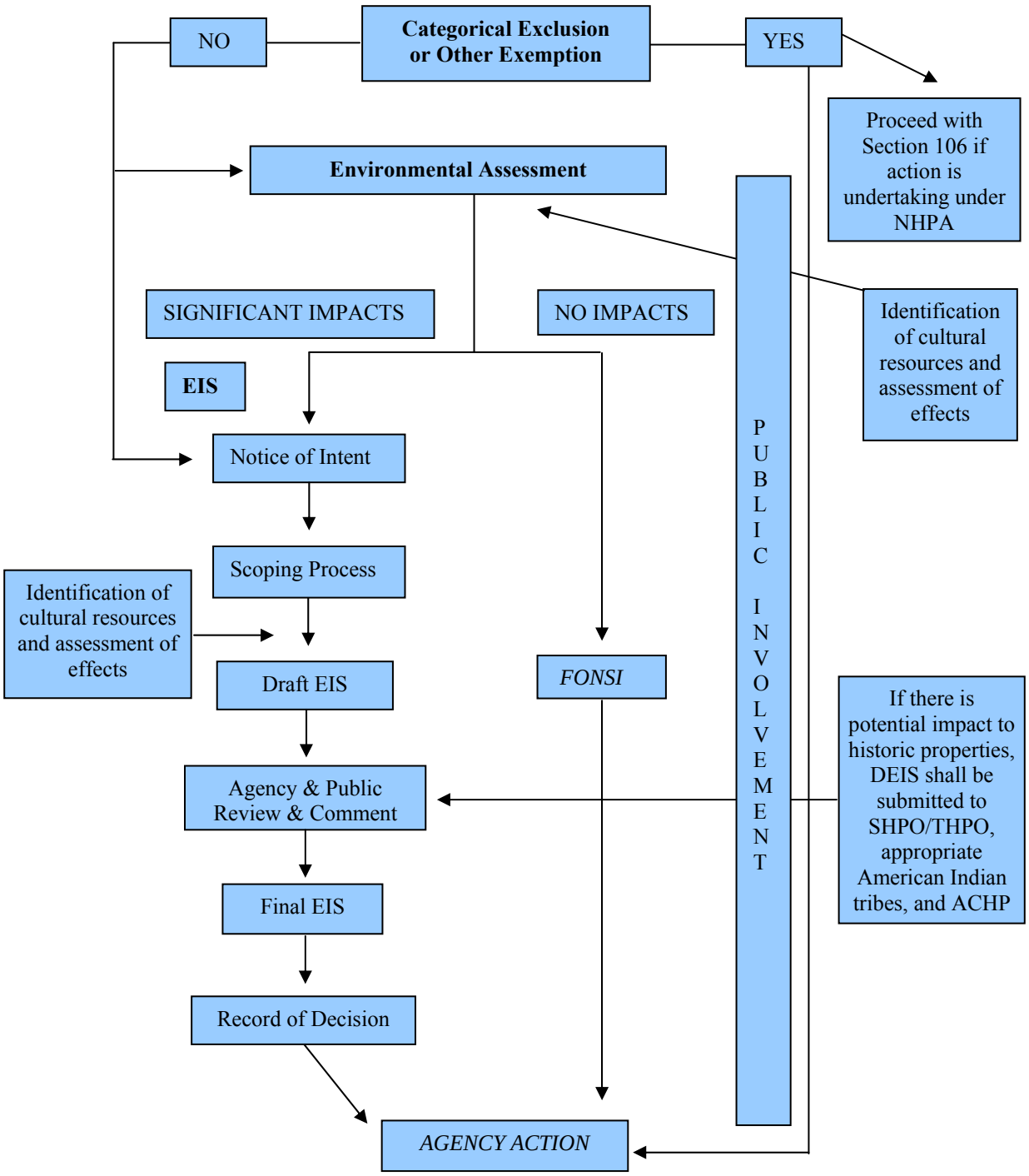

Figure 5-4. SOP #4.

Standard Operating Procedure #5

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- National Historic Preservation Act
- National Environmental Policy Act
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- AFI 32–7065 (June 2004), *Cultural Resources Management Program*

OVERVIEW

All undertakings that disturb the ground surface have the potential to discover buried and previously unknown archaeological deposits. The accidental discoveries of archaeological deposits during an undertaking can include but are not limited to:

- Undiscovered/undocumented structural and engineering features; and
- Undiscovered/undocumented archaeological resources such as foundation remains, burials, artifacts, or other evidence of human occupation.

POLICY

When cultural resources are discovered during the construction of any undertaking or ground-disturbing activities, Hill AFB shall:

- Evaluate such deposits for NRHP eligibility.
- Treat the site as potentially eligible and avoid the site insofar as possible until an NRHP eligibility determination is made.
- Make reasonable efforts to minimize harm to the property until the Section 106 process is completed.
- **The BHPO will ensure that the provisions of NAGPRA are implemented first if any unanticipated discovery includes human remains, funerary objects, or American Indian sacred objects (see SOP #6).**

PROCEDURE

Step 1: Work shall cease in the area of the discovery (Figure 5-5). Work may continue in other areas.

- The property is to be treated as eligible and avoided until an eligibility determination is made. Hill AFB will continue to make reasonable efforts to avoid or minimize harm to

Further construction activities in the vicinity of the site will be suspended until an agreed-upon testing strategy has been carried out and sufficient data have been gathered to allow a determination of eligibility. The size of the area in which work should be stopped shall be determined in consultation with the **BHPO**.

the property until the Section 106 process is completed.

Step 2: Immediately following the discovery, the **Project Manager** shall notify the installation **BHPO**.

Step 3: The **BHPO** or a professional archaeologist shall make a field evaluation of the context of the deposit and its probable age and significance, record the findings in writing, and document with appropriate photographs and drawings.

- If disturbance of the deposits is minimal and the excavation can be relocated to avoid the site, the **BHPO** will file appropriate site forms in a routine manner.
- If the excavation cannot be relocated, the **BHPO** shall notify the office of the **SHPO** to report the discovery and to initiate an expedited consultation.

The Section 106 review process is initiated at this point.

- If the deposits are determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, then Hill AFB **BHPO** will prepare a memorandum for record and the construction may proceed.
- If the existing information is inadequate for an NRHP eligibility determination, Hill AFB **BHPO** shall develop an emergency testing plan in coordination with the SHPO.

Step 4: Hill AFB shall have qualified personnel conduct test excavations of the deposits to determine NRHP eligibility.

- Hill AFB BHPO, in consultation with the SHPO, will determine appropriate methodology for NRHP eligibility determination.
- If the SHPO and Hill AFB agree that the deposits are ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, then work on the undertaking may proceed.
- If the deposits appear to be eligible, or Hill AFB and the SHPO cannot agree on the question of eligibility, then Hill AFB shall implement alternative actions, depending on the urgency of the proposed action.
  - Hill AFB may relocate the project to avoid the adverse effect.
  - Hill AFB may request the Keeper of the National Register to provide a determination.
  - Hill AFB may proceed with a data recovery plan under a MOA developed in coordination with the SHPO and possibly the ACHP and interested parties.
  - **Hill AFB may request comments from the ACHP and may develop and implement actions that take into account the effects of the undertaking on the property to the extent feasible and the comments of the SHPO, ACHP, and interested parties. Interim comments must be provided to Hill AFB within 48 hours; final comments must be provided within 30 days.**

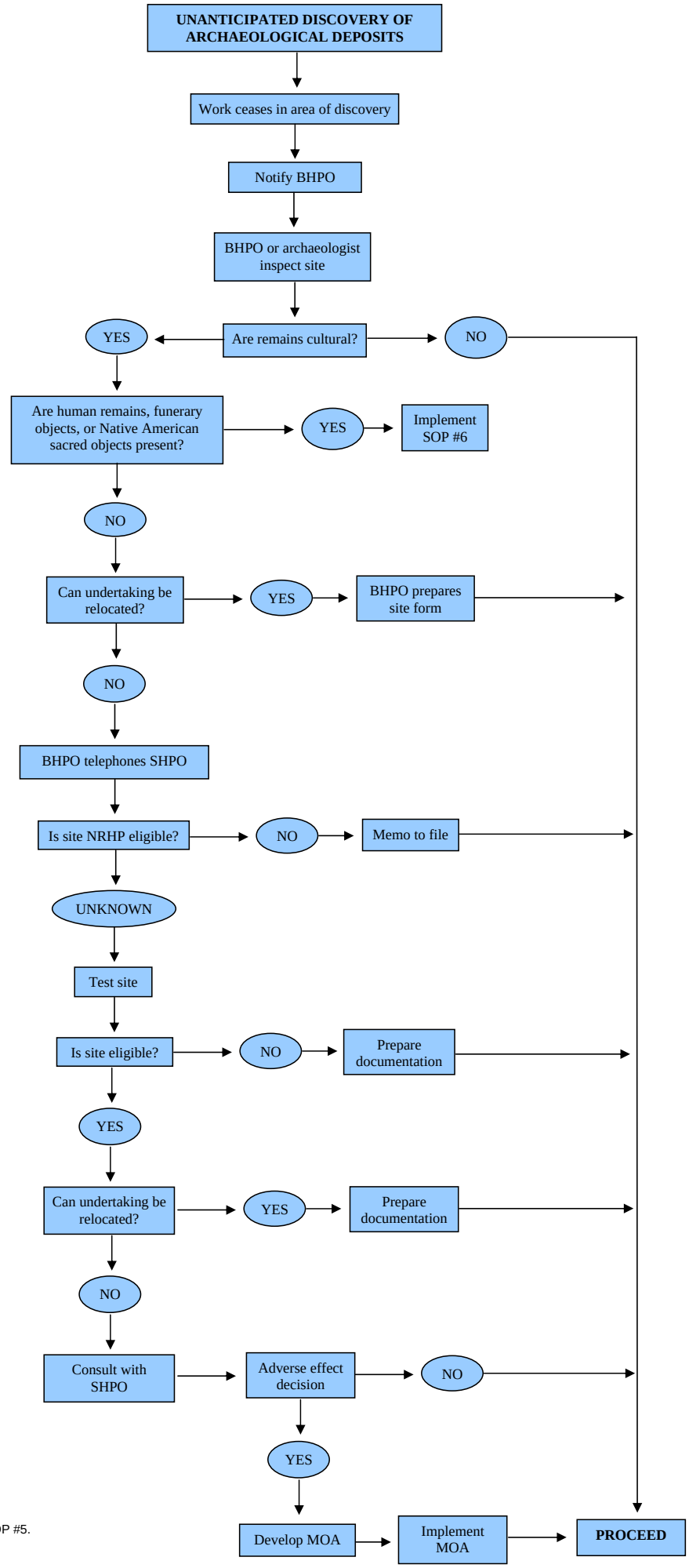

Figure 5-5. SOP #5.

Standard Operating Procedure #6

INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF AMERICAN INDIAN HUMAN REMAINS AND ASSOCIATED FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, OR OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- National Environmental Policy Act
- National Historic Preservation Act

OVERVIEW

If the remains are not American Indian and are archaeological in nature, SOP #6 applies.

The potential exists for the discovery of American Indian human remains and funerary objects at Hill AFB, and as a result, these procedures are presented in the event of an unexpected encounter since such discoveries are extremely sensitive in nature and require compliance with multiple requirements. Following the discovery of human remains and cultural objects:

- The remains or cultural objects, or both, must be identified, if possible, as to lineal descendants or culturally affiliated contemporary tribes,
- The remains or cultural objects, or both, must be treated in a manner deemed appropriate by the lineal descendants or culturally affiliated tribes, and
- Custody of the remains is transferred to legitimate claimants.

In the event of a discovery of American Indian human remains or cultural objects, **the Installation Commander or his/her designee** will ensure compliance with NAGPRA and the pertinent statutory and regulatory requirements of the laws and regulations listed above. If American Indian remains and cultural objects are discovered, any work within a 50-foot radius of the site shall be halted and the **BHPO** notified immediately. The **BHPO** will coordinate, as appropriate, with the following:

- Office of Staff Judge Advocate
- Security Forces (SF); if necessary, the SF will notify the appropriate police department if the remains are determined to be other than prehistoric.
- SHPO (if the remains are associated with a larger archaeological site or the remains are archaeological in nature but not American Indian).
- Eighteen federally recognized American Indian tribes shall be consulted under NAGPRA. A list of the 18 American Indian Tribes can be located in Appendix G. The 12 American Indian tribes that were consulted under NAGPRA prior to 2004 were:

- Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation
- Skull Valley Band of Gosiute Indians
- Navajo Nation
- Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah
- San Juan Southern Paiute
- Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
- Ute Indian Tribe
- Goshute Indian Tribe
- White Mesa Ute Council
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall Business Council
- Eastern Shoshone Business Council
- Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation

Guidelines for Consultation with American Indians are found in Chapter 3 of the revised AFI 32–7065.

Although not required, the establishment of prior procedures and agreements with federally recognized American Indian Tribes for the treatment of unmarked burials in the event of an unexpected discovery would allow Hill AFB to expedite the review process. Anticipating such a possibility, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) or a MOA may be established, according to the nature of the accord, with the appropriate federally recognized American Indian Tribe(s) that would override the mandated 30-day work stoppage (see below).

The site will be protected and stabilized. Any removal of materials is prohibited and constitutes a violation of NAGPRA and ARPA. The **BHPO**, in consultation with qualified professional archaeologists as necessary, will initially evaluate the site and report the findings to the **Installation Commander or his/her designee** and the potentially affiliated federally recognized American Indian Tribes, installation offices, and the SHPO. If the remains are determined to be of aboriginal origin, NAGPRA requires that, upon an unexpected discovery of human remains, further construction or archaeological activities in the area of discovery cease for 30 days after the appropriate tribal group has been officially notified. Any subsequent treatment of the remains and objects or stabilization of the site will be carried out only after consultation with the potentially affiliated tribes. Human remains may be removed when a Plan of Action is complete (see 43 CFR Part 10.3, 10.4, 10.5).

Contracts for archaeological investigations and construction on installation lands will include the requirement to notify the **BHPO** immediately upon discovery of human remains or cultural objects. Project Managers should be provided guidance to notify the **BHPO** immediately upon discovery of human remains or cultural objects.

Inadvertent discoveries of human remains that are not those of American Indians require NHPA Section 106 consultation with the SHPO, and/or possible notification of local law-enforcement authorities. Use qualified archaeologists to assist in the decision by determining the location, context, and associations of the remains.

PROCEDURE

Preliminary Assessment, Protection, and Verification

Step 1: When notified of the possible inadvertent discovery of buried human remains or cultural objects, the **BHPO**, the **SF**, and an archaeologist will arrange to visit the site within 24 hours of the discovery to determine if the remains are (1) associated with a recent crime scene or (2) if not, whether the remains are of American Indian descent (Figure 5-6).

Step 2: If, upon examination, the remains are identified as nonhuman, the **BHPO** and archaeologist will determine if archaeological contexts are present that need to be evaluated pursuant to Section 106 [36 CFR Part 800] of NHPA [16 U.S.C. 470–470w].

Step 3: If, upon examination, the remains appear to be human and associated with a crime scene, the **SF** will assume custody of the remains and notify proper authorities. All activities will cease within the area of the inadvertent discovery. The site will be protected and declared off-limits to everyone except authorized personnel. The area of protection shall cover no less than a 50-foot radius around the site.

Step 4: If, upon examination, the remains appear to be human, but are not associated with a crime scene, or if all law enforcement officials contacted have determined that the remains will not be involved in a legal investigation, the BHPO will contact the SHPO.

In addition to contacting the SHPO, the **BHPO** shall:

- Protect the site according to standard installation practice for archeological discoveries. Stabilization or covering may be employed, if necessary. Removal of material shall not resume until compliance with this SOP regarding resumption of activity is completed.
- Evaluate the human remains and cultural objects in situ. The **BHPO** or the archeologist may consult with a qualified physical or forensic anthropologist, if necessary. Such an evaluation may take considerable time and coordination with qualified professionals. The **BHPO** or the archaeologist must make a written field evaluation of the circumstances of the discovery, the condition and contents of the burial including any artifacts, the primary context of the remains and any artifacts, and their antiquity and significance.
- Establish the racial affiliation of the remains to determine if NAGPRA applies. Destructive analyses are not prohibited. In some cases, a small amount of material must be used for DNA or ^{14}C assays to help determine whether the remains are, indeed, American Indian and covered under NAGPRA. One or more of these kinds of analyses shall be considered when context is ambiguous and the remains reasonably might be those of European American, Asian American, or other non-American Indian group that has been in North America for 600 years or so. If the remains are not American Indian, but constitute a pioneer, colonial, or other archeological site, SOP 5 applies (for compliance with NHPA and ARPA).

> The **BHPO** shall make arrangements prior to an inadvertent discovery of human remains with qualified professionals, such as physical or forensic anthropologists who are willing to aid with in situ identifications.

Step 5: If the remains are determined to be American Indian, then NAGPRA applies. The following considerations are in place:

- The SHPO has no role to play in NAGPRA inadvertent discovery actions.
- If, however, the burial is part of a larger site, Section 106 applies to the nonburial part of the site and the SHPO has a role in consulting on decisions having to do with the overall site under Section 106, separate from NAGPRA.
- Federally recognized affiliated tribes have a role in both the burial and the site consultations.
- An agreement document developed with the SHPO regarding the overall site must not contradict a Plan of Action developed with Federally recognized American Indian Tribes (see Determining Custody of American Indian Human Remains below).

Notification of the Responsible Federal Agency Official (Installation Commander) [43 CFR Part 10.4]

Step 1: When the **BHPO** receives notification of an inadvertent discovery of American Indian human remains and/or cultural objects, the **BHPO** must provide immediate telephone notification to the **Installation Commander or his/her official designee**. The **BHPO** immediately follows this telephone notification with a written Memorandum of Notification to the Installation Commander that contains the results of the field evaluation and a Plan of Action regarding the intended consultation tasks and disposition of the discovered objects.

Step 2: No later than 48 hours after receipt of the BHPO's written confirmation, the **Installation Commander or his/her designee** will forward to the **BHPO** certification that the Installation Commander has received the Memorandum of Notification.

Notification to American Indian Tribes

Step 1: No later than three working days after the Installation Commander certifies receipt of the written Memorandum of Notification of the discovery of American Indian human remains and/or cultural objects, the **BHPO** shall notify possible lineal descendants, or the American Indian tribe that has the closest cultural affiliation with such remains or objects, the American Indian tribe that is recognized as aboriginally occupying the area in which the objects were discovered, or any other American Indian tribe having a possible relationship with such remains or objects.

- Notification to Federally recognized tribes shall occur by (1) telephone and (2) written notification. For telephone notification, the **BHPO** will record in a telephone log the date, time, and person contacted, and document the conversation in a Memorandum for Record. The **BHPO** will provide written notification that will include the Memorandum of Notification to the Installation Commander, signed by the Installation Commander and the field evaluation described in this SOP under Preliminary Assessment, Protection, and Verification (Step 4). The **BHPO** will send notices by certified mail to the lineal descendant or official NAGPRA contact person designated by the tribe.
- If the official NAGPRA contact person is the tribal chairperson, the **BHPO** will send the letter to him/her via certified mail and furnish a copy to the NAGPRA coordinator. The **BHPO** will make follow-up phone calls to the lineal descendants or NAGPRA coordinators of the contacted American Indian tribes to determine if written notification of the discovery was received by the appropriate person and to ascertain how the tribe wishes to proceed in

determining cultural affiliation, treatment, and disposition of the human remains or cultural objects.

Step 2: Hill AFB will make a decision regarding which tribes to notify based on (1) the order of priority of ownership described in 25 U.S.C. 3002 and 43 CFR Part 10.6, (2) information in the American Indian contacts file maintained by the **BHPO**, and (3) the list of tribal contacts.

- The **BHPO** maintains the list of tribal contacts (see Appendix G), which is verified and updated annually in coordination with tribal election schedules.

Determining Custody of American Indian Human Remains

Step 1: The **BHPO** (and qualified professionals) will make identification of American Indian human remains and/or cultural objects in situ unless erosion, accident, or looting have already removed them from their original resting place. If an in situ identification of the remains cannot be made, the potentially affiliated Federally recognized tribes will be consulted pursuant to 43 CFR Part 10.3(b), and further identification procedures will be discussed.

- If necessary, the **BHPO** will coordinate the identification of American Indian human remains and/or cultural objects with qualified archaeologists, forensic or physical anthropologists, or cultural anthropologists who will record their recommendations and all data necessary to make the identification, including any additional information that can contribute to the determination of lineal descendants or cultural affiliation.

Step 2: The **BHPO** sends a preliminary determination of lineal descendants or closest affiliation to the previously notified tribes for review. A time and place for consultations will be proposed. Traditional religious leaders shall also be identified and consulted. The tribes may have additional information to contribute to the identification of lineal descendants or cultural affiliation. Representatives of tribes may decide to visit the site to verify the identification. The BHPO will provide to each consulting tribe a list of all American Indian tribes consulted regarding the particular human remains and/or cultural items.

A Plan of Action, or other discovery treatment agreements with tribes, is not subject to SHPO consultation, review. or concurrence.

Step 3: Consultation must result in a written Plan of Action in accordance with 43 CFR Part 10.5(e) between the appropriate Federally recognized tribes and the **Installation Commander or his/her designee**. The **BHPO,** acting on behalf of the Installation Commander, may prepare the written Plan of Action. A Plan of Action for NAGPRA-related remains/objects must deal only with those remains and immediate contexts, and not contain anything that contradicts or limits a MOA that might be developed with the SHPO and others for mitigating adverse effects to the overall site. The **Installation Commander** approves and signs all NAGPRA documents. **Hill AFB** provides copies of the written Plan of Action to the consulting lineal descendants and American Indian tribes.

Resumption of Activity

Regulation 43 CFR Part 10.4(d)(2) specifies the following:

- The activity that resulted in the inadvertent discovery of American Indian human remains or cultural objects may resume 30 days after the Installation Commander certifies receipt of the notification sent by the BHPO, if otherwise lawful. Any impacts to the site must be evaluated pursuant to Section 106 [36 CFR Part 800] of NHPA [16 U.S.C. 470–470w].
- Environmental consideration under NEPA may be required prior to continuing the activity. This may be a supplement to the NEPA analysis that was conducted prior to initiating the activity, and shall consider the effect of the activity on the "find" in question, as well as the effect, if any, on any other "finds" in the vicinity. Removal or excavation of American Indian human remains and/or cultural objects must be carried out in accordance with 43 CFR Part 10.3.
- Alternatively, activity may resume if the treatment is documented in a written, binding agreement between the installation and the Federally recognized American Indian tribes that adopt a plan for stabilization and protection of the site with no removal of human remains and/or cultural objects, excavation or removal of the human remains or cultural objects in accordance with 43 CFR Part 10.3, or their disposition to lineal descendants or American Indian tribe(s) with priority of custody as defined in 25 U.S.C. 3002(a) and 43 CFR Part 10.6.

> An ARPA permit must be secured for the removal of American Indian remains or cultural items per 43 CFR Part 10.3(b)(1).

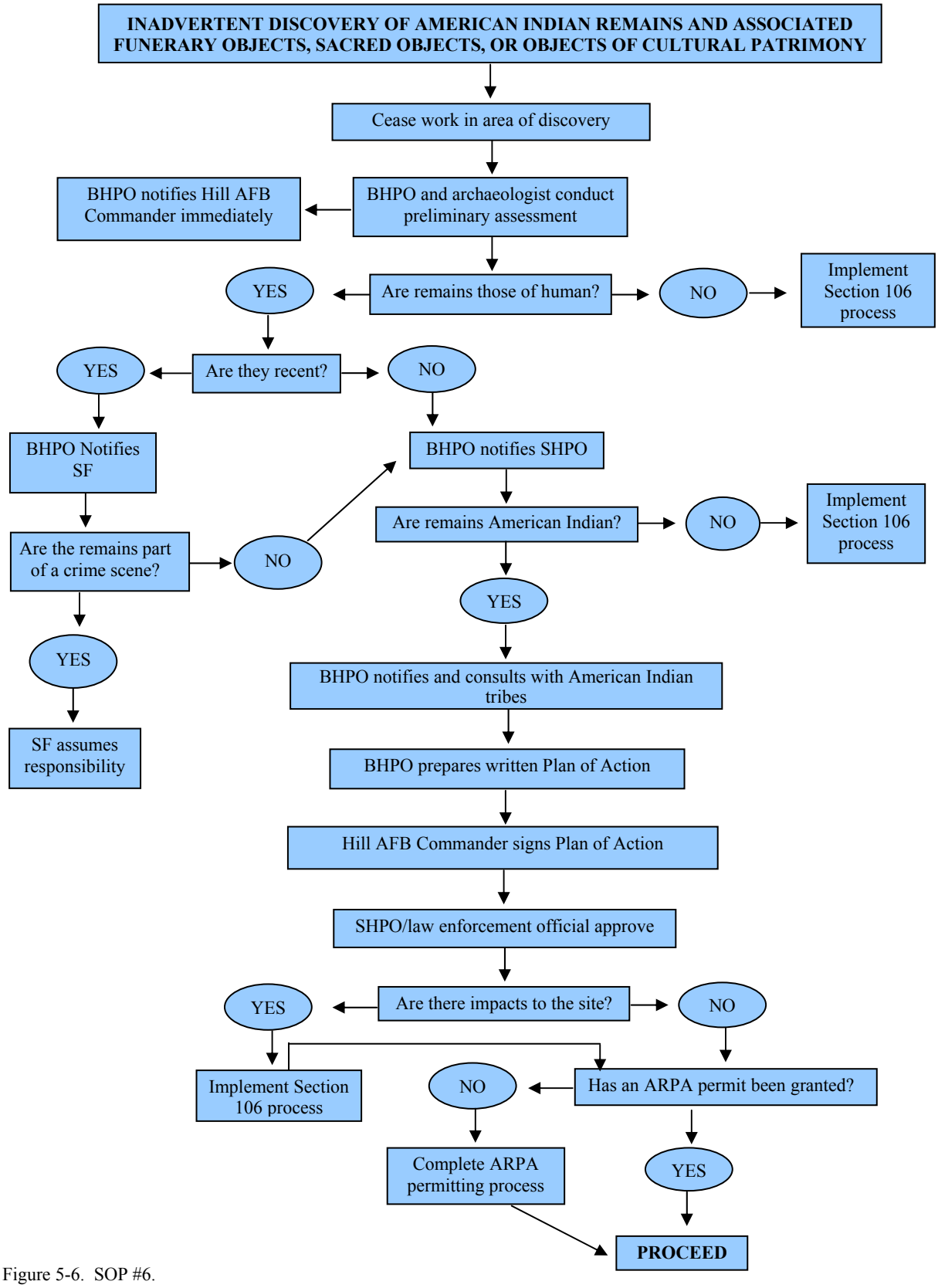

Figure 5-6. SOP #6.

Standard Operating Procedure #7

GRANTING OF ARPA PERMITS

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- AFI 32–7065 (June 2004), *Cultural Resources Management Program*

OVERVIEW

The ARPA of 1979 makes it a felony for persons to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise deface any archaeological resource 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. **The only situation in which Hill AFB would need to grant an ARPA permit would be related to a researcher's request to conduct archaeological excavations that are outside the management responsibilities of Hill AFB.** Activities conducted exclusively for purposes other than the excavation of archaeological or paleontological remains (e.g., excavation of a water line), even though they may disturb archaeological deposits, do not require an ARPA permit; nevertheless, Hill AFB must comply with Section 106 procedures.

Procedures for granting archaeological investigation permits are covered in detail in ARPA and its implementing regulations. This act established 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 **BHPO** will implement a proactive plan to preserve and protect all known archaeological sites.
- The **BHPO** will periodically monitor the condition of known archaeological sites for evidence of vandalism.
- ARPA violations will be reported to the Security Forces for investigation and prosecution.

PROCEDURE

Step 1: Applications for ARPA permits must be submitted to the BHPO (Figure 5-7).

- The proposal must provide the documentation required under 32 CFR Part 229.6 and 32 CFR Part 229.8.
- Hill AFB must prepare a Report of Availability (ROA) with the signature of the Commanding Officer and appropriate attachments:
  - NEPA documentation,

- Preliminary Assessment Screening,
- Hold Harmless Agreement, and
- SHPO coordination ***(for consideration of effect to historic properties only).***

Step 2: Upon review and approval by the **BHPO**, applications must be forwarded to the Installation Commander or his/her designee for review and approval.

- The BHPO and appropriate Hill AFB personnel, in considering whether to grant a permit, shall take into account whether the archaeological investigation will conflict with established policy or management plans and if it is in accordance with the other public uses of the land in question.
- If the project may result in harm to or destruction of any American Indian tribal, religious, or cultural properties, the **BHPO** must notify any Federally recognized American Indian tribe that may consider the site as having religious or cultural importance.

Step 3: **Installation Commander or his/her designee** forwards request to AFCEE and SHPO for comment.

Step 4: Once it is determined that the proposed archaeological investigation will not conflict with existing land management priorities, the qualifications of the individual or institution need to be considered.

- Individual qualifications include a professional degree from an accredited school in anthropology or archaeology, or equivalent experience, the demonstrated ability to carry out the work in question as well as to carry the research to completion, at least 16 months of specialized training or professional experience, and at least one year of historical archaeology experience in order to conduct historic investigations.
- The institution must show evidence of access to an adequate curatorial facility and certify that all required materials will be delivered no later than 90 days after the final report is submitted to the Federal land manager.

Step 5: The **BHPO** shall monitor work conducted under ARPA permits to ensure compliance. A permit may be revoked if it is determined:

- The terms of the permit are not being met;
- The work to be accomplished has been misrepresented;
- Continuation of the work poses a hazard to public health or safety; and
- Continuation of the work conflicts with military functions.

In the case of revocation, the individual or institution may appeal this decision. The permittee shall forward the appeal to the **Installation Commander or his/her designee** for review by the **BHPO**. The **Installation Commander or his/her designee will sign the Determination of Appeal**. Grounds for evaluating any possible penalties are set forth in ARPA.

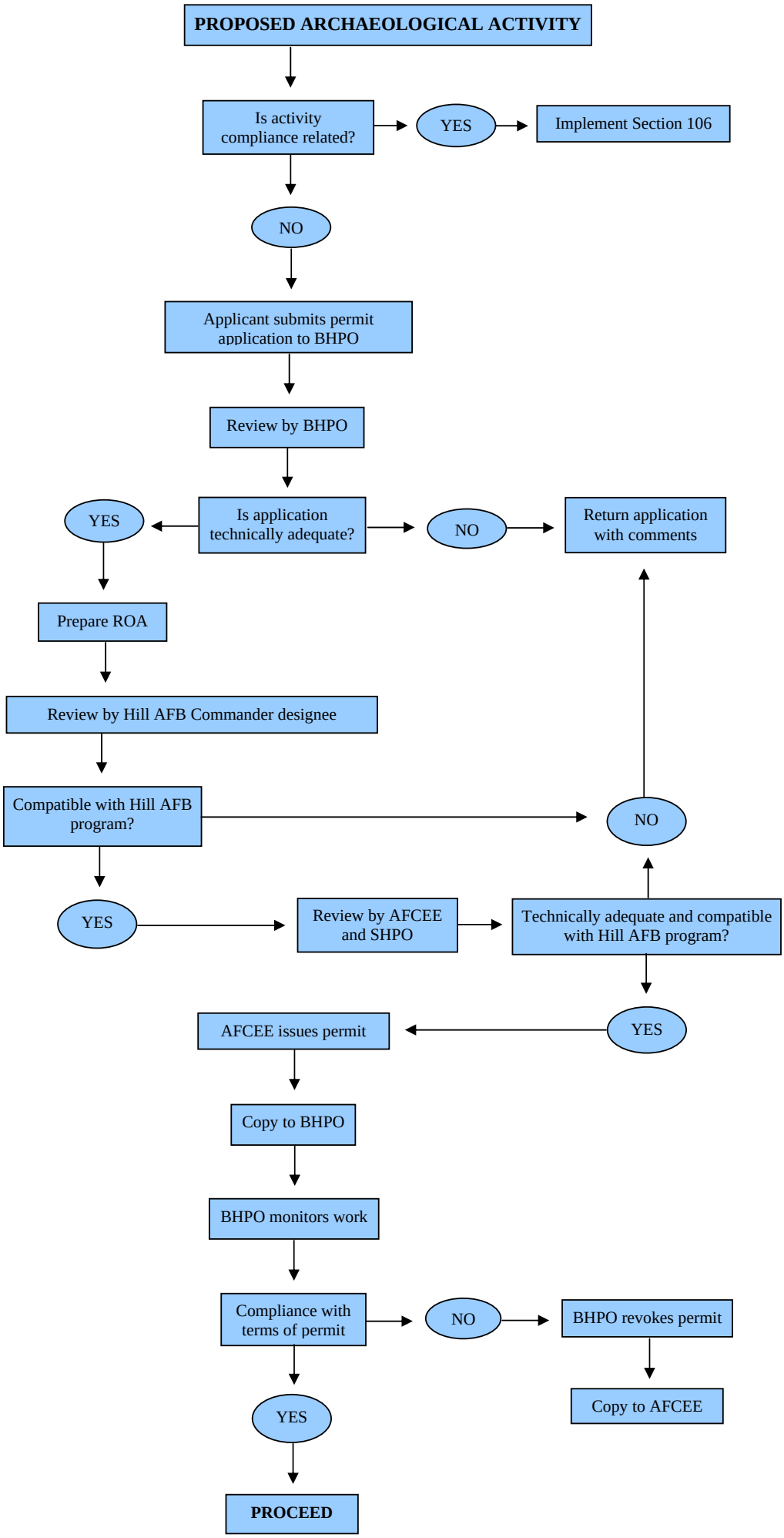

Figure 5-7. SOP #7.

Standard Operating Procedure #8

RESPONSE TO ARPA VIOLATION

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- AFI 32–7065 (June 2004), *Cultural Resources Management Program*

OVERVIEW

As described in SOP #7, ARPA carries a felony penalty for persons who excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise deface any archaeological resource or paleontological remains located on Federal lands. Archaeological investigations, other than those accomplished as part of the installation's archaeological resources management responsibilities, on Air Force-controlled lands require a Federal permit issued by AFCEE.

AFI 32–7065 (June 2004) requires that the Installation Commander ensure that the SF, installation legal staff, 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, pithouses, 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 ARPA 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 ARPA regulations are followed.

- The **BHPO** will implement a proactive plan to preserve and protect all known archaeological sites.
- The **BHPO** will periodically monitor the condition of known archaeological sites for evidence of vandalism.
- ARPA violations will be reported to the **SF** for investigation and prosecution.

PROCEDURE

In the event that an ARPA violation is discovered at Hill AFB, the following procedures shall be followed (Figure 5-8).

Step 1: ARPA violation is reported to or is discovered by BHPO:

- The **BHPO** reports violation to SF.
- The **BHPO** visits the site with SF and documents violation through reports, drawings, photographs.
- The **SF** also makes a report and notifies **75 CEG/CEU** if violation occurs in Ranges and Training Areas and notifies the Installation Commander or his/her designee.
- The **Installation Commander** reports violation to HQ AFMC within 48 hours of its discovery.

Step 2: Site security and criminal investigation:

- **BHPO** and the **SF** secure site.
- **SF** conducts criminal investigation.
- If violation results in harm to or destruction of any American Indian tribal, religious, or cultural properties, the Federal land manager must notify any Federally recognized American Indian tribe that may consider the site as having religious or cultural importance.

Step 3: Stabilization of site:

- **BHPO** or qualified archaeologist assesses damage and stabilizes site.
- Archaeologist conducts emergency salvage/data recovery, as necessary.
- This work can be coordinated with the SHPO.

Step 4: Apprehension and prosecution:

- When apprehended, perpetrator is legally charged with ARPA violation, prosecuted, and subjected to applicable fines and/or imprisonment.

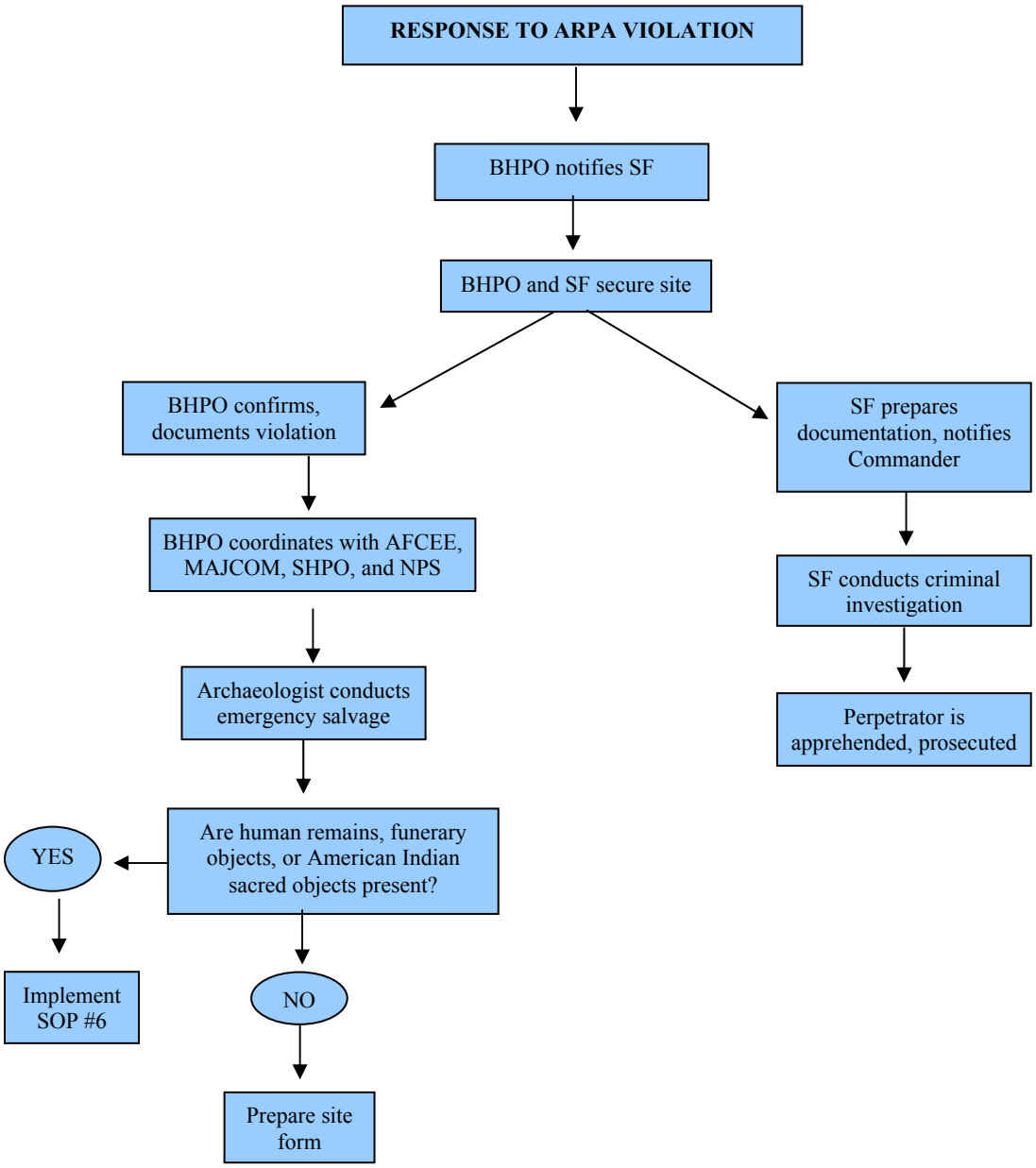

Figure 5-8. SOP #8.

Standard Operating Procedure #9

UNANTICIPATED IMPACT TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS BY PLANE CRASHES OR JETTISONING OF FUEL TANKS

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- National Historic Preservation Act
- National Environmental Policy Act
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- AFI 32–7065 (June 2004), *Cultural Resources Management Program*

OVERVIEW

All undertakings that disturb the ground surface have the potential to discover buried and previously unknown archaeological deposits. The accidental discoveries of archaeological deposits during an undertaking can include but are not limited to:

- Undiscovered/undocumented structural and engineering features; and
- Undiscovered/undocumented archaeological resources such as foundation remains, burials, artifacts, or other evidence of human occupation.

POLICY

When cultural resources are impacted by plane crashes or the jettisoning of fuel tanks, Hill AFB shall:

- Evaluate such deposits for NRHP eligibility.
- Treat the site as potentially eligible and avoid the site insofar as possible until an NRHP eligibility determination is made.
- Make reasonable efforts to minimize harm to the property until the Section 106 process is completed.
- **The BHPO will ensure that the provisions of NAGPRA are implemented first if any unanticipated discovery includes human remains, funerary objects, or American Indian sacred objects (see SOP #6).**

PROCEDURE

Step 1: Once the location of the impact is determined, the **Crash Site Project Manager** shall notify the installation **BHPO** (Figure 5-9).

Step 2: The CRM shall check the existing site file database to determine the presence or absence of known archeological properties in the immediate area.

- If an NRHP-eligible site is present, the **BHPO** shall notify the **Crash Site Manager** of the site's presence and the need to avoid further impacts to site.
- If the area has not been surveyed for archaeological properties, the **BHPO** will proceed to the crash site to determine if as site has been impacted.

Step 3: The **BHPO** or a professional archaeologist shall make a field evaluation of the crash site, record the findings in writing, and document with appropriate photographs and drawings.

- If no archaeological site is present, the **BHPO** will file a memorandum and the recovery and clean-up process may proceed.
- If a site is present, the **BHPO** shall make a field evaluation of the context of the deposit and its probable age and significance, and shall work with the **Crash Site Manager** to minimize further disturbance to the archaeological deposits.

Step 4: The **BHPO** shall notify the office of the SHPO to report the discovery and to initiate an expedited consultation.

The Section 106 review process is initiated at this point.

- If the deposits are determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, then Hill AFB **BHPO** will prepare a memorandum for record and the recovery may proceed.
- If the existing information is inadequate for an NRHP eligibility determination, Hill AFB **BHPO** shall develop an emergency testing plan in coordination with the SHPO.

Step 5: Hill AFB shall have qualified personnel conduct test excavations of the deposits to determine NRHP eligibility.

- If the SHPO and Hill AFB agree that the deposits are ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP, then work on the undertaking may proceed.
- If the deposits appear to be eligible, or Hill AFB and the SHPO cannot agree on the question of eligibility, then Hill AFB shall implement alternative actions, depending on the urgency of the proposed action.
  - Hill AFB may request the Keeper of the National Register to provide a determination.
  - Hill AFB may proceed with a data recovery plan under a MOA developed in coordination with the SHPO and possibly the ACHP and interested parties.
  - **Hill AFB may request comments from the ACHP and may develop and implement actions that take into account the effects of the undertaking on the property to the extent feasible and the comments of the SHPO, ACHP, and interested parties. Interim comments must be provided to Hill AFB within 48 hours; final comments must be provided within 30 days.**

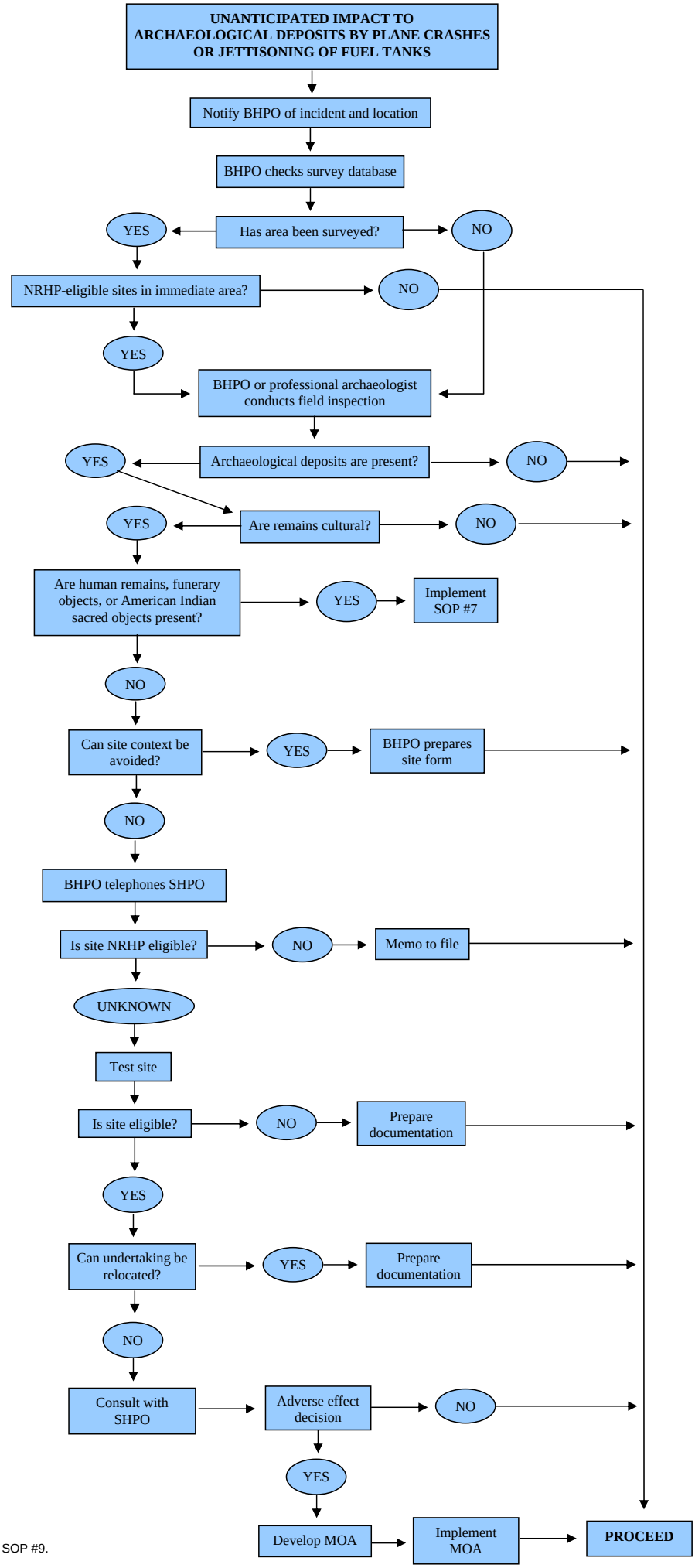

Figure 5-9. SOP #9.

5.1 Disposal of Property

The specific project manager or the Hill AFB Real Property division is responsible for notifying the Hill AFB CEVR that property will be excessed. Frequently, such notification is late in the process when it is noted 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. The following actions must take place prior to property disposal:

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

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

The excessing of 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 Hill AFB, then Hill AFB still maintains responsibility for compliance activities related to that property.

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HILL AIR FORCE BASE

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
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AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND
JANUARY 2006

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APPENDIX A

ACRONYMS AND GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS LIST

299 RCS	299th Range Control Squadron
367 TRSS	367th Training Support Squadron
372 RCG	372nd Recruiting Group
372 TRS	372nd TRS DET 3
388 FW	388th Fighter Wing
388 RANS	388th Range Squadron
419 FW	419th Fighter Wing
75 CEG/CEU	75th Civil Engineer Group Range Support Division
84 RADES	84th Radar Evaluation Squadron
AAB	Army Air Base
AAC	Army Air Corps
AAF	Army Air Force
ABW	Air Base Wing
ACC	Air Combat Command
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AFB	Air Force Base
AFCEE	Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence
AFHPO	Air Force Historic Preservation Officer
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFMC	Air Force Materiel Command
AFOTEC	Air Force Operational Test & Evaluation Center
AFPD	Air Force Policy Directives
AFRL	Advanced Composites Office
AFSC	Air Force Systems Command
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
AMA	Air Materiel Area
AMC	Air Materiel Command
APE	Area of Potential Effects
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
BHPO	Base Historic Preservation Officer
BX	Base Exchange
CBT	Computer Base Training Model
CCS	Cryptocrystalline Silicates
CES	Civil Engineer Squadron
CEG	Civil Engineer Group
CEV	Environmental Management Division
CEVR	Environmental Restoration Branch
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
CRMP	Cultural Resources Management Plan
CRPM	Cultural Resources Program Manager
DAPS	Document Automation & Production Service
DDHU	Defense Distribution Depot Hill
DECC	Defense Enterprise Computing Center Ogden
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DGRC	Defense Non-Tactical Generator & Rail Equipment Center
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction

DRMS	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FPO	Federal Preservation Officer
FR	Federal Register
FW	Fighter Wing
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMI	Geo-Marine, Inc.
GSU	Geographically Separated Unit
HABS/HAER	Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record
HQ AFMC	Headquarters Air Force Materiel Command
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
ILS	Intensive Level Survey
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
LRTC	Logistics Readiness Training Center
MAJCOM	Major Command
MDG	Medical Group
MILE	Minuteman Integrated Life Extension
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MSG	Materiel Systems Group
MXG	Maintenance Group
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OA/OAMA HD	Ogden Arsenal/Ogden Air Materiel Areas Historic District
OO-ALC	Ogden Air Logistics Center
OOAMA	Ogden Air Materiel Area
OU	Operable Unit
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PMOA	Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement
PNHFMIA	Protection of Natural and Historic Features on Military Installations Act
POW	**P**risoner of War
PWA	Public Works Administration
RANS	Range Squadron
ROA	Report of Authority
ROD	Record of Decision
ROEM	Range Operations and Environmental Management
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SAF/IEE	Secretary of the Air Force Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health
SF	Security Forces
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TAC	Tactical Air Command
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

TwHP	Teaching with Historic Places
U.S.C.	United States Code
USACE	U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
USAF	United States Air Force
USAFMS	United States Air Force Museum System
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UTTR	Utah Test and Training Range
WPA	Works Progress Administration
WST	Western Stemmed Tradition

GLOSSARY

ADAPTATION

The processes of change to better conform to 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. Installation commanders make the assessment in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office.

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 PERMIT

"A legal authorization from the Archaeological Resources Protection Act to conduct an archaeological survey or investigation including surface collecting or subsurface testing on Federal land. The Air Force issues such permits for archaeological activities that take place on Air Force controlled land. Federal employees or contractors do not need this permit because the statement of work provides the same information as the permit" (AFI 32-7065).

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.

BURIAL

"Any natural or prepared physical location, below, on, or above the ground surface, into which human remains are placed as part of a death rite or ceremony. Includes nonarticulated reinterments " (AFI 32-7065).

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, 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 PATRIMONY

Ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance of an object or place central to an American Indian group or the culture itself.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGER

Under AFI 32-7065, an individual may be selected by the commander 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 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.
d. Any other field or analytical activity needed to locate, inventory, evaluate, or manage cultural resources.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN (CRMP)

The installation's cultural resources protection and compliance document, formerly known as a Historic Preservation Plan (HPP).

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."

DATA RECOVERY

"Systematically collecting and preserving the scientific, prehistoric, historic, or archaeological information or artifacts that give research or information value to an historic property, including:

* Archaeological research producing descriptive and theoretical articles.
* Study collections of artifacts and other materials.
* Architectural or engineering studies resulting in measured drawings or photography.
* Historical or anthropological studies for understanding historic properties.
* Relocation of properties to preserve their data value " (AFI 32-7065).

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

"A process to determine if a property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. National Register of Historic Places allows 10- or 45-day determinations. An eligible property receives the same treatment as a registered property pending completion of the nominating process" (AFI 32-7065).

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)].

ETHNOGRAPHY

"The descriptive and analytical study of the culture of living groups or communities. An ethnographer seeks to understand a community by interviewing its members or living within it as a participant observer" (AFI 32-7065).

ETHNOHISTORY

"An ethnographic study of historical data, including documentary and oral history" (AFI 32-7065).

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.

FEDERAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER (FPO)

"The person who coordinates the agency's activities under the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593, including nominating agency properties for the National Register. SAF/MIQ is the Air Force FPO" (AFI 32-7065).

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 prehistoric or historic
   1. event, occupation, or activity; or
   2. 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.].

INSTALLATION COMMANDER

The senior commanding officer or designee at an installation.

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. A document signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Air Force listing what the installation will do to meet the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended through 1992, Section 106.
b. It is prepared:
    1. In coordination with the preparation of an installation CRMP.
    2. 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.
c. It contains:
    1. Items or stipulations to be addressed in a CRMP.
    2. Ways to avoid or reduce adverse effects.
    3. 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 prehistoric 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 [16 U.S.C. § 470 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 AFI 32-7065.

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" [16 U.S.C. § 470w(8)].

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.

REBURIAL

Reinterring human remains exhumed by erosion, construction disturbance, vandalism, or scientific excavations.

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 American Indian human remains and associated funerary objects upon the request of an tribe that has met the requirements of Section 7 of NAGPRA.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL

"The Air Force official with command authority who authorizes a project or action and makes sure that it complies with applicable laws and directives" (AFI 32-7065).

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.

SENSITIVE SITE

A location associated with the traditional beliefs of an American Indian group, including current and historical ceremonial sites (AFI 32-7065).

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* [NPS 1992:1]). Examples include:

- "a location associated with the traditional beliefs of an American Indian group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world;
- a rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents;
- an urban neighborhood that is the traditional home of a particular cultural group, and that reflects its beliefs and practices;
- a location where American Indian 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
- 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* [NPS 1992:1]).

TRADITIONAL LEADER

Recognized leader of an American Indian group whose leadership status derives from a knowledge of traditional cultural beliefs and practices. A traditional leader is someone who fits the definition of "other designated official" per AFPD 32-70.

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 B

OVERVIEW OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION LAWS AND REGULATIONS

PRESERVATION LAWS AND REGULATIONS

A large body of Federal legislation, regulations, and executive directives outlines the responsibilities of Federal agencies for preservation of cultural resources and provides procedural guidelines for the management of federally owned or controlled properties to include any projects that are partially funded or require Federal permits. Among the Federal laws of primary importance to Hill AFB are the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and NAGPRA. Accompanying regulations, particularly AFI 32-7065; Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 32-70, *Environmental Quality*; and Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 4710.1: *Archaeological and Historic Resources Management*, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties. The following text outlines Hill's legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction. Other relevant legislation, regulations, and directives are presented in Table B-1.

Applicable Federal Laws

Antiquities Act

The Antiquities Act of 1906 [16 U.S. Code (U.S.C.) Part 431-433] authorizes the President to designate historic and natural resources located on federally owned or controlled land as National Monuments. The act provides protection to prehistoric and historic ruins and objects by providing criminal sanctions against excavation, injury, or destruction of those resources. The Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Defense departments can issue permits to recognize educational and scientific institutions for archaeological investigations to professionally gather data of scientific value. Regulations for implementing the Antiquities Act can be found in 43 CFR Part 3. Antiquities Act permits (issued per 43 CFR Part 3) are rarely used today; this responsibility has been largely subsumed under permits issued per ARPA.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

NHPA of 1966, as amended through 2000 [16 U.S.C. Part 470 et seq.], 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 cultural resources. NHPA presents a policy of 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 including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource" [16 U.S.C. Part 470w(5)]—by directing Federal agencies to assume responsibility for those cultural resources under Federal jurisdiction judged to be significant.

The act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to expand and maintain the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), which is composed of historic properties—consisting of buildings, districts, sites, structures, and objects—determined significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. The act directs the Secretary to set forth procedures for nominating historic properties to the NRHP by establishing criteria to determine

Table B-1
Federal Laws, Regulations, Orders, and Procedures

Authority*	Name
16 U.S.C. Part 431 et seq.	***Antiquities Act of 1906***
P.L. 59–209	
34 Stat. 225	
Antiquities Act Regulations:	
43 CFR Part 3	Preservation of American Antiquities
16 U.S.C. Part 470 et seq.	***National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, amended through 2000***
P.L. 89–665	
80 Stat. 913	
Amended by P.L. 91–243, 93–54, 94–422, 94–458, 96–199, 96–244, 96–515, 98–483, 99–514, 100–127, and 102–575	
NHPA Regulations and Guidelines:	
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 the 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):
44716–44720	Standards for Preservation Planning
44720–44723	Standards for Identification
44723–44726	Standards for Evaluation
44726–44728	Standards and Guidelines for Registration
44728–44730	Standards for Historic Documentation
44730–44734	Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation
44734–44737	Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation
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 U.S.C. Part 4321 et seq.	***National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969***
P.L. 91–190	
83 Stat. 852 et seq.	
NEPA Regulations:	
40 CFR Parts 1500–1508	Conducting Environmental Reviews
16 U.S.C. Part 470aa et seq.	***Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979***
P.L. 96–95	
93 Stat. 721	
ARPA Regulations:	
32 CFR Part 229	Protection of Archeological Resources: Uniform Regulations (Department of Defense)
43 CFR Part 7	Protection of Archeological Resources (Department of the Interior Regulations)
ARPA 1988 Amendments:	
51 FR 31115	Protection of Historic Properties (9/2/1986)
52 FR 1965	Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Supplemental Regulation
53 FR 4727–4746	Guidelines for Federal Agency Responsibilities under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Table B-1 (cont'd)

Authority*	Name
16 U.S.C. Part 469 et seq. P.L. 93–291 88 Stat. 174	***Archeological and Historical Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974***
25 U.S.C. Part 3001 et seq. P.L. 101–601 104 Stat. 3048 NAGPRA Regulations: 43 CFR Part 10	***Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990*** Regulation Final Rule
42 U.S.C. Part 1996 P.L. 95–341 92 Stat. 469	***American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978***
16 U.S.C. Part 461 et seq. P.L. 74–292 49 Stat. 666 Historic Sites Act Regulations: 36 CFR Part 65	***Historic Sites Act of 1935*** National Historic Landmarks
16 U.S.C. Part 460 et seq. P.L. 94–422	***Land and Water Conservation Act of 1976***
20 U.S.C. Part 2101 et seq. P.L. 94–201 89 Stat. 1129	***American Folklife Preservation Act of 1976***
42 U.S.C. Part 12101 et seq. P.L. 101–336 104 Stat. 327	***Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990***
Executive Order 11593	***Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Environment, 13 May 1971***
Executive Order 13007	***Indian Sacred Sites, 24 May 1996***
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.S.C. = United States Code
P.L. = Public Law
Stat. = Statute
CFR = Code of Federal Regulations
FR = *Federal Register*

those cultural resources that are eligible for inclusion. The term *eligible for inclusion in the National Register* encompasses those properties formally determined as eligible and all other properties that meet the National Register criteria as defined by 36 CFR Part 60.4. Properties that have not been formally evaluated under these criteria are treated as eligible until a final determination can be made. The Department of the Interior has issued guidelines [36 CFR Part 60] that describe identification and evaluation procedures for Federal agencies to request determinations of eligibility [36 CFR Part 63].

allowed to deteriorate significantly. If Federal actions will substantially alter or destroy a National Register-eligible property, sufficient time and effort must be expended to properly record the property. Planning and actions necessary to minimize harm to all National Landmark sites will also be undertaken when a project may adversely affect such sites.

Section 111 of NHPA 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, agencies may lease or exchange historic properties if the action is compatible with preservation.

Section 112 of NHPA 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.

> Qualification standards identified in Section 112 are yet to be developed; consequently, agencies rely on 36 CFR Part 61 for such standards.

Section 304 of NHPA authorizes the head of a Federal agency to withhold from public disclosure any information about the location, character, or ownership of an 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.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

NEPA of 1969 [42 U.S.C. Part 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 prepare a document, 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. NEPA's implementing regulations [40 CFR Parts 1500–1508] clarify that the act in no way directs, replaces, or supersedes NHPA. However, an agency may decide to **use the NEPA process for Section 106 purposes** [36 CFR Part 800.8(c)]. The agency must notify the SHPO/THPO and ACHP that it will be utilizing the NEPA process for Section 106 purposes and that it will meet the **Standards for developing environmental documents to comply with Section 106** [36 CFR Part 800.8(c)(1)].

> NEPA requires that an EIS be conducted for Federal undertakings that significantly impact environmental or cultural resources.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)

ARPA of 1979 [16 U.S.C. Part 470aa et seq.] 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 [16 U.S.C. Part 470cc(a)]. Such excavations must be of a scientific nature and must be conducted by qualified applicants. Individuals should comply with the Secretary's professional qualifications standards [48 FR (*Federal Register)* 44737–44740]. All archaeological resources removed from public lands under the permit remain the property of the Federal government.

Unlike Section 304 of NHPA, ARPA specifically excludes information for all archaeological resources, not just NRHP-eligible/listed sites, from an FOIA filing [32 CFR Part 229.18].

The permit-granting authority usually belongs to the land manager responsible for the property. Although permits are not required for work contracted by the facility, a permit might be required for work conducted in investigations related to NAGPRA (e.g., recovery of American Indian human remains from a vandalized site). Acquiring a permit under ARPA regulations does *not* constitute compliance with Section 106 of NHPA.

Federal agencies may withhold any information pertaining to the location of archaeological sites if the agency determines that disclosing such information would put the resource at risk (Section 304 of NHPA). This procedure, by itself, provides limited protection of such information. The use of Section 304 of NHPA and ARPA to exclude the release of sensitive information on all archaeological sites, archaeological sites with a NAGPRA component, and sacred sites with an archaeologically defined component is the most effective procedural strategy [32 CFR Part 800 229.18(a)(1-2)].

The act's implementing regulations for the DoD [32 CFR Part 229] specify that protected resources must be at least 100 years old and of archaeological interest. Surface collection of rocks, coins, bullets, and minerals, which are not located in an archaeological context, are excluded from protection. Paleontological specimens found outside archaeological contexts are not considered archaeological resources under ARPA and are similarly excluded from protection.

Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (AHPA)

This act requires the preservation of significant historic and archaeological data affected by any federal or federally funded land modification activity. The AHPA authorizes that up to one percent of the cost of the project be allocated for archaeological survey of the project area.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

The purpose of NAGPRA of 1990 [25 U.S.C. Part 3001–3013] is to set forth the rights of federally recognized American Indian 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 American Indian burial sites and controls the removal of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony on Federal, American Indian, 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.

The stricter requirements of NAGPRA should be implemented in addition to the Section 106 requirements when an undertaking has the possibility of impacting American Indian cultural resources; however, both are overlapping at times and need coordinating efforts. NAGPRA gives individuals and certain groups considerable decision-making authority in the excavation, removal, and repatriation of American Indian cultural items and burials. Excavation of American Indian cultural items and consultation with the appropriate federally recognized American Indian tribal groups should be undertaken as appropriate to NAGPRA legislation. Guidelines for procedures to follow upon unexpected discovery of American Indian human remains are set forth in implementing regulations of 43 CFR Part 10.4-6.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)

AIRFA of 1978 [42 U.S.C. Part 1996] 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 American Indian groups can simultaneously satisfy the requirements of NEPA as well.

AIRFA requires that the Air Force, as a federal agency, recognize the rights of American Indians to:

- Access their religious sites and objects on lands under Air Force control.
- Practice traditional religious activities within the limitations of the military mission

Protection of Natural and Historic Features on Military Installations Act of 1993

The Protection of Natural and Historic Features on Military Installations Act (PNHFMIA) was enacted to identify and protect exceptional natural and cultural resources on closed or realigned military installations. The act states that prior to the disposal of real property or the transfer of a facility at a military installation scheduled for realignment or closure, the Secretary of Defense must identify all areas of exceptional natural or historic character. The act gives the Secretary of Defense authority to transfer these properties or facilities to the Secretary of the Interior or Agriculture, state or local governments, or other departments within the Department of Defense. The agency accepting the resource must agree to preserve the resource for public use.

Historic Sites and Buildings Act of 1935

This act gave the Secretary of Interior the authority to establish an information database for preservation by conducting surveys and engaging in research; to implement preservation of resources by acquiring, restoring, maintaining, and operating historic sites, and by entering into agreements with private organizations; and to interpret the nation's heritage identified in the above-mentioned surveys through historic markers and other methods.

Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976

This act encourages federal agencies to reuse, while maintaining their historic integrity, historic buildings for commercial, cultural, educational, and recreational activities.

Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections

The preservation and maintenance guidelines for collections of prehistoric 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 prehistoric and historic remains.

Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda

Executive Order 11593: Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment

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 to preserve the resources for future generations. This EO was codified and incorporated into the 1980 amendments to NHPA as Section 110 and was further revised during the 1992 amendment to NHPA.

Executive Order 13007: Indian Sacred Sites

EO 13007 (24 May 1996) establishes that Federal agencies are responsible for allowing American Indian religious practitioners access to and ceremonial usage of sacred American Indian sites on Federal land. The agency will keep the locations of such sites confidential and will avoid adversely affecting the integrity of these sites.

Presidential Memorandum: Distribution of Eagle Feathers for Native American Religious Purposes

The Presidential Memorandum of 29 April 1994 stipulates that salvageable eagle carcasses and eagle feathers located on Federal lands may be collected for those American Indian entities that are engaged in religious activities and are federally recognized tribes eligible to receive services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs listed under 25 U.S.C. Part 479a-1. Collected salvageable carcasses and feathers for American Indian religious purposes should be shipped to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Forensic Laboratory.

Regulation 50 CFR Part 22.22 allows permits to be issued for the possession, taking, and transportation of lawfully acquired golden eagles or bald eagles or their parts, nests, or eggs for religious use by federally recognized American Indian tribal entities. The Secretary may grant or deny the permit based on several criteria, among which are the effect that taking live eagles would have on the wild populations of the birds and whether the applicant is authorized to participate in bona fide tribal religious ceremonies.

Presidential Memorandum: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments

U.S. policy concerning relationships with American Indian tribes is established under the Presidential Memorandum dated 29 April 1994. This policy states that consultation with American Indian tribes must be conducted as government-to-government interactions.

Department of Defense Directives and Policies

DoD Directive 4710.1: Archaeological and Historic Resources Management

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.

DoD Instruction 4715.3: Environmental Conservation Program (3 May 1996)

The Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.3, *Environmental Conservation Policy*, establishes the policy, procedures, and responsibilities of all military personnel for the integrated management of natural and cultural resources under the jurisdiction of the DoD. The instruction reinforces DoD responsibilities to comply with federal laws and regulations, assigns specific responsibilities to department heads, and lists management procedures that mirror the federal laws and regulations for natural and cultural resources.

DoD Legacy Resource Management Program

The Legacy program was created by Congress in 1991 under Public Law 101–511 to provide for the responsible stewardship of the over 25 million acres under DoD control as well as specified physical and paper historical records. The Legacy Program sponsors training programs, develops tools for cultural resource managers, and funds demonstration and educational projects.

DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy (October 1998)

This policy document establishes the framework for DoD agencies to contact federally recognized American Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis. The policy also ensures that tribes receive the opportunity to participate in the planning process when tribal interests or lands might be affected by an undertaking.

Air Force Instruction (AFI), Air Force Policy Directives (AFPD), and Other Policies

AFI 32-7065: Cultural Resources Management (13 June 1994) [Currently Under Revision]

AFI 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management*, provides guidelines for the protection and management of cultural resources on Air Force-managed lands and implements AFPD 32-70. The instruction encompasses all aspects of cultural resources management including compliance with federal legislation (NHPA, NAGPRA, and ARPA), state and local legislation, archeaological permits, cultural resources budgeting, personnel, and training. It provides guidelines for the development of CRMPs, determining eligibility of properties for inclusion in the NRHP, preparing Memoranda of Agreements (MOAs), budgeting for CRM, and defining CRM training requirements.

AFPD 32–70: Environmental Quality (20 July 1994)

AFPD 32-70, *Environmental Quality*, establishes Air Force policies for achieving and maintaining environmental quality and compliance with federal environmental laws and standards. The provisions of the policy directive include the clean-up of damage from past activities, complying with environmental standards, and planning future activities to conserve resources and eliminate pollution. To comply with this policy directive, Air Force Historic Preservation Officers (AFHPO) and CRMs are to be included in environmental planning to ensure that archaeological and historic resources are considered.

Air Force Guidelines of Archeological and Historical Data (13 May 1992)

The Air Force Policy Letter, "Air Force Guidelines of Archeological and Historical Data," instructs Air Force personnel of the provisions of Title 36 CFR Part 79, "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections." The letter explains the process Air Force installations should follow to comply with the provisions contained within the regulations as promulgated; however, it is not intended to affect collections housed as part of the U.S. Air Force Museum Program that do not meet the inclusive definition found in Title 36 CFR 79.4.

Secretary of Air Force/Civil Engineering Guidelines for Consultation with Native Americans in the Context of Program Planning and Impact Assessment (16 May 1991)

These guidelines mandate consultation requirements for discovery of burials of American Indian remains and for the management of traditional cultural properties (TCPs) on Air Force lands.

Interim Guidance of Cold War Historic Properties for Air Force Installations (June 1993)

These guidelines were established by the Air Force to help major commands (MAJCOMs) and installations to comply with Section 106 and 110 of NHPA in regard to Cold War-era resources, since most of those resources would be less than 50 years of age and have to meet the criterion of "exceptional significance" for listing in the NRHP.

Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement Among the United States Department of Defense, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, as amended (1986)

The U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee Report 97–440 to the Military Construction Authorization Bill for 1983 instructed this Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) be established to define procedures to follow before demolishing temporary World War II buildings. According to the programmatic agreement (PA) between the Department of Defense and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, documentation exists regarding the World War II temporary buildings to allow the demolition of said buildings without Section 106 review. The Air Force, therefore, has the authority to demolish any World War II temporary building as long as they are not listed individually on the NRHP or as contributing elements to a historic district. However, the PA pertains only to the demolition of the buildings, not any other undertaking. Thus, the base must still consult with the SHPO for any actions other than demolition that may affect the integrity of the World War II temporary buildings.

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.

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 American Indian

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 CRPM, the relationship between 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 Part 800.3 through 800.6 if the agency official has notified in advance the SHPO/THPO, any American Indian 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 Part 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 American Indian 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. 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 American Indian tribal groups. Under ARPA permit-granting regulations, consultation is required for several actions:

- American Indian tribes must be notified of potential impacts that may affect properties holding significance for them.
- Section 106 coordination must be undertaken when the proposed action 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 American Indian tribes the religious use of and access to sacred sites, directs agencies to implement or propose procedures to facilitate consultation with appropriate American Indian 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.

Use 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 Part 800.8(c)], the agency must notify the SHPO/THPO and the ACHP that it will be doing so and meet the *Standards for Developing Environmental Documents to Comply with Section 106* [36 CFR Part 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 an NRHP district). 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.

> An agency official may use the process and documentation required for an EA/FONSI or an EIS/ROD to comply with Section 106 if the SHPO/THPO and ACHP are notified in advance and the requirements of 36 CFR Part 800.8 are met.

APPENDIX C

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF HILL AFB

Hill AFB and its managed lands are located in the lowland valley settings of northern and western Utah near the Great Salt Lake, in the Great Salt Lake Desert, and along the low foothills of adjacent mountain ranges. This area is part of the northeastern Great Basin. The north and south Air Force ranges occupy the greatest amount of space and are the areas where cultural resources surveys are often conducted. These ranges are located in the Great Salt Lake Desert.

Geologic Structure

Northwestern Utah is part of the northeastern Great Basin. The Great Basin can be defined floristically and physiographically (Grayson 1993), but derives its name from its hydrographic distinction as having no river outlet to the Pacific Ocean. This definition originated in the nineteenth century with explorer John C. Frémont, who noted the pattern of internally drained basins alternating with north-south trending mountain ranges. Contrary to its name, the Great Basin is actually dome-shaped with its highest mountain and valley elevations at its center in central Nevada.

From the Utah-Nevada border east to the Wasatch Mountains, the Great Salt Lake Basin is the dominant structural feature (see Gilbert 1890). Lake Bonneville occupied this area to greater or lesser extents during the Pleistocene, its remnant water body now known as the Great Salt Lake. The Great Salt Lake Basin is a large example of the many basins in the Great Basin that are formed by valley grabens or partial grabens between abruptly rising fault-block mountain ranges. This Basin and Range pattern began to form approximately 15 million years ago during the Tertiary (Miller 1991). These valleys are filled with quaternary alluvium derived from the adjacent mountains.

Primary mountain ranges encircling the area moving clockwise from Hill AFB include the Wasatch Range, Oquirrh Mountains, Stansbury Mountains, Cedar Mountains, Dugway Range, Fish Springs Range, Deep Creek Range, Pilot Range, Grouse Creek Mountains, and Promontory Mountains. Other mountains and small ranges within the basin include Antelope Island, Castle Rock, Lakeside Mountains, Grassy Mountains, Wildcat Mountain, Granite Peak, Silver Lake Mountains, Newfoundland Mountains, and Hogup Mountains. These mountains are typically sedimentary in nature including Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, and Permian strata (Hintze 1988) to the east, and Cambrian and Devonian strata to the west. Igneous rocks are less common, but occur often in the Deep Creek Range, at Granite Peak, and to the south.

Modern Environment

The Great Basin itself is known as a the only "cold" desert in North America, and this term has its greatest applicability in the northern reaches of Utah and Nevada. Most precipitation comes in the cooler months via Pacific-generated rain and snow storms. Summer monsoonal moisture typical in the southern deserts does not normally reach the Great Salt Lake Basin, but any change in this pattern is a principal factor in lake level fluctuations at the Great Salt Lake. As can be seen in Figure C-1, average monthly temperatures from the east (Salt Lake City) and west (Wendover) sides of the Great Salt Lake Basin are similar. High temperatures get above 35 °C (100° F) in the summer. Low temperatures average approximately 10 to 15 °C cooler, with the greatest temperature inversions occurring during the summer with the nightly re-radiation of

surface heat into the atmosphere. Precipitation rates, however, are distinctly different as lake effect moisture substantially contributes to higher rates on the eastern side of the basin, particularly in the spring (Figure C-1).

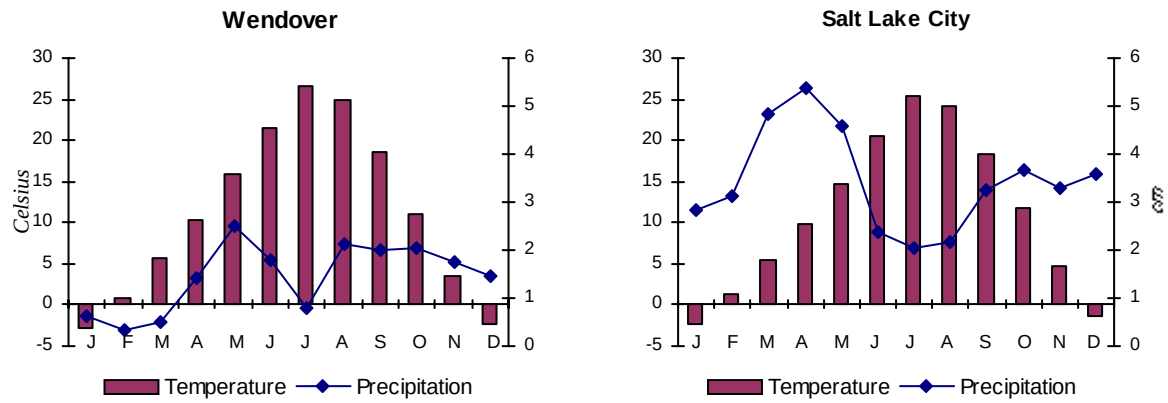

Figure C-1. Average Monthly High Temperatures and Precipitation Rates for Wendover and Salt Lake City (from Madsen 2000:Table II).

East-west precipitation differences affect biotic distributions. In general, plant communities tend to be more xeric in the western basin and more mesic on the eastern side; however, this is not on an evenly graded scale (Madsen 2000:17). The most distinctive differences exist above the valley floors where the composition of woodland communities varies with the presence of pinyon pine in western areas and more hardwoods in the east. The desertscrub plant communities of valley settings differ very little across the Great Salt Lake Basin.

The Great Salt Lake Basin contains plants and animals common in the northern Great Basin manifestation of the Lower Sonoran life zone. Shadscale dominates the area, which is also referred to as the "Shadscale Zone" (Cronquist et al. 1972), or the "Northern Desert Shrub Biome," or as "Great Basin Desertscrub." Greasewood, sagebrush, budsage, ephedra, saltbush, and various grasses are often associated. Within this biotic domain, further variation occurs based on local topography and geomorphology. Much of the north and south Air Force ranges consist of nearly level mudflats (i.e., playa) containing few plants and animals. These areas typically contain pickleweed that occurs sporadically with low (<1 m) transient coppice dunes. Larger active and semi-active dune fields also occur on the ranges, as well as open desert plains. These areas can possess more typical desertscrub plant communities. Common plants of the lowland Great Salt Lake Basin are presented in Table C-1. Small mammals, rodents, and reptiles, as well as larger herbivores, are common to settings where shrubby plants and grasses are present (Table C-2), but are less common on the mud flats where little plant life exists.

Some preliminary work on delineating environmental variability as it pertains to landforms, vegetation, elevation, and human occupation has been conducted by Arkush (1997), with additional clarification provided by Carter and Young (2002). Lowland zones were considered in relation to the estimated present-day location of Lake Bonneville's Gilbert shoreline. The Gilbert phase of Lake Bonneville is currently believed to have occurred from 10.9 to 10.3 radiocarbon years before the present (see Madsen 2000:12). Arkush (1997) originally identified seven regional biotic zones on the Hill AFB controlled property associated with the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR).

Table C-1
Common Flora of the Great Salt Lake Basin

Common Name	Scientific Name
	Shrubs and Trees
Pickleweed	*Allenrolfea occidentalis*
Shadscale	*Atriplex confertifolia*
Black greasewood	*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*
Four-wing saltbush, Nutall's saltbush	*Atriplex canescens, Atriplex nuttalli*
Saltsage	*Atriplex tridentata*
Budsage	*Artemisia spinescens*
Mormon tea (ephedra)	*Ephedra nevadensis*
Big sagebrush	*Artemisia tridentate*
Winterfat	*Ceratoides lanata*
Snakeweed	*Gutierrezia sarothrae*
Tamarisk	*Tamarix* sp.
Rabbitbrush	*Chrysothamnus* sp.
Shortspine horsebrush	*Tetradymia* spp.
Utah juniper	*Juniperus osteosperma*
	Forbs and Grasses
Desert saltgrass	*Distichlis spicata*
Indian ricegrass	*Oryzopsis hymenoides*
Squirreltail grass	*Elymus elmoides*
Saltlover	*Halogeton glomeratus*
Cheatgrass	*Bromus tectorum*
Saline wildrye	*Elymus slainus*
Bristleweed	*Haplopappus* sp.

- **Zone 1** – Zone 1 is defined as the modern mud flat/playa areas that would have been submerged underneath Lake Bonneville during the Gilbert phase. Taking isostatic rebound into account (Currey 1980:76), the elevational range of Zone 1 is 4,206 ft to 4,232 ft (1282-1290 m) on the South Air Force Range and 4,206 ft to 4,220 ft (1282-1286 m) on the North Air Force Range. Zone 1 does not apply Hill AFB-Ogden area. Zone 1 areas are nearly level and possess less than five percent vegetation coverage, usually consisting solely of pickleweed. Poorly drained lacustrine sediments of clay and silt are characteristic.

- **Zone 2** – Areas that may have been associated with the Gilbert Shoreline are designated as Zone 2. On the South Air Force Range, this zone lies between 4,229 ft and 4,265 ft (1289-1300 m), and between 4,220 ft and 4,232 ft (1286-1290 m)on the North Air Force Range. Zone 2 areas consist of both mud flats and associated scattered dunes. Zone 2 mud flats are similar to those in Zone 1, but adjacent dunes may contain greasewood-shadscale desertscrub communities. Dunes are usually silt, semi-stabilized, and well-drained.

- **Zone 3** – Zone 3 is restricted to wetlands associated with the Blue Lake area. The current elevational range for this zone is 4,240 ft to 4,255 ft (1292-1297 m). Vegetation typically consists of riparian/lacustrine plants such as sedges, rushes, saltgrass, and cattail.

Table C-2
Common Vertebrate Fauna of the Great Salt Lake Basin

Common Name	Scientific Name
Small Mammals	
Black-tailed jackrabbit	*Lepus californicus*
Desert cottontail	*Sylvilagus audubonii*
Kangaroo rats	*Dipodomys* spp
Townsend's ground squirrel	*Spermophilus townsendii*
Kit fox	*Vulpes microtis*
Badger	*Taxidea taxus*
Woodrats	*Neotoma* sp.
Muskrats	*Ondatra* sp.
Gophers	*Thomomys* sp.
Rats	*Dipodomys* sp.
Mice	*Perognatuhus* sp., *Peromyscus* spp.
Chipmunks	*Eutamias* spp.
Voles	*Microtus* spp.
Large Mammals	
Mountain lion	*Felis concolor*
Coyote	*Canis latrans*
Bobcat	*Lynx rufus*
Pronghorn antelope	*Antilocapra Americana*
Mule deer	*Odocoileus hemionus*
Desert bighorn sheep	*Ovis canadensis*
Birds	
Golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*
Common raven	*Corvus corax*
American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*
Turkey vulture	*Cathartes aura*
Northern harrier	*Circus cyaneus*
Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*
Barn owl	*Tyto alba*
Screech owl	*Otus asio*
Western bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*
Sage sparrow	*Amphispiza belli*
Loggerhead shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*
Rock wren	*Salpinctes obsoletus*
Warblers	*Dendroica* spp.
Common flicker	*Coaptes auratus*
Brewer's blackbird	*Euphagus cyanocephalus*
Brown-headed cowbird	*Molothrus ater*
Western meadowlark	*Sturnella neglecta*
Ducks	*Anas* spp.
Terns	*Sterna* sp.
Grebes	*Prodiceps* sp.
Gulls	*Larus* spp.
Geese	*Branta canadensis*
Killdeer	*Charadrius vociferous*
Herons	*Ardea herodias*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*
Pelican	*Pelicanus erythrorhynochos*
Coots	*Fulica americana*

Table C-2 (cont'd)

Common Name	Scientific Name
	Reptiles
Black-collared lizard	*Crotaphytus insularis*
Short-horned lizard	*Phrynosoma douglassi*
Sagebrush lizard	*Sceloporus graciosus*
Western terrestrial garter snake	*Thamnophis elegans*
Western rattlesnake	*Crotalus viridis*
Gopher snake	*Pituophis melanoleucus*

- **Zone 4** – Zone 4 consists of sandy flats that range from barren of vegetation to possessing greasewood-shadscale desertscrub communities. Where dunes are present these are active to semi-active with corresponding better drainage and lower saline-tolerant vegetation than those in Zone 2. Elevations are estimated at 4,249 ft to 4,363 ft (1295-1330 m) on the South Air Force Range and 4,232 ft to 4,265 ft (1290-1320 m) on the North Air Force Range.

- **Zone 5** – This zone is characterized by the bedrock ridges and cliffs along valley margins between 4,249 ft and 4,600 ft (1285-1402 m) in all areas. The vegetation is typically Lower Sonoran desertscrub consisting primarily of greasewood, shadscale, sagebrush, and four-wing saltbush. Associated landforms include ephemeral drainages, bedrock exposures, Pleistocene gravel bars, and colluvial slopes and flats.

- **Zone 6** – Zone 6 represents valley edges and foothills located between 4,600 ft and 5,200 ft (1402-1585 m). Sagebrush dominated plant communities dominate, often including Ephedra, rabbitbrush, and bluebunch wheatgrass.

- **Zone 7** – Zone 7 consists of mountain slopes and upland ridges above 5,200 ft (1585 m), extending up to 5,900 ft (1798 m). Mountain shrub and/or pinyon-juniper plant communities are present in these areas. A brushy understory including sagebrush, rabbitbrush, bitterbrush, and Indian ricegrass exists beneath patchy to widespread overstories of pinyon pine and Utah juniper.

The exact location of the Gilbert Shoreline in playa areas has not yet been demonstrated, and therefore, it is difficult to be specific about the distinction between zones 1 and 2 (Carter and Young 2002). Isostatic rebound of pluvial Lake Bonneville has occurred differentially across the region, shorelines being calibrated by the areas where the strandlines are visible on hills and mountain slopes (Currey 1980). Research is currently underway on the South Air Force Range, aimed at gathering new data on the Gilbert Shoreline at Wild Isle/TS-, as well as its relationship to human occupation.

PAST ENVIRONMENTS

Lake Bonneville and the Great Salt Lake

The Pleistocene-Holocene transition in North America represents a shift from a colder and wetter environment to one that became warmer and dryer over the last 10,000 years. Numerous lakes existed in the Great Basin during the Pleistocene "Ice Age," when increased precipitation and mountain runoff fed large internally drained basins at much greater rates than today. Neighboring basins became linked into massive pluvial lakes as water exceeded overflow thresholds. Over the course of hundreds of thousands of years this pattern fluctuated, with the most recent incarnation of Lake Bonneville beginning just over 30,000 years ago and lasting to the end of the Pleistocene (Currey and Oviatt 1985; Madsen 2000; Oviatt et al. 1992). Much of the Bonneville Basin is currently recognized as the Great Salt Lake Desert, the Great Salt Lake being the last remnant of this ancient lake.

As part of the Bonneville Basin, Hill AFB managed lands were under the water of Lake Bonneville several times (Currey 1980, 1982, 1990; Oviatt 1997; Oviatt et al. 1992, 1994). For much of this time the Old River drained the Sevier Basin, and resident pluvial Lake Gunnison (Currey and James 1982:34), into Lake Bonneville, serving as the major waterway entering what is now the South Air Force Range from the southeast (Gilbert 1890; Oviatt 1988; Oviatt et al. 1994:3).

Stable lake stands are important reference points for lake history reconstruction (Table C-3). These are visible as erosional strandlines on surrounding mountain ranges. The most recent lake stand relevant to the project area is the Gilbert level, or the Gilbert Shoreline, which is believed to have covered the area between 10,900 and 10,300 radiocarbon years before the present (Currey 1990; Oviatt et al. 1992). At that time, much of the north and south Air Force ranges would have been underwater. It is possible that people were in the region prior to the Gilbert transgression, although most cultural evidence suggests primary occupation afterward.

Table C-3
Major Lake Bonneville Shorelines

Name	Duration*
Stansbury	22,000-20,000
Bonneville	15,000-14,500
Provo	14,500-14,000
Gilbert	10,900-10,300

*radiocarbon years before present (Madsen 2000; Oviatt 1997)

Several factors contribute to reconstructing the local landscape of the past, and the interplay among them is the subject of ongoing investigation by researchers. Study of paleo-distributary features on the South Air Force Range indicates that a broad network of stream channels consisting of silt and sand-filled swales, and bedded silt and fine sand levees criss-crossed that

area (Carter and Young 2002:19; see also Young 2002, Duke 2002:14-20). These features are more resistant to erosion than the surrounding playa, which has deflated approximately one meter in some areas. This leaves the levees to remain as sandy berm-like features in relief from the flat surrounding areas. Adjacent channels themselves can even be inverted to occur above the surface in some cases where playa erosion has been extensive. These features have their greatest integrity within dune fields where erosional forces, especially wind, have been destructive. The paleo-streams themselves were part of a meandering system that was spread across the nearly level terrain approaching the Gilbert phase lakeshore (Carter and Young 2002:27).

The water draining through the project area came from several sources. The Old River itself may have had variable flow during regressive lake periods bracketing the Gilbert rise. While the post-Provo low-stand receded to near modern water levels of the Great Salt Lake (although it remained more expansive because of minimal isostatic rebound [Madsen 2000:15]), a more northerly pattern of summer monsoonal moisture at that time probably kept pluvial Lake Gunnison at higher levels, and the Old River flowing (Oviatt 1988; Oviatt 1989:33-34; Oviatt et al. 1994). The Old River may have shut down in early post-Gilbert times, although groundwater discharge from basin margins could have been sufficient to maintain stream flow (Madsen et al. 2000).

The Ogden area is situated near several major shorelines. At a minimum elevation of 4,300 ft, Hill AFB was probably not inundated by the Gilbert shoreline. The area would have been submerged, however, by the lake during the Stansbury, Bonneville, and Provo phases (Currey et al. 1983). The Bonneville shoreline would have covered the area with 700 ft of water approximately 15,000 radiocarbon years ago.

Lake Margin Marshlands

At its higher levels, Lake Bonneville would have had reduced salinity, permitting a greater number of organisms to survive in and around the water. Similar riparian areas are only found in isolated areas now, such as Blue Lake, and large springs. The distributary channels feeding into the South Air Force Range via the Old river provided an extensive marsh network full of potential resources. This area was probably set against the backdrop of a sagebrush-grass, and probably shadscale, steppe environment (Grayson 1993:143-147). The marsh system consisted of numerous linear and localized marsh areas (Carter and Young 2002:28), although the water was probably slightly saline (Currey 1982:192). Useful wetland plants such as cattail (*Typha* sp.), bullrush (*Scirpus* sp.), and sedge (*Carex* sp.), fluctuating according to water level and salinity, were surely present. Additional mesic plants include pondweed (*Photomageton* sp.), saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), spikerush (*Eleocharis* sp.), water plantain (*Alisma geyeri*), and duckweed (*Lemna* sp.).

Many animal resources would have also been available as part of the wetland ecosystem. The wetter Pleistocene-Holocene environment may have even possessed greater productivity than later in time, which would have further contributed to this abundance (Grayson 1998; Nowak et al. 1994). Small rodents in particular, such as rats, mice, squirrels, gophers, and voles, were likely present, although larger small mammals including muskrats, rabbits, and badgers no doubt occurred as well. Various amphibians and reptiles would have been common. Large herbivores likely included pronghorn antelope, mule deer, and probably bison (*Bison* sp.). Bighorn sheep and mountain goats (*Oreamnos* sp.) were surely present in the neighboring mountainous areas.

Waterfowl, shore birds, and fish would have been present in much greater numbers than the present day. Ducks, coots, pelicans, terns, grebes, geese, herons, and killdeer are common Great Basin wetland birds. The higher, and thereby less saline, lake level also supported several species of fish, as evidenced in dated deposits from dry shelters (Grayson 1993:Table 7-18; Madsen 2000). These included Lake Bonneville species of whitefish (*Prosopium spilonotus*) and cisco (*Prosopium gemmiferum*), as well as Bear Lake sculpin (*Cottus extensus*), mottled sculpin (*Cottus bairdi*), Utah sucker (*Catostomus ardens*), Utah chub (*Gila atraria*), June sucker (*Chasmistes liorus*), and cutthroat trout (*Salmo clarki*).

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Humans have inhabited the areas associated with Hill AFB controlled property at the UTTR and main base for approximately 12,000 years. Historic occupation associated with European expansion began in the early nineteenth century. Table C-4 shows the cultural sequence for the region. This sequence is broken into several temporally defined cultural eras subdivided into locally distinctive periods. Archaeological materials, especially diagnostic projectile points, distinguish these eras, sometimes referred to as *adaptive strategies,* in the Great Basin (Elston 1982) to relay the importance of cultural process to chronological patterning.

Table C-4
Eastern Great Basin Culture Sequence

	Cultural Era	Regional Period	Diagnostic Projectile Points
"Paleoarchaic"	Paleo-Indian (12,000-10,500 B.P.*)	--	Fluted points
	Early Archaic	Bonneville (11,000-9,500 B.P.)	Western Stemmed Tradition
		Wendover (9,500-6,000 B.P.)	Pinto, Humboldt, Large Side-notched
	Middle Archaic (6,000-3,500 B.P.)	Black Rock (6,000-1,600 B.P.)	Elko, Gypsum, Humboldt
	Late Archaic (3,500-1,600 B.P.)		Rose Spring, Eastgate
	--	Fremont (1,600-700 B.P.)	Rose Spring, Eastgate, Desert Side-notched
	Late Prehistoric (700-150 B.P.)	--	Desert Side-notched, Cottonwood
	Historic (A.D. 1826-1953)	--	--

* B.P.=before present

Hill AFB controlled lands at the UTTR and main base are located in the eastern Great Basin. Prehistoric peoples across the entire Great Basin lived primarily as mobile hunter-gatherers, adapting through time to changing climatic conditions and population densities. The eastern Great Basin is unique for its Fremont expression, at which time people led largely sedentary lives before resuming a more mobile lifestyle. On the Hill AFB controlled properties of the UTTR, the archaeology of the earliest Great Basin inhabitants dominates. Primary references for eastern Great Basin prehistory include Aikens and Madsen (1986), Madsen (1980), Marwitt (1986), and Willig and Aikens (1988).

Bonneville Period (11,000-9,500 B.P.)

The Paleo-Indian era in the Great Basin is unlike that ascribed to much of North America. Debate continues regarding the basic organization of early lifeways and the temporal association of diagnostic artifacts. This time frame is also variously referred to as "Paleoarchaic" (Willig and Aikens 1988), or "Pre-Archaic" (Elston 1982). These terms are meant as catch-all designations that include the Bonneville period of the Early Archaic. The diagnostic hallmarks of the Bonneville period are projectile points of the Western Stemmed Tradition (WST). Temporal data are limited to deposits in cave sites near pluvial Lake Bonneville. Early dates from Danger Cave (Jennings 1957), Smith Creek Cave (Bryan 1979), and Deer Creek Cave (Shutler and Shutler 1963) indicate occupations between 10,000 and 11,000 BP. No earlier deposits have been dated, but a time frame for the Paleo-Indian period beginning 12,000 years ago is often used in anticipation that such deposits may exist. Fluted points are rare in the Great Basin, and always found on the ground surface. There is some indication that these points are earlier than the WST (Willig and Aikens 1988), but the possibilities that they represent separate toolkit components or a separate but contemporaneous culture have not been discounted (Jones and Beck 1999).

The early cultures of the eastern Great Basin were not practicing either Paleo-Indian or Archaic adaptations in the classic sense. Activities were oriented toward lake margins and adjacent marsh areas rich in high-value emergent plants, fish, fowl, and small terrestrial animals. Bedwell (1973) referred to this adaptation in the western Great Basin as the "Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition." But lake-margin paleomarshes were not the only areas utilized during the Paleoarchaic. Stemmed point sites have also been reported in upland settings (e.g., Elston 1994; Heizer and Elsasser 1953; Rusco et al. 1979; Roney 1978). Still, many such areas are situated in valleys that would have contained lake or lake tributary-associated marshlands. Although the restrictive term Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition has fallen out of favor among archaeologists, these patterns indicate that Paleoarchaic land use was conditioned to some extent by the location of lakes and associated drainages. Detailed discussions of the Paleo-Indian-Archaic transition can be found in Willig and Aikens (1988) and Simms 1988; see also Grayson 1993:236-244; Simms 1984:175-191).

In the Hill AFB and UTTR area, pluvial Lake Bonneville was the central environmental feature related to human land use. Paleoarchaic artifacts associated with the WST dominate the archaeological record on the Hill AFB controlled properties of the UTTR (Arkush 1993, 1994, 1995, 1997; Arkush and Workman 1993a, 1993b; Arkush et al. 1992; Carter 1999; Carter and Young 2002; Duke 2003). Madsen (1982) suggested that lake-margin marshes were sufficiently rich to have supported a semi-sedentary land use pattern in the Bonneville Basin. Willig (1989; see also Willig and Aikens 1988) described Paleoarchaic adaptations as "tethered" to mesic habitats. This contrasts with the classic Paleo-Indian model of human land use operating according to the movements of large migratory game animals.

A focus on fixed resources suggests lower residential movement, but the material record also indicates that people were more mobile than later groups in the Archaic. Obsidian can occur at considerable distances from geologic sources (Beck and Jones 1990; Jones and Beck 1999; Jones et al. 2003). Beck and Jones (1990) found most of the obsidian in eastern Nevada's Butte Valley to be from Brown's Bench, approximately 200 km away. Arkush and Pitblado (2000) reported Brown's Bench obsidian on Hill-controlled properties of the UTTR, again covering a roughly 200 km distance. Other obsidians from the region, such as Topaz Mountain, Black Rock, and Malad, are sourced at distances between 80 and 200 km from Hill AFB controlled properties at the

UTTR. It is widely believed by Great Basin archaeologists that obsidian was procured directly from sources by mobile Paleoarchaic groups rather than acquired through exchange (Arkush and Pitblado 2000; Beck and Jones 1990). Jones et al. (2003) suggest a north-south annual range of up to 500 km for eastern Great Basin inhabitants. Early peoples may have possessed this freedom of movement since population densities were low in contrast to later time periods (Elston 1982). Ground stone rarely occurs, and is portable, consisting of small grinding slabs and handstones (see Duke 2003; Jennings 1957:209-213).

Stemmed points can come in refined forms, but they are often crudely worked. Roughly shaped points predominate on Hill AFB controlled properties at the UTTR (Arkush and Pitblado 2000; Carter 1999; Carter and Young 2002). This implies reduced residential movement (Duke 2003). The common occurrence of rudimentary points and associated tools at Great Basin sites, often made from coarse-grained material such as basalt or other volcanic rocks, counters the notion that mobile toolkits should be highly curated and maximize high-grade stone (e.g., Goodyear 1979). However, certain components of the Paleoarchaic toolkit, such as some flake tools, scrapers, and bifacial cores, were highly curated and made from cryptocrystalline silicates (CCS) (Beck and Jones 1990). Coarser grained stone appears to be preferred in some areas, but the Great Basin pattern is that the regionally abundant toolstone is the most widely used. Obsidian in particular is preferred for projectile points when available (Beck and Jones 1997; Amick 1995).

While the interplay among variables such as lakes versus uplands, plant and small animal versus large game reliance, and expedient versus curated technologies are not completely understood for the Paleoarchaic, a dependence on late Pleistocene/early Holocene wetland environments is clear. Activities associated with the WST appear to have diminished alongside pluvial lakes (see Elston 1982; Madsen 1982a; Grayson 1993).

Wendover Period (9,500-6,000 B.P.)

While the Bonneville period discussed above is usually included as part of the Early Archaic, it is the archaeological patterns of the Wendover period that are most characteristic of this cultural era. Greater continuity exists between Paleoarchaic and Early Archaic occupations in the eastern Great Basin than in western areas (Aikens and Madsen 1986; Elston 1982:199; Madsen 1982a). During the Wendover period, lake margins continued to be used. Wetland environments may even have expanded as the regressing Lake Bonneville revealed new springs and lengthened spring-fed tributaries (Madsen 1982a). Caves were used extensively to access these areas, and Danger Cave (Jennings 1957), Hogup Cave (Aikens 1970), Deadman Cave (Smith 1941), and Sandwich Shelter (Marwitt et al. 1971) all contain Early Archaic deposits (Aikens and Madsen 1986). These caves may have been used as wintering sites (Madsen 1980). Danger Cave in particular contains extensive Early Archaic materials, and the neighboring town of Wendover provides the name for the regional period.

Early Archaic peoples made greater use of upland areas, probably for hunting at certain times of the year (Aikens and Madsen 1986). Pickleweed (*Allenrolfea occidentalis*) was used extensively in lowland areas as indicated at Danger and Hogup caves. Early Archaic subsistence resembles previous occupations more than later adaptations, although the regional population appears to have increased (Simms 1977). Diagnostic projectile points from the Early Archaic include Humboldt, Pinto, and Large Side-notched varieties. Basalt and obsidian continued to be used for stone tools. Ground stone in the form of various handstones and milling slabs is common in cave

sites, indicating an increased reliance on milled seeds. Perishable artifacts such as coiled basketry, cordage, and bone tools are often associated with Early Archaic occupations in caves. These items are simple and portable in nature (Aikens and Madsen 1986). Coiled basketry for containers and trays dominated, but twined basketry items are also present.

Black Rock Period (6,000-1,600 B.P.)

Approximately 6,000 years ago, an Archaic pattern more resemblant to the typical Great Basin model emerged in the Middle-Late Archaic Black Rock period. Widespread use of upland areas began (Aikens and Madsen 1986). This upland usage appears to have become an integral part of the seasonal round for Middle Archaic groups as the procurement of grassy plants such as ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*) occurred in addition to hunting. The land use strategy was oriented toward water sources other than the dwindling large-margin marshes, and involved residential movements set to more wide-ranging resource schedules (Madsen 1982a). Important cave sites such as Danger Cave and Hogup Cave continued to be used, but no longer played such a central role to regional settlement organization.

Wetter climatic conditions returned to the eastern Great Basin by 3,500 years ago. This Neoglacial period probably reinforced upland land use with added moisture, but lake margins appear to have become less productive (Currey and James 1982). Diminished diet breadth is indicated at several cave sites in the Bonneville Basin, suggesting that rising lake levels encroached on spring-fed drainages that supported marshlands (Harper and Alder 1972; Mehringer 1986). Site occupations were reduced at Danger and Hogup caves (Madsen and Berry 1975), and human coprolites from Hogup Cave indicate that only a few plant species were being eaten. Previous occupations at these sites indicated a diverse subsistence base consisting of large and small game, shorebirds and waterfowl, and a wide variety of plants. Sites such as Fish Springs Cave that were situated well above the maximum Neoglacial lake level continued to be used intensively (Madsen 1982b). Pinyon exploitation may also have begun at this time (Madsen 1982a:216). Abundant Elko and Gypsum style projectile points also attest to population increase and expansion into upland areas during the early Black Rock period. These point styles replaced earlier Pinto and Humboldt styles, but still represent the use of atlalt projectile technology.

For the Great Basin in general, the Late Archaic is most notably marked in the Great Basin-wide adoption of the bow-and-arrow. This change is identifiable by the occurrence of smaller stone arrow points known separately as Rose Spring and Eastgate, or collectively as the Rosegate series (Thomas 1981). These point styles become common late in the Black Rock Period (~2,000 B.P.), but Elko points maintain a reduced role. The use of localized sources of toolstone, especially cryptocrystalline silicates (CCS), became more common, further reflecting land use intensification. Other technological changes to basketry and ground stone were minor. The use of coiled and twined basketry continued, but one-rod-and-bundle foundation construction became dominant (Aikens and Madsen 1986). Indian hemp netting twine like that from earlier times is found. This netting is known ethnographically, and was apparently used throughout much of Great Basin prehistory to collect small animals, especially jackrabbit and cottontail.

Fremont (1,600-700 B.P.)

The Fremont culture was established by 1,600 years ago and lasted 900 years to A.D. 1,300 (Marwitt 1986). This marked distinct cultural change in the eastern Great Basin. Fremont peoples were sedentary horticulturalists who lived in small, scattered villages on alluvial fans near marshes and waterways (Madsen 1982a). The Fremont tended and planted wild crops and domesticated crops, although hunting and gathering remained important components of their subsistence strategy. Fremont culture has been enigmatic to Great Basin researchers since ties to the Southwest, through which defining influences must have come, are difficult to ascertain. Fremont beginnings appear to be pre-Basketmaker (Marwitt 1970), and ties to southern Arizona and New Mexico's Mogollon area are limited (Marwitt 1986). Fremont culture probably represents accommodations of Southwestern influences into indigenous Great Basin traditions (Marwitt 1986).

Settlement-subsistence patterns typical of the Black Rock Period characterize the first Fremont sites (Aikens and Madsen 1986). Many of the same sites are occupied, but some pottery and maize appear. Villages and farmsteads containing pit houses, above- and below-ground storage features, and corn-beans-squash horticulture were all prevalent by A.D. 800 (Aikens and Madsen 1986:160). In the northern and western portions of the Fremont area, which includes Hill AFB controlled properties at the UTTR and the main base, hunting and gathering maintained a primary subsistence role (Marwitt 1986).

The Fremont area largely consists of the current state of Utah and small portions of neighboring states. Fremont variability to some extent corresponds with the different environmental conditions in this large area. Five Fremont geographic variants are defined by Marwitt (1970): 1) Great Salt Lake, 2) Sevier, 3) Parowan, 4) Uinta, and 5) San Rafael. The first three are considered by Madsen and Lindsay (1977) to represent sub-variants of the more broadly conceived Sevier Fremont of the western basin region of the Fremont area. The Uinta and San Rafael variants lay east of the Wasatch Plateau, and are considered to be truer manifestations of Fremont. Key distinguishing traits are in the degree of sedentism and farming, and associated artifacts and features.

East of the Wasatch Plateau, the Uinta variant of northeastern Utah represents relatively short-lived settlements compared to the more established, although small, rancherias of the San Rafael variant (Marwitt 1986). Uinta Fremont sites indicate brief occupations relative to other variants. The temporal range of this variant was also short, at about 300 years (A.D. 650-950). Sites usually contain five or less shallow circular pit houses. Thin cultural deposits suggest that occupations were oriented more toward the seasonal acquisition of available resources than on maize agriculture. These patterns may relate to a shorter growing season in the generally higher elevation Uinta Valley area. Uinta Gray calcite-tempered grayware is diagnostic of the Uinta Fremont. San Rafael sites contain additional features such as wetlaid and dry-laid masonry dwellings and granaries, and plastered interior walls and slab-floor firepits. Site locations are more diverse, making use of low ridges and knolls and caves and rockshelters in addition to valley areas (Jennings and Sammons-Lohse 1981; Madsen 1975). Maize agriculture appears to have been crucial to San Rafael Fremont sedentism. Diagnostic ceramic types include the crushed igneous rock tempered Emery Gray, Ivie Creek Black-on-white, and Snake Valley Black-on-gray. Trade wares from the Mesa Verde and Kayenta areas to the south-southwest attest to some Anasazi influences.

The basin, or Sevier, Fremont variants are the most applicable to the Hill AFB controlled properties at the UTTR and main base. Sevier Fremont groups tended to rely more heavily on stable resource locations near lake margins rather than cultigens (Madsen and Lindsay 1977). This is especially true for the Great Salt Lake variant. Sites such as Bear River No. 1 and Injun Creek (Aikens 1966), Bear River No. 3 (Fry and Dalley 1979), and the Levee and Knoll sites (Shields and Dalley 1978) are located just above the modern average stillstand for the Great Salt Lake where saline soil prohibits maize horticulture (Marwitt 1986). These sites are occupied for access to mesic resources in a marsh environment. These patterns differ less than any Fremont variant from earlier hunter-gatherers, but some architecture is present. There is no stone masonry and no above-ground storage features, but Fremont storage pits are present.

The Great Salt Lake variant is attributed to the entire 900-year time frame for Fremont. It is divided into two phases by Fry and Dalley (1979): 1) Bear River Phase, and 2) Levee Phase. The Bear River Phase is dated at A.D. 400 to A.D. 1,000 based largely on deposits at the sites of Bear River No. 1, Bear River No. 2, and Bear River No. 3 on the northeastern margin of the Great Salt Lake. These include short term-use campsites and small rancherias with shallow, temporary structures. Archaic-style Rosegate projectile points are diagnostic of the Bear River Phase. The Levee Phase is dated from A.D. 1,000 to A.D. 1,350 based on deposits at the Levee and Knoll sites. An increased, but continued minor, reliance on maize agriculture is apparent. Greater sedentism is indicated by more substantial pit houses containing long ventilator or crawlway tunnel adjuncts similar to those typical of the Parowan Fremont (Marwitt 1986). Desert side-notched projectile points and Great Salt Lake Gray pottery is prevalent along with lesser amounts of Promontory Gray. Promontory Gray is uniquely manufactured in the Great Salt Lake area using a paddle-and-anvil method rather than the coil-and-scrape method typical of Fremont. A trend toward greater reliance on cultigens and sedentism extends south from the Great Salt Lake area with the Sevier and southernmost Parowan Fremont variants. Basin-oriented marshland exploitation continues to be important, but structural features and influences from the Virgin Anasazi become more apparent.

The Fremont culture designation is questioned by some as a viable taxonomic unit (Madsen and Lindsay 1977; Madsen and Simms 1998). It remains important to study Fremont sites in a case-specific manner relative to earlier and later regional archaeological patterns. Within the context of Great Basin prehistory, however, the Fremont time frame is singularly unique, and has utility in distinguishing Great Basin and Colorado Plateau cultural patterns (Marwitt 1986). Artistic elements also stand out that combine indigenous ideology and Southwestern influence. Most notable are clay figurines from southern Fremont areas. These figurines are crudely to finely modeled and there is evidence that they were painted; they are typically unfired. Clay figurines include both male and female items, possibly made or possessed as pairs (Morss 1954). Horned anthropomorphic figurines have been found in the Great Salt Lake area at Hogup Cave, and bear resemblance to Fremont rock art images (Touhy 1986). Fremont rock art contains abundant anthropomorphic imagery, combined with various geometric and abstract shapes characteristic of earlier Great Basin traditions. These rock art representations vary from elaborate and refined in the Classic Vernal Style of northeastern Utah to the simpler San Raphael style found in other areas.

Late Prehistoric (700-150 B.P.) and Indigenous Peoples

Hunter-gatherer lifeways returned to the region during the Late Prehistoric by peoples ancestral to the modern Paiute and Shoshone (Madsen 1982a:219-221; Marwitt 1986:171). It is not known whether these groups replaced the Fremont or the shift simply represents in situ cultural changes. Linguistic data suggests there was an influx into the area of Numic-speaking peoples from southeastern California (Lamb 1958; see also Madsen and Rhode 1994), but good archaeological indicators of an ethnic replacement have not been identified (Duke et al. 2001; Elston 1994). An annual round characterized by small mobile groups utilizing upland settings in the summer and congregating in the valleys during the fall to harvest pinyon pine nuts and winter in larger groups was likely the pattern for most areas (Steward 1938).

Late Prehistoric archaeological patterning is similar to that during the Black Rock period, but the use of more confined spaces is apparent. This is likely a product of increased population densities (Elston 1982). Late Prehistoric groups exhibit greater resource intensification through elaborations in ground stone and basketry technology and increased diet breadth (Bettinger and Baumhoff 1982). Lower ranked seed items were incorporated into the diet through more sophisticated processing techniques and the role of hunting was diminished. Lithic technology also reflects this land use pattern. Increased use of small local sources of raw material, especially CCS, is apparent. Reduction strategies are less refined since the curatorial requirements for stone tools were diminished. Biface and core-flake reduction technologies are represented at sites to varying degrees depending on toolstone availability and site function. Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood series projectile points are diagnostic indicators of this period.

The Western Shoshone-speaking Gosiute peoples represent the native inhabitants of the Hill AFB controlled properties at the UTTR and main base. They were mobile hunter-gatherers at the time of European contact, moving seasonally within the southern Great Salt Lake Desert-eastern Nevada region (Malouf 1974; Steward 1938; Thomas et al. 1986). Gosiute groups tended to aggregate around water sources in valley and mountain foothill areas such as the Deep Creek Mountains, Skull Valley, and Trout Creek areas of western Utah and eastern Nevada. Hunting of bighorn sheep and pronghorn antelope took place the mountain foothill areas while lowland plant resources and small game provided the bulk of the Gosiute diet.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Beginning with the eighteenth century when Spanish explorers entered the area, the history of Utah shares a number of themes common to the northwestern states in general, including the fur trapping industry, concerted efforts at exploration and mapping of unknown territory, the concept of manifest destiny and western migration, displacement of American Indian populations, the gold rush, railroad expansion, and an increasingly prominent military presence. Unlike other western states, however, Utah also possesses a unique Mormon heritage. The following discussion summarizes the important events and individuals to the regional history as they relate to the overarching dynamics of westward European expansion, Mormon settlement, and twentieth century development. Major temporal distinctions associated with the overarching themes are presented in Table C-5.

Table C-5
Historic Themes and Chronology of Northern Utah

Theme	Dates
Early Exploration and Immigration	1776–1847
Mormon Settlement	1847–1886
Early Utah	1886–1920
World Wars and the Great Depression	1917–1945.

Early Exploration and Contact

European Contact

The first European influence to the region came with Spanish contact in the Americas, although the impact of this presence was minimal (Cline 1988). Spanish activities were mostly restricted to the south portion of the Great Basin throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. By the 1700s, Spanish missionaries were beginning to move into the area to reach the native peoples whom they referred to as "Utes." Spanish knowledge of these northern areas was largely based on stories from American Indian informants. The Dominguez-Escalante expedition, led by Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez and Fray Silvestre Velez de Escalante, entered into what is now Utah in 1776 (Bischoff et al. 2000:70; Miller 1980; Warner 1989). This expedition reached the Great Salt Lake and documented the first European contact with native groups from this area, whom they called "Puaguampe," or "wizards" in Spanish. The first early, albeit somewhat inaccurate, map of the Utah Lake and southern Great Salt Lake area was generated by the expedition cartographer, Bernardo Miera y Pacheco.

Fur Trapping

European-Americans entered the region in increasing numbers with the growth of the fur trapping industry. Fur trappers worked as both independent contractors or as employees for fur trapping companies. Although their forays were conducted on an individual basis, or as small groups, fur trappers would meet periodically to socialize and to exchange pelts and goods among themselves, with fur companies, or with American Indians. The maps and reports from these trappers provided a detailed description of the regional geography and helped to open the area to further European expansion (Madsen 1989).

There are indications that European-American trappers entered present-day Utah as early as the 1700s. In 1855, Julius Remy, a visitor to Salt Lake City, wrote that he observed an inscription in a cave at the south end of the Great Salt Lake. The inscription, in French, included the name "Lecarne," and contained a date: 17xx, with the last two digits being illegible. It is possible that a French trader operating out of southern Canada, where the French were actively trading in the 1790s, wrote the inscription. The first indisputable documentation of fur trading activities for the area, however, occurred in 1812 when five men from John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company established operations in the Pacific Northwest and conducted overland expeditions into the Great

Basin. Ten years later, Jedediah Smith led an American-sponsored trapping party from St. Louis in 1822 for William Ashley and Andrew Henry's fur company. Crossing the continental divide at the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, the group eventually sought trapping claims emanating from a Green River base camp (Miller 1989a). The South Pass, as it would be known, eventually developed into an important westward route for settlers (Eldredge and Gowans 1999).

Partly to inhibit the expansion of American fur traders and to help strengthen their claim to the Oregon territory, the Hudson's Bay Company of Great Britain made determined efforts to secure claims outside of the Pacific Northwest. The British governor had ordered the Hudson's Bay Company to deplete the supply of beaver in the Snake River region in order to stop American progress. British trapper Peter Skene Ogden was tasked with leading efforts to establish the Hudson's Bay Company in the Great Basin region. In 1825, Ogden led over 100 men south from Montana along the Bear River drainage and into Utah (Miller 1989a). It was American Jim Bridger, however, who was the first Westerner to identify the Great Salt Lake, having followed out the Bear River from Idaho.

In the late 1820s, both British and American trappers had developed a good working knowledge of the northern Great Basin and the Great Salt Lake area. Smith, in particular, led important expeditions from his base in the Rocky Mountains to add to this knowledge (Elliott 1987; Miller 1989a). Smith set out in 1826 with a party of 15 to find a route to the Pacific Ocean. The group followed out the Virgin River to the Colorado River and continued along this drainage into southern California. In 1827, Smith divided the party, taking two men with him over the Sierra Nevada and back east across the central Great Basin to the Great Salt Lake, and ultimately, Bear Lake. Smith's return trip was fraught with difficulties including thirst, hunger, and exhaustion. Passing through Bonneville Basin in the vicinity of the current Dugway Proving Grounds and UTTR South Range area, the group continued through Skull Valley before they encountered a spring at the base of the Stansbury Mountains. Smith would never traverse the Great Basin again, but his single trip was essential to movements of later explorers (Bischoff et al. 2000:72-73).

Another fur trapper to influence future European-American expansion into the area was Peter Ogden. On a return trip to the Great Basin in 1828, Ogden found the Humboldt River (Elliott 1987). His descriptions of the river were important to later explorers and settlers as it became a key east-west route across the Great Basin; however, trapping was shown to be unproductive, a fact confirmed by the John Work expedition in 1831 (Elliott 1987; Goodwin 1991).

Government Exploration of the Great Basin

Prior to 1800, westward expansion by U.S. citizens was hampered by European colonial powers—particularly the French and the Spanish—that retained outposts along and west of the Mississippi River. In addition, the British still retained forts on the United States' western frontier until the end of the War of 1812. After the 1803 Louisiana Purchase, President Thomas Jefferson, instigated a series of expeditions to gather geographic, scientific, and militaristic information that could facilitate western settlement. Although the most famous of these missions was the Lewis and Clark expedition (1803-1805), a number of expeditions in the 1800s contributed valuable information on the Great Basin area, and in particular, the area now known as Utah (Tindall and Shi 1996:370-371).

One of the earliest government-sponsored expeditions into Utah was that of John C. Frémont. Frémont, an Army lieutenant in the U.S. Army Topographic Corps and son-in-law of the expansionist Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton, gained most of his early experience on geographic surveys in the Midwest in the 1830s. His 1843-1844 expedition was specifically designed to discover travelways for immigrants, and it provided detailed descriptions of the Great Salt Lake which, later, were instrumental in attracting Mormon settlers anxious to migrate further west in order to escape persecution (Goetzmann 1979). Frémont and his fellow party members, including Kit Carson, made astute observations that confirmed and clarified routes blazed by trappers. The party entered the area from the north following the Bear River and the expedition made camp on the Weber River in the vicinity of present-day Ogden. The expedition was to continue along the Oregon Trail and end at Fort Vancouver in Oregon. Frémont modified this plan in order to explore California and the Southwest. Traveling south through the Central Valley, the party turned back east following the Old Spanish Trail across what is now southern Nevada and Utah. The route through Utah began out of the Virgin River valley and passed through the Sevier Basin en route to Utah Lake. Joseph Walker joined them on the Sevier River. The expedition continued on to St. Louis around the south end of the Wasatch Range and through the Uinta Mountains (Bischoff et al. 2000:75).

Frémont's 1843-1844 expedition was notable for its scientific and geographic findings. It was the first expedition to accurately map the Great Salt Lake and describe the Great Basin as internally drained. Frémont christened the area between the Sierra Nevada and the Wasatch Mountains "the Great Basin" when he realized there was no river outlet to the Pacific Ocean. Other contributions included an examination of the Great Salt Lake by boat where its elevation and depth were noted, detailed mapping, and notes on the area (Goetzmann 1979:85).

Frémont further explored the Great Salt Lake area during his 1844-1845 expedition to find a new route into Nevada that would provide access to the California Trail at the Humboldt River (i.e., the "Hastings Cutoff"). It was on this trip, upon following the Jordan River north, that Frémont learned that Utah Lake and Great Salt Lake were not connected. The party also recorded Antelope Island (Goetzmann 1979). When Frémont departed west toward Nevada, he entered the northern end of Skull Valley and crossed the Cedar Mountains near Burnt Springs then passed approximately 30 kilometers south of the present-day UTTR South Range through the southern Great Salt Lake Desert. Frémont then headed north to the Deep Creek Range (Bischoff et al. 2000:76-77).

As the U.S. acquired new lands in the west following the Mexican-American War (1845-1848), the Federal government again sent explorers to map and describe the vast territory it had secured. The Captain Howard Stansbury expedition of 1849-1850, for example, was tasked with finding more direct routes for westbound immigrants, advice on the best route for a transcontinental railroad, and an appropriate location for a military fort that could provide immigrants with supplies and a place to rest. As did Frémont before him, Stansbury conducted scientific and geographic investigations, providing maps that were more detailed, describing flora and fauna, and naming topographic features. Stansbury's expedition noted a direct route to the Great Salt Lake Valley over the Wasatch Mountains (Goetzmann 1979). Stansbury's return trip resulted in direct paths to several Mormon settlements that would later serve as waypoints for the Pony Express and Overland Stage, and Union Pacific Railroad. Lieutenant John Gunnison, who accompanied Stansbury on much of the journey, wrote his account of interactions with Mormon settlers in a book titled *The Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints, in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake*. The Mormons had become an important part of the regional setting, and their settlements were potential supply points on the route west.

Gunnison served as the guide for a later expedition in 1853, which had very specific orders to find an east-west route between the 38th and 39th parallels as charged by the 1853 Pacific Railroad Bill. The party crossed the Wasatch Mountains into Great Salt Lake Valley, but upon reaching the Sevier River valley were attacked by the Ute. Gunnison was among the eight men killed. In 1854, Lieutenant E. G. Beckwith served on the second attempt with less resistance from native populations. Beckwith took the Hastings Trail to Skull Valley then crossed the Cedar Mountains at a southern pass now known as Beckwith Pass. He then proceeded northwest into Nevada where he took the Hastings Cutoff and continued on to California via the Humboldt River drainage. Beckwith's expedition was not successful, however, in identifying a superior route for a major railway (Goetzmann 1979).

Early Settlements

As information on westbound travelways became available, eastern immigrants began making long treks to the western territories to start new lives. Following the trails and paths noted in earlier expeditions, the immigrants continued to blaze trails, discovering dangers and short cuts as they populated the new territory. In 1840, John Bidwell and John Bartleson left Independence, Missouri with a party of 60 people. Led by frontiersman Thomas Fitzpatrick, they followed the Oregon Trail into Idaho where approximately half of the group, including Bidwell and Bartleson, turned south along the Bear River into the northern Great Salt Lake area (Figure C-2). From the Great Salt Lake, the Bidwell-Bartleson party sought to find and follow the Humboldt River to California. Following the north side of the Great Salt Lake and desert to Pilot Peak, they eventually met the Humboldt in eastern Nevada after crossing the Ruby Mountains and eventually made it to California in 1841. Their route was a difficult one that was not widely used by later immigrant parties (Elliott 1987; Kelly 1996; Miller 1989b).

One of the members of the Bidwell-Bartleson party, Joseph Chiles, organized another immigrant party in 1843. With Joseph Walker as their guide, the group helped to establish a valuable travelway, from Fort Hall (Idaho) to California which later became known as the "Fort Hall Trail." The Fort Hall Trail was later promoted by Lansford Hastings in his 1845 book, *Emigrant's Guide to Oregon and California*. Hastings traveled the route, but upon meeting with Frémont along the trail at Sutter's Fort in 1845, he became convinced that another shortcut was possible, and he blazed the trail for what would become known as the Hastings Cutoff. What travelers gained, however, in the shorter distance when they followed Hastings Cutoff, they made up in the degree of difficulty when they encountered the Great Salt Lake Desert (Goodwin 1991).

One of the more tragic stories associated with the Hastings cutoff is the fate of the Donner-Reed party. Hastings had convinced a group of approximately 150 wagons, that he met at Fort Bridger (Wyoming), to take the Hastings Cutoff to California (Miller 1989b). The group of 150 wagons was part of a large wagon train that left Independence, Missouri in the spring of 1846. By the time it had arrived at Fort Bridger, however, tension between various members had induced the group to split into several parties. Only one of the splinter groups—the Donner-Reed party—ended up following the Hastings Cutoff Trail. Other parties (which included the Russell-Byrant and the Harlan-Young parties) ultimately deviated from the Hastings Cutoff trail. The party involving William Russell and Edwin Bryant, for example, was the first to attempt the Hastings route, but their guide, Hudspeth, deviated early on, directing the group to the Weber River which they then followed downstream (Bischoff et al. 2000:78).

Figure C-2. Map of Wagon trails West (adapted from Tindall and Shi 1996).

The ill-fated Donner-Reed party was the last of the 150-wagon group to leave Fort Bridger for California that summer by way of the Hastings Cutoff. The party wasted a great deal of time, as well as equipment and animals, in the mud flats of the Great Salt Lake Desert before making it to Pilot Springs. Donner-Reed party wagons, abandoned in the desert, remained there until recently when discovered by archaeological investigations (Hawkins and Madsen 1990). The Donner-Reed party was five days behind the next to the last group to leave Fort Bridger—a delay that proved disastrous as they met an early snowstorm in the Sierra Nevada in October of 1846. The party was trapped all winter and 40 of the 87 people (eight were Donners) in the group were killed (Bischoff et al. 2000:78-79). Thus, often at great costs, it was the early immigrants who paved the way—through their failings and successes—for later settlers, including Mormons and those participating in the Gold Rush of 1849 (Bischoff et al. 2000:80).

The Gold Rush

With the discovery of gold in California in 1848, the pathways blazed by the adventurous early settlers became the highway of gold fever. While many immigrants chose to follow the Humboldt Trail, those who chose the Hastings Cutoff quickly learned of the difficulties in crossing the Great Salt Lake Desert (Kelly 1996). After being forced to turn back to Salt Lake City upon their attempt to cross the desert, a party led by Samuel Hensley discovered a new route. Hensley chose to go north around the mud flats near the present-day Idaho border and back down to meet the California Trail at City of Rocks. Other immigrant parties followed the Old Spanish Trail to the south and into southern California (Bischoff et al. 2000:80).

As a convenient stopping point for those on their way to the California gold mines, northern Utah, and Salt Lake City, in particular, prospered. The numerous Mormon settlements became vital information and supply centers—a trend that was established prior to the discovery of gold in 1848, but one which was greatly affected by the rush to California (Bischoff et al. 2000:80-81).

Mormon Settlement of the Great Salt Lake Valley

The first Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or Mormons, arrived in the Great Salt Lake Valley in the summer of 1847 (Hill 1989). The church's origins dated roughly 20 years earlier. During the 1820s and 1830s, a religious fervor, called the Second Great Awakening, spread across the nation, and various religious groups emerged in western New York. Because of the intensity of the evangelical activities in this region, the area was called the "Burned-Over District" (Cross 1950). One group to emerge from this area was the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, founded by Joseph Smith in 1830 (Young 1968). Based on Smith's teachings, Mormons practiced a radically different way of life, one that was viewed by many, as heretical. Mormon government was theocratic in nature, with extensive influence upon the daily lives of the members (Hill 1989). Initially, Mormons practiced polygamy (or more specifically, polygyny), and their society was highly communal with emphasis placed on family, cooperation, and a strong work ethic. Upon Joseph Smith's death at the hands of an angry mob in 1844, Brigham Young took over as the Mormon leader, who led the followers west to escape the persecution (Tindall and Shi 1996:519-522).

The Mormon journey west began in 1846 and the group wintered near present-day Winter Quarters and Kanesville, Iowa (i.e., Council Bluffs) (Figure C-3). At that time, the area was known as "Indian lands", but the United States government allowed the Mormons to reside there during the winter in exchange for 500 volunteers—the Mormon Battalion—to fight in the Mexican-American War (Black 1999; Durham 1997). In April of 1847, Young led 144 Mormons out of Winter Quarters to scout for a suitable area to settle. Upon arriving at Fort Bridger, they took the Hastings Cutoff, following the same route as the Donner-Reed party over the Wasatch Mountains into the Great Salt Lake Valley (Figure C-4). Mormon lore has it that upon arriving in the area of present-day Salt Lake City in July 1847, Brigham Young declared the valley as "the right place" when he viewed it from his wagon (Campbell 1989a).

After the initial settlement, new groups of Mormons began to arrive rapidly. Mormon immigrants, led by Parley Pratt and John Taylor, were one of the first with approximately 1,500 people. By the end of 1847 all of the Mormons from Winter Quarters and Kanesville, as well as others, had arrived and the population blossomed to 4,000 people. The Mormons began

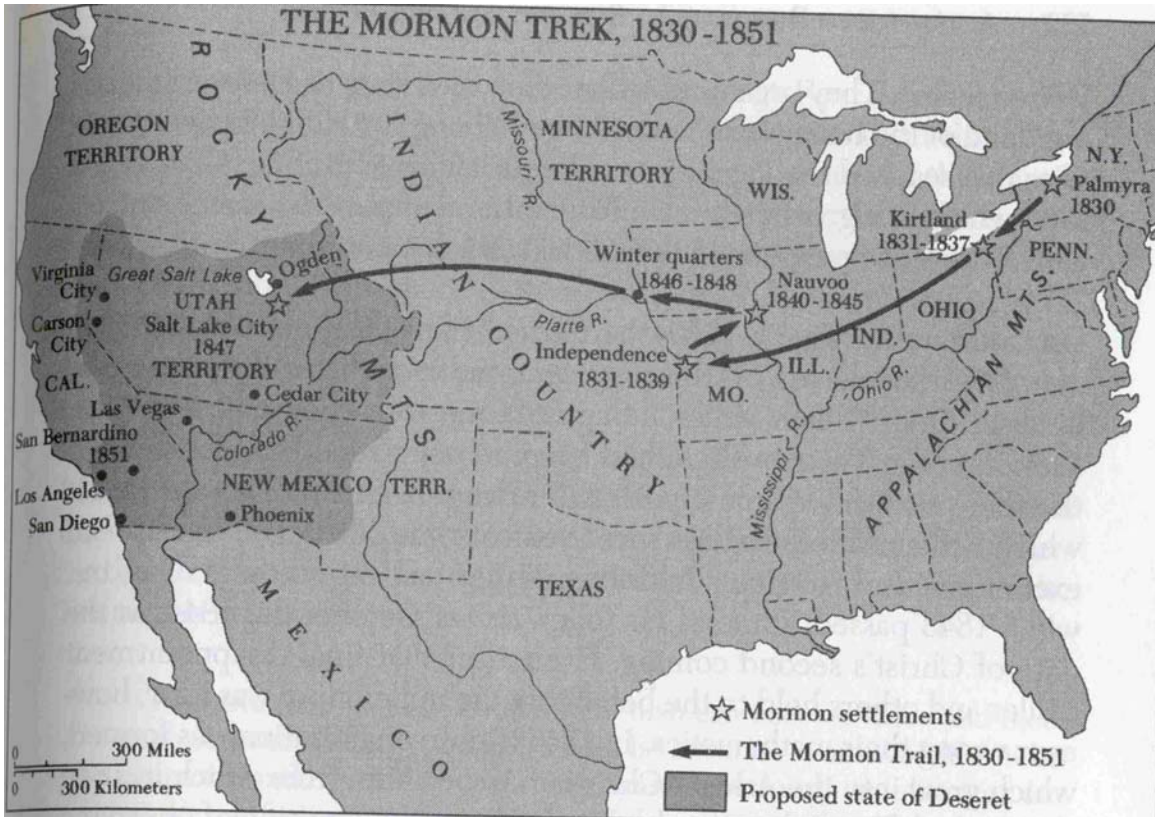

Figure C-3. Map of Mormon migration West (adapted from Tindall and Shi 1996).

Figure C-4. Mormon Trail on Hastings Cutoff route (adapted from *A People's History of Utah*).

immediately upon their arrival to develop an agricultural base and to construct basic buildings and structures. They also explored the area intensively and began looking to other surrounding areas in which to settle. Their exploration led them to expand to the south and southwest of the Salt Lake City area.

Characteristics of the Mormon Cultural Landscape

Of course, one reason that the Mormons settled in the Utah territory was to escape the persecution of the east, but unfortunately, the geography of the Great Basin was unlike that of the east. To survive in this harsh land, the settlers had to develop a new cultural landscape that would tame the environment, and at the same time, serve as a physical reinforcement of their religious ideas. The cultural landscape developed by the Mormons in the Utah territory was characterized by a unique geographic layout of the town; the development of an irrigation system; and construction of certain building types.

Geographical Layout

The geographic layout of the Mormon towns, based on irrigational needs and social constructions, was known as the "Zion plan." First used in Salt Lake City, the basic concept was later adapted for other settlements. The plan,

> . . . revolved around a temple set within a grid of large blocks and wide streets, cardinally oriented. Street names and numbers marked the location of a block in relation to the temple (e.g., 6th West St. is the sixth block west of the temple). Town blocks were subdivided into large residential lots on which garden homesteads were built and watered by ditches taken off from local creeks. A belt of larger irrigated fields surrounded the town. This geometrically ordered rural town plan stood in marked contrast to the dispersed farmsteads of Anglo settlers and Spanish ranchos [Wescoat 1990:197].

The plan differed from standard American urban layouts by alternating the orientation of the block axes and reserving three central blocks for religious buildings (Figure C-5).

Irrigation System

One of the first things constructed by the Mormons was a small irrigation ditch to divert water from City Creek to the sunbaked and hardened soil. Because of the flows and gradients of nearby mountain streams coupled with soil conditions and the amount of local annual precipitation, Brigham Young urged farmers "to raise (their) sustenance from smaller quantities of land" than what they had been accustomed to in the more humid regions of the east. During this early period of irrigation development, the basic principles of water law as well as irrigation traditions and customs were established. Utah irrigators soon abandoned the long-cherished eastern convention of riparian water rights for the doctrine of prior appropriation and beneficial use. Water rights in Utah are granted to individuals for beneficial use only. For the first few years, local bishops distributed water based on their appraisal of the worthiness of the individual irrigator. In 1852, the territorial legislature granted authority to the county courts (a probate judge and three selectmen, who were appointed) to control and distribute the use of water and other natural resources within their jurisdiction. Irrigators then petitioned the courts for the use of the water. If the irrigator failed to use the water beneficially or abandoned its use, the county court reclaimed the water right for the public (Fuller 1999a).

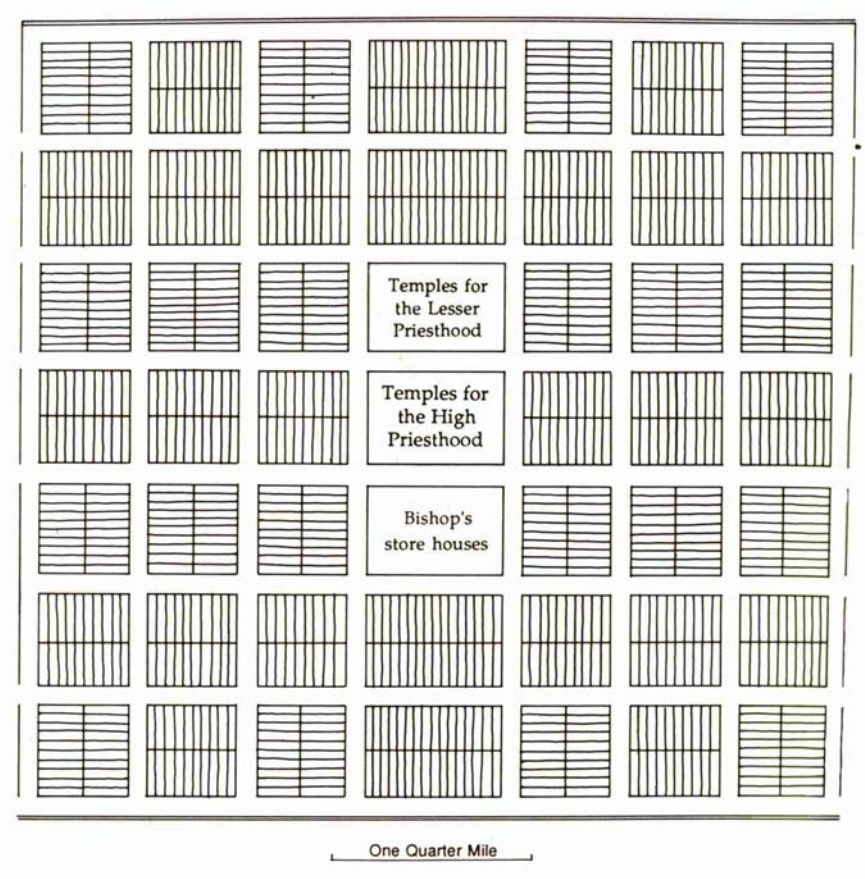

Figure C-5. Mormon Prototype town plan.

Architecture and Building Types

The early Mormon architecture was characterized by permanency and pragmatic functionalism. Like most frontier settlements, the first structures were one- or two-room log houses that were eventually replaced by more sophisticated wood, adobe, or rock dwellings depending on geographic location and available resources. These early dwellings could best be described as vernacular designs related to styles from the east. By the mid-1850s, architecture began to include design elements associated with the earlier Federal and Greek Revival styles. By the 1860s, the Gothic Revival cottage style with its steep pitched roof line, dormers, and decorative work made its appearance. These styles, along with the still popular vernacular forms, persisted well into the next period of domestic architecture, particularly in the less developed areas. European immigrants to Utah often adopted the older survival forms rather than the more current trends which were popular in architecture (Hamilton 1999).

Because of the community nature of the Mormon church, several building types have been identified for their association with Mormon Architecture in Utah. These buildings were primarily established to provide services to the population and as physical representations of the church's power. For example, the tithing offices were constructed in almost every Mormon settlement and served as collection points for the tithes, and as centers of trade, social welfare and economic activity (Roper and Randall 1984). Other examples of Mormon buildings include (Schirer 1988):

1. Meetinghouse and Tabernacles
2. Schools and Academies
3. Social/Amusement Halls
4. Cooperative Mercantile Stores
5. Mining and Industrial Buildings
6. Temples
7. Relief Society Buildings
8. Tithing Offices and Granaries

Settlement of Ogden, Utah

One of the early settlements in the area occurred at Ogden, Utah. In 1845, prior to the arrival of the Mormons, Miles Goodyear established a small picket enclosure, called Fort Buenaventura, on the Weber River. Goodyear sold the fort and his claim to the Mormons in November 1847. After acquiring the land, Brigham Young ordered James Brown and his family and the Lorin Farr family to settle the area which became known as Brown's Fort until 1851 when the town was renamed Ogden after Hudson's Bay Company trapper, Peter Skene Ogden, who had explored the area. Until the arrival of the railroad in the late 1800s, Ogden remained a rural agricultural area with small settlements forming along the Ogden and Weber rivers (Roberts 1999).

African Americans in Utah

Contrary to popular perception, the ethnic makeup of Utah was not homogenous in the 1800s. Beginning with the initial settlement, different ethnic groups were introduced into Utah. The first African Americans to arrive in the Salt Lake Valley were slaves, owned by southern Mormons, who came to the area in July 1847. By 1850, there were approximately sixty African Americans slaves residing in the Utah Territory, with the majority living in Salt Lake, Davis, and Utah counties. Although the institution of slavery was officially sanctioned by the territory government in 1852, religious beliefs had already allowed for the servile status of African American residents. Similar to the situation in the South, the majority of slaves in Utah worked on the small farms that were scattered throughout the territory, although a few worked in businesses in Salt Lake City. Slavery officially ended in 1862 when the United States Congress abolished slavery in the territories (Coleman 1999).

The Mormon War of 1857-1858

By the late 1850s, non-Mormon appointees of the Utah Territorial government reported to Washington, accusing Mormons of being in opposition to the Federal government and their church leaders of having performed illegal acts. At roughly the same time, in 1857, Mormon militia forces attacked a wagon train of settlers from Arkansas who where on their way to California. After a five-day siege, the wagon train surrendered to the militia, only to have 140 men, women, and children executed by the Mormon forces. Only 17 children—all under 8 years of age, the age of innocence in the Mormon faith—were spared. At first, the Mormon Church blamed the attack on Paiute Indians, but later placed the sole blame on John D. Lee, a Mormon zealot. He was executed for the attack in 1877; however, historians have questioned whether or not he was solely responsible (Denton 2003).

These accusations, coupled with the Mormon views on polygamy prompted President James Buchanan to order Colonel Albert Sidney Johnson to Salt Lake City with 2,500 mounted soldiers (Campbell 1989b; Roper 1988). The troops arrived at Fort Bridger and established Fort Scott nearby where they spent the winter of 1857. In the meantime, Mormons made necessary preparations for a conflict, including stockpiling food and supplies, organizing militia, and searching for new areas to hide and/or move to. The Mormons constructed defense breastworks at Echo Canyon, the Mormon Flat, and Provo Canyon. Most of the defense works were of uncut stone and ranged from one to three feet in height (Roper 1988).[1]

In spite of their preparation, there was rumor that the Mormons did not wish to fight. Thus, Captain Stewart Van Vliet was sent with a small detachment ahead of Johnson's troops to contact the Mormons. He confirmed that they were not interested in conflict. Colonel Thomas Kane was dispatched separately to talk to the Mormons and also communicated to Johnson that a peaceful resolution was possible. The Mormons left Salt Lake City for Utah Valley as Johnson's troops rode in and occupied the town. Johnson was followed by a Federal peace commission in June 1858 and an agreement to avoid war was made. In exchange for amnesty, the Mormons accepted a new military fort, Camp Floyd, to be located in Cedar Valley 40 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. Then outside of a few skirmishes with Mormons along the way to Salt Lake City (in which nobody was killed) a full-scale war was averted.

Civil War in Utah

As the United States entered into a Civil War over slavery and States Rights, the Army's mission in Utah territory changed. Camp Floyd was replaced by Fort Douglas in 1862 during the Civil War to deal with numerous conflicts with American Indians along the central route to California (Patterson 1991). This new fort which followed the construction of Fort Ruby earlier that year, was located in Salt Lake City. Fort Douglas was defended by a group of 750 California volunteers, known as the "California Column" with Colonel Patrick Conner in charge. Conner's influence went beyond American Indian-related affairs and into local politics and the economy. Conner disliked the Mormons and encouraged non-Mormon settlement and mining, a task made simpler when Conner's men discovered precious metals, thus drawing a large number of non-Mormons to the area (Bischoff et al. 2000:89). The finding of new precious metal ore bodies by Conner's men drew many non-Mormons to the area.

Post Civil War Economic Changes in Utah

The period after the Civil War resulted in the development of three major industries in the Utah territory: mining, ranching, and the railroad. Separately, and in combination, these three vehicles of change altered the Utah territory, ending its perceived isolation from the rest of the nation because of the Mormon domination, and integrating it into the national economic and political system. This change culminated with Utah being admitted as a state in 1896.

[1] Many of the fortifications are listed on the NRHP as archeological sites for their association with the Utah War of 1857-58.

Mining Industry in Utah

Mining and ranching history in northern and western Utah is typical of that across the Great Basin, but with a substantial Mormon influence. Mining was central to most expansion into the intermontane west. While the Comstock lode was a dominant draw to western Nevada, other areas of the Great Basin were soon recognized for the presence of various types of mineral ore. Population increased and dispersed throughout the region as new ore bodies were found and word was spread. It was the dynamics of mining "boomtowns" that shaped early Great Basin settlement (Hulse 1991). Many people were transient, moving from one place to the next as mines were opened and ultimately closed when the ore ran out. Many of the successful towns that remain to the present were able to carry on through large mining potential and diverse economic bases, especially through good ranching and farming lands. Mining and ranching in northern Utah surged between 1860 and 1890.

Colonel Patrick Conner, commander of Fort Douglas, believed that the expansion of mining would aid in weakening the Mormons hold on Utah. Connor believed that felt the huge number of immigrants needed to work the mines would shift the political power away from the Mormons (Alexander and Fish 1999). Mormon settlers of northern Utah area, however, were not inclined to mine elsewhere, but they did explore the local area extensively and mined what they could. Their focus was more on practical products, such as coal, oil, lead, and salt, than on precious metals. Non-Mormons also staked claims throughout the region and several mining districts were opened. For precious metals, Bingham Canyon, Deep Creek Range, Dugway Range, Mercur Hills, Oquirrh Mountains, and Camp Floyd produced various metals, including gold and silver. Mineral ore at Camp Floyd was discovered by resident soldiers in the 1850s, and served as one of the first mines, although extensive work did not proceed until the 1860s with a significant silver ore find. The gold mines of the Mercur Hills were established in the 1870s. Gold from the Mercur Hills was collected through cyanide leaching, a new technique that was first used in the nearby town of Manning (Bischoff et al. 2000:90).

Much as Connor had planned, the mining industry brought new ethnic groups to Utah, further diversifying the population and consequently the built environment. For example, Finns emigrated to mine the coal in Carbon County, and Tintic, Bingham, and other mining districts near Park City. They introduced public saunas (dry steambaths), Finn halls (combination social, cultural, and amusement buildings), and boarding houses for single Finnish male workers into the built environment of the mining towns (Fuller 1999b). Other ethnic groups that immigrated to the Utah territory to work in the mines were Greeks who would later work on the railroads and as sheep herders.

After the turn of the century, mining boomed again with new technologies and a reorientation toward copper. At this time, mining was more corporate as individual miners were pushed or bought out by larger companies with the machinery to reach ore at great depths. Bingham Canyon became reestablished with newfound copper ore, and new copper mines in other areas were continuously being opened. Copper mining was so extensive in Utah that the three large smelters built in Salt Lake City constituted the largest smelting location in North America, smelting ore from much of the western United States. Many mines remained in production through World War I (Bischoff et al. 2000:94-95).

Ranching in Utah

The ranching industry was significantly impacted by the mining activities that took place throughout the Great Basin. Ranchers and farmers, alike, supplied mining towns with the locally available products that were critical to the communities; survival in remote places. In the Great Salt Lake Valley, Mormons began to cultivate and ranch the land immediately upon their arrival in 1847, and with the continual influx of people, both Mormon and non-Mormon, this economic base expanded. The early livestock industry was shaped by the Mormon belief in cooperation and group life. People lived in towns, farmed small farms, and ran a few cows and sheep. These animals were fed on the farm, grazed on town lands, or were part of co-op herds. Mountain ranges for grazing were used first by the community's sheep pools and summer dairies staffed by women and children. Although cooperation was common in the cattle industry throughout the West, Mormon pools differed in the great number of farm-based owners and the small number of animals owned by each operator (Peterson 1999).

In the 1850s and 1860s, a few ranchers were purchasing large tracts of land along the Humboldt River and out from Nevada into Oregon, Idaho, and Utah (Patterson 1991). This expansive trend waned quickly when the effects of overgrazing began to push Great Basin ranching to a point of diminishing returns (May 1989). In all but the best areas, grass was replaced by the shrubs and succulents that were quick to propagate. In 1889, a devastating drought ended the first generation of ranching and prompted the start of different ranching interests. Basque sheep ranchers entered the region in the 1890s and along the same time ranch holdings decreased in size (Bischoff et al. 2000:91-92).

Railroads in Utah

The development of railroads in Utah was tied to both mining and ranching. The first railroad in present-day Utah was the transcontinental railroad that ran through Promontory Summit where the Central Pacific and Union Pacific lines connected. The line was completed on May 10, 1869, and was important not only for Utah, but for the western region in general as a major connection to the east.

With the completion of the transcontinental railroad, the Ogden community changed considerably. Statewide, the non-Mormon population that arrived with the railroad, was challenging the established Mormon leadership for political and economic control of the territory. Non-Mormon leadership was centered at Corinne, a main stop on the transcontinental line north of Ogden. Threatened by the thought that Corinne might be selected as a main terminal on the transcontinental line, Mormon leaders entered into an agreement to make Ogden the main terminal. The maneuver meant that Corinne declined in importance, as Ogden became a major railroad and commercial center. Ironically, the coming of the railroad created a cultural melting pot in Ogden which allowed Fred J. Kiesel, a non-Mormon, to be elected mayor—the first breakthrough in the Mormon-dominated politics of Utah (Roberts 1999).

With the railroads also came a steady increase in Chinese immigrants who first came to Utah as construction workers on the Central Pacific Railroad. Between 1870 and 1880 the majority of the Chinese in the Utah area, lived in present-day Box Elder County, and were almost all employed as section hands on the railroad. Ogden, as the railroad center for Utah, witnessed the development of a Chinatown, with census figures rising from 33 Chinese in 1880 to 106 in 1890.

The Chinatown was characterized by "many rows of low wooden structures . . . built along Twenty-fifth Street from the Broom Hotel to the railroad station, four city blocks west of Washington Boulevard, and many of these establishments were operated by the Chinese" (Conley 1999).

The expansion of the national railroad network and the growth of the mining industry also brought an increase in the post-Civil War African American population in Utah Territory. Their number rose from 118 in 1870 to 677 in 1900. African American males found employment as cooks, waiters, and porters on the railroads and in hotels. Although few African Americans actually worked in the mines, the wealth derived from mining and other commercial enterprises led to the employment of many African American women as domestics in the homes of white Utahans (Coleman 1999).

From the 1870s to World War II, Ogden was a major railroad town, with nine rail systems eventually having established terminals there. Business and commercial houses flourished as Ogden with both east-west and north-south rail lines became a shipping and commerce center threatening to overshadow even Salt Lake City. Commerce houses such as those run by Fred J. Kiesel and the Kuhn Brothers, the manufacturing activities of John Scowcroft enterprises, the Amalgamated Sugar Company, and other businesses played a significant role in the town's economic development during this period (Roberts 1999).

Further railroad development spread outward from this point, most notably toward Salt Lake City. Brigham Young wanted the transcontinental line to pass through Salt Lake City both to help the economy and facilitate continued immigration of Mormons into the area. By early 1870, a line connecting Salt Lake City to Ogden and the transcontinental line was in place. Referred to as "Utah Central," additional lines would be constructed to emanate from Salt Lake City, including "Utah Western," "Utah Northern," and "Utah Southern." These lines became part of the underlying framework of the eventual railroad network of the region. This network tied Salt Lake City to ranchlands and mining districts in all directions, including eastern Nevada's White Pine Mining District (Elliott 1987).

With the new non-Mormon businesses spawned by the railroads, the Mormon Church leaders saw their prosperity ending. To combat the inevitable change, the church formed a community-owned merchandising cooperative dedicated to the support of home manufacturing and to sell goods "as low as they can possibly be sold, and let the profits be divided among the people at large." This organization was christened Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution (ZCMI) and although ZCMI was itself never a true cooperative, it spawned a region wide system of local cooperatives. Sales totaled over $1.25 million the first year. In 1876, ZCMI relocated into a new three-story, brick and iron façade building on Main Street in Salt Lake City. A wing, that doubled the size of the building was added in 1880 (Bradley 1999).

Although the new railroads were viewed as a means to end Mormon economic and political power, the ease of transportation did make travel to Utah easier for Mormons. Although ethnic Mormons, to a high degree, blended culturally with the Anglo-Mormons, recent scholarship indicates that rather than a heterogeneous body of converts; some groups retained their Old World values and customs. For example, Mormon ward meetings were conducted in the Danish language in some areas for the benefit of the Danish immigrants. The presence of the northern European pair-house style in Utah also indicates that Mormon leaders tolerated some degree of ethnic identity (Carter 1981:8-1).

With new mines opening and a redistribution of population in the early twentieth century, new railroad lines again were rapidly established. With the copper mining boom, railroad networks were necessary for accessing ore in new regions. Salt Lake City was a major hub for dissemination of goods and supplies. A Southern Pacific line routed west out of Ogden and spanning the Great Salt Lake was completed before 1905. This line connected with the Union Pacific transcontinental railroad at Lucin. By 1910, the Western Pacific Railroad was in place connecting the East Coast to northern California. The rail was constructed as a connection to the existing Denver & Rio Grande Railroad that terminated in Salt Lake City. New construction began in Oakland, California and proceeded east to Salt Lake City. The rail paralleled the Southern Pacific Railroad approximately 20 miles to the north, passing south of the Great Salt Lake and following the route of present-day Interstate 80. The first connection of Salt Lake City to Los Angeles came with the Union Pacific-San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake City Railroad prior to 1907 (Bischoff et al. 2000:96).

Just as the economic and political landscape of the territory was changing from the utopia that early church leaders envisioned, changes were occurring in the irrigation system developed by Young. In 1880 the territorial legislature granted to the elected county selectmen the power to adjudicate water disputes. Furthermore, water was given to anyone wanting water for beneficial purposes, and, under the 1880 water law, irrigation rights became personal property and appurtenant to the land. The size and number of farms grew dramatically during the last two decades of the nineteenth century, and a second generation of canals was needed. These newer canals were generally situated higher up on the foothills, and were longer, deeper, and had larger carrying capacities (Fuller 1999a).

Resulting Political Development in Utah

Mormon adaptation to the new dynamics of western United States expansion were instrumental in the continued economic growth of Salt Lake City and the state. The 1880s-1890s period was a difficult transition period for many western states since new settlement had stabilized and ranching growth had plateaued. Drought compounded these troubles in the early 1890s with the "Panic of 1893" also having had a substantially negative impact. These were national trends that affected Utah, but the shift to statehood played an important role in helping the state to weather this period. The increased influence of business interests and state government alongside a diminishment in Mormon Church authority in political matters was also crucial. Ranching and mining continued as important industries, but the economic base expanded to include manufacturing of products related to these and other industries. Such products were sold locally as well as exported.

By the turn of the twentieth century, Utah was in place to maximize a new boom in growth. With a strong demand for copper, prevalent in Utah, and new mining technologies that could access deeply buried ore, the state's economy accelerated and Salt Lake City became an increasingly important western city. In contrast to the growing influence of large mining companies as opposed to small claims, ranching interests became more localized. The vast ranches of the 1860s and 1870s were replaced with smaller ranches more supportive of local economies within the state. Also, following the economically depressed times of the early 1890s, the Mormon Church took proactive steps toward diversification, assistance, and economic stimulation (Bischoff et al. 2000:90-92).

Federal incentives also existed early in the twentieth century to assist local economies. The Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909 expanded on the 1864 Homestead Act to provide additional incentive for people to move out from eastern urban settings. The Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916 further encouraging farming and ranching. Open sales of large land areas in Nevada and Utah were another component of this "back-to-the-land" movement (Blanthorn 1998).

As the territory opened to new settlers and industries, the Mormon Church's stance on polygamy hampered the territory from becoming a state. Abandonment of polygamy was essential since the Federal government had disqualified roughly 20,000 voters in Utah for their Mormon beliefs via the Edmonds Act of 1882. Much of the Mormon success since initial settlement came from a basic willingness, often through the leadership of Brigham Young, to benefit from western expansion and clarify church doctrine for this purpose. It was at this time that significant changes came to the Mormon Church as polygamy was repudiated. More formal separation of Mormon beliefs from the practice of polygamy came in 1890 with the Woodruf Manifesto. Partially based on the Church's move away from polygamy, Utah became a state in 1896. At that time, the population in Salt Lake City was approximately 50,000; nearly 250,000 people lived within the state (Bischoff et al. 2000:92).

Racial Discrimination Near the Turn of the Twentieth Century

As the African American population increased during the 1890s and the early decades of the twentieth century, racially based discriminatory practices expanded throughout the state. African Americans in Utah were in a position similar to African Americans throughout the United States—they were a numerical minority residing in the midst of a majority who believed in the notions of white superiority and African American inferiority. This belief was shared by both the LDS and the non-Mormon segments of Utah's white population. African Americans were routinely denied access to public accommodations. J. Gordon McPherson, a veteran of the Spanish American War, was prevented from serving on a jury after complaints from several white jurors. State law prohibited interracial couples from obtaining a marriage license (Coleman 1999).

Employment opportunities for African Americans were generally limited and this influenced the decision of many young African Americans to relocate outside of the state. The departure of a number of college-educated African Americans eroded the potential leadership pool who were native born or raised in Utah. Restrictive covenants limited access to housing. Also, in those places where they were permitted to enter, African Americans had to sit in the balcony section of theaters or stand outside of the ballrooms where African American entertainers were performing. The 1925 lynching of Robert Marshall in Price is an example of the more extreme form of racial discrimination. The efforts of some white residents to force the removal of African American residents from the area near the City and County Building in Salt Lake City to prevent visitors from coming in contact with them illustrates the more common form of race prejudice that existed in Utah (Coleman 1999).

By the 1890s, the small African American community had numbers sufficient to establish its own churches, political organizations, newspapers, and social and fraternal groups. Both Trinity African Methodist Episcopal and Calvary Missionary Baptist churches have continued to maintain their historical roles in addressing the secular as well as the spiritual needs of the state's African American communities. African American ministers continue to work together along

with other leaders in the African American communities to address the needs of their people. When the noted African American educator, Booker T. Washington, visited Salt Lake City in 1913, he gave a special lecture at Calvary Baptist church for the local African American community (Coleman 1999).

Jewish Settlers to Utah

Another example of ethnically diverse population that was developing in Utah during the Post Civil War was the introduction of Jewish settlers to the Utah territory. First coming to Utah in 1854, Jews were a large enough group to erect a synagogue in Salt Lake City by 1883. Many of the early Jewish families were employed as merchants that catered to the Army and mining populations, sometimes in direct competition with Mormon merchants. Even though Jewish merchants had joined other non-Mormon merchants in protesting an edict from the church instructing Mormons to only shop at Mormon-owned shops, Church officials offered space on the Temple Square for the Jewish population to conduct high holidays, and allowed Hebrew burials in the city cemetery. The ban on shopping at non-Mormon businesses did force many Jewish merchants to relocate to Ogden because of its location as a railroad center. The Jewish population in Ogden grew until it was large enough to support a one-story, brick synagogue in 1921 (Neuberg 1985).

World War I

The military and governmental expansion that occurred with World War I impacted northern Utah when Fort Douglas was upgraded into an important training and supply base. Established on 26 October 1862; Camp Douglas [later, Douglas] was named after the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. The camp was tasked with guarding the overland mail route to California from attack by hostile Indians and to monitor the Mormons. The arrival of the railroad permitted rapid deployment of the local troops. Fort Douglas units participated in several Indian War campaigns of the 1860s and 1870s and in the Sioux War of 1890. During the Spanish-American War of 1898, the 24th Infantry Regiment, an African American unit that had been stationed at Fort Douglas, fought in Cuba (Hibbard 1999). Interestingly, African American soldiers from the 24th Regiment interacted with African American Utahans helping to develop separate black economic and social institutions in the segregated landscape (Coleman 1999).

As part of the Army's World War I mobilization effort, Fort Douglas served as the training base for thousands of recruits. In addition, the fort also housed a prison for 870 enemy aliens who had expressed pro-German sentiments or were considered dangerous, as well as draft resisters from all states west of the Mississippi. An adjacent, but separate prison held 686 German naval prisoners of war who were sent to Utah after their ships were seized by American forces in Guam and Hawaii (Powell 1999).

The Establishment of Ogden Arsenal

Although the U.S. had entered World War I with a short supply of ammunition and no well-established industry for producing it on a large scale, manufacturing plants quickly multiplied and generated a sizeable amount of powder and high explosives for the war effort. Between 1917 and

1918, the number of manufacturing plants rose from 11 (operated by the Ordnance Department) to 92 (both private and government-owned). The abrupt end to the war in 1918 caught the U.S. off guard, forcing the military to deal with a considerable supply of surplus munitions. Not wishing to endure another shortage if a future war erupted, the Ordnance Department was directed to store the surplus munitions. It was burdened, however, with an inadequate and insufficient number of storage facilities. As a result, the Secretary of War authorized five World War I-era depots on the Atlantic seaboard to store 25 percent of the nation's ammunition supply. Fifteen percent was to be stored at a new facility near Ogden and the remaining 60 percent stored at Savanna Ordnance Depot, Illinois (Giles 2000:60; Green et al. 1990:30, 38; Kane 1995:14; Murphey et al. 2000:18–19; Palmer and Colton 1984:681).

The decision to build a storage facility near Ogden was one that benefited the U.S. military and was welcomed by Utah Senator William H. King, who had pushed to have the arsenal located there. The Ogden area offered several advantages. It allowed the military to disperse its ammunition stockpile so that all was not concentrated in the East. Furthermore, ammunition stored on the West Coast would be an advantage should the U.S. go to war with Japan, a concern noted in the War Department's document, War Plan Orange. The Ogden area was also relatively uninhabited, offered railroad transportation, and contained sandy soil that provided an added safety measure[2] (Giles 2000:62–64; Nalty 1997:185).

The original area purchased for the arsenal in March 1920, under an Act of Congress, totaled 1,260 acres. Most of the land came from 24 individual property owners whose plots ranged in size from 20 to 50 acres. More than a year later, a 212-acre watershed and right-of-way were purchased so that water could be pumped into the arsenal from a spring at Weber Canyon six miles away. Over the next 15 years, additional land purchases brought the total acreage of Ogden Arsenal to 1,900 acres (Giles 2000:58).

Construction on the arsenal began in 1920 under the supervision of Quartermaster Corps Captain Ora Bundy. The first few buildings constructed at Ogden were ammunition magazines, each measuring 220 by 50 feet. In a move to speed up construction, a competitive bid process quickly awarded contracts for various projects. With several hundred people from the Ogden area employed, construction efforts at the arsenal proved to be a boost to the local economy (Hill Aerospace Museum 2002a).

The explosive nature of the material housed in the magazines at Ogden Arsenal prompted careful consideration to their design and construction materials used. The magazines had reinforced concrete frames, outer walls of hollow red tile bricks, and lightweight gabled roofs. In the event of an explosion, the design and materials were expected to minimize damage because the roof and outer wall would simply crumble while the concrete frame remained in place. Upon completion of the magazines, Major Oliver H. Presbery of the Ordnance Department assumed command of the arsenal (Anonymous 1996:4).

Early construction at Ogden included additional support buildings, the administration building, a general warehouse, two repacking houses, a machine shop, and a locomotive house. The administration building (Building 1118), constructed by the W. M. Sutherland Building and Contracting Company at a cost of $35,909.43, remains one of the oldest structures on the base.

[2] Should the high explosives stored in a magazine accidentally detonate, the sandy soil would better absorb the shock than would hard rock, thereby lessening the impact of the explosion.

The Colonial Revival-style building served as a design model for the residential buildings that were soon constructed. The primary function of the building was to serve as both a headquarters office and residence for the commanding officer. Now known as the Hobson House, named in honor of General Kenneth B. Hobson, a former commander of Air Force Logistics Command and Ogden Air Logistics Center, the building serves as a guest house for visiting general officers in what is currently known as the "General's Loop" (Anonymous 1996:5; Giles 2000:65).

As construction continued, the War Department under General Order #55 officially designated the Ogden Arsenal as the Ogden Ordnance Reserve Depot on 15 November 1921. Soon after this designation, however, the lack of defense funds relegated the depot to a nearly dormant state. Although it remained active, most of the newly constructed ammunition magazines stood vacant, with the exception of those few that stored material classified as excess and obsolete. Because limited funds reduced the arsenal's level of importance, Major Presbery was reassigned in May 1923. The arsenal was left in the hands of Warrant Officer John McDonald, who in 1926 was replaced by Technical Sergeant Joseph Zaine (Anonymous 1996:5).

By the mid 1920s, the Ogden community was debating whether or not the depot should continue as a storage site for ammunition. One of the main concerns was the threat that the arsenal posed to the safety of nearby community members (Colton 1927). Among those in support of its continued role was the Bamberger Electric Railroad, which provided the closest and safest means of transportation into and out of the installation. Julian M. Bamberger, president of Bamberger Electric Railroad, argued that the rail lines ran at a safe distance from civilian roads and buildings, thereby imposing no threat. A number of citizens, including E. P. Ellison who served as president of the Davis & Weber Counties Canal Company, were opposed to restocking the depot. Ellison's primary concern was that Ogden's proximity posed a threat to the canal (Ellison 1928; Giles 2000:65).

Although it's fate was somewhat unclear, Ogden Arsenal Reserve Depot was redesignated the Ogden Ordnance Depot in 1927, and on 29 May 1928, Congress authorized the purchase of an additional 560 acres for its expansion. The following year, June 1929, Ogden Ordnance Depot suffered a heavy setback when winds and hail destroyed all but nine buildings. The only surviving buildings were five magazines (Buildings 1374, 1375, 1376, 1471, and 1476), three utility buildings (Buildings 1132, 1133, 1134), and the Administration Building (Building 1118) (Green et al. 1990:62; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002a).

On 23 September 1929, Patrick J. Hurley, Acting Secretary of War, instructed that the debris from the storm be cleared and that repairs be made only to those buildings that received slight damage. The depot was then placed on inactive status. Although this undoubtedly pleased Ogden community members who had earlier opposed the depot's presence, the Ogden Chamber of Commerce instigated a campaign to have the depot completely renovated. As the debate raged, however, Ogden Ordnance Depot continued to fall into a state of disarray as railroad tracks rusted, and roads and buildings deteriorated (Anonymous 1996:6; Hurley 1929).

The City of Ogden between World War I and World War II

The economic boom that Ogden experienced as a result of the railroad prompted major shifts in the city's built environment. Before the coming of the railroad in 1869, most of the housing in Ogden was single-family residences. With the arrival of the railroad, boarding houses, hotels, multi-family housing, and rowhouses were constructed to handle the influx of new residences. In the 1920s, developers constructed three-story apartment buildings in Ogden that ranged in design styles from Prairie style to non-descript vernacular style (Roberts and Ostler 1987).

The industrial infrastructure created by the railroad, generated other support-type industries. In 1900, the Utah Construction Company was founded at Ogden. The company initially built railroad lines throughout the West and in Mexico. By the end of the 1920s, the company had branched successfully into dam building, and in 1931, Utah Construction joined five other companies to create the combine that would erect the massive Hoover Dam on the Colorado River. Other dam-building projects followed, some such as the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington and many dam projects in the state of Utah. During World War II, Utah Construction engaged in numerous war-contract activities, and after the war, expanded its activities into mining, dredging, and land development. It transferred its corporate headquarters, however, to San Francisco (Sessions 1999).

In addition to new buildings and industries, the economic boom in the 1920s promoted the continued ethnic diversification of Utah. For example, a sizable Basque population grew in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Price, Bingham Canyon, and Park City. The Basque landscape was characterized by accommodations such as the Basque hotel and boarding house (Carricaburu 1999). The increased ethnic diversification of Utah's population was not welcomed by all, however. The Ku Klux Klan appeared in Utah in 1921 when a coalition of anti-Mormons, Masons, and non-Mormon businessmen formed Salt Lake City Klavern No. 1, which was largely in response to the economic power of the Mormon mercantile establishment and the political influence of the Mormon Church. Ironically, just as the Salt Lake chapter collapsed, the Klan became active in Ogden in 1923, and in 1924-25, the Utah Klan suddenly experienced a rapid increase in membership and activity when Klan organizers arrived in the state as part of a nationwide membership campaign. The Klan was most active in Logan, Ogden, Provo, Helper, and Price (in Carbon County with their large immigrant populations), and in the city and county of Salt Lake where anti-Mormon politics and nativism attracted members. Unlike other parts of the nation, the Klan faced organized opposition to its agenda in Utah. The city commissions of Logan, Ogden, and Salt Lake City, however, passed municipal ordinances banning the wearing of masks in public, and the Mormon Church issued strong anti-Klan statements, warning its members not to join the secret order (Gerlach 1999).

During this period, the northern Utah landscape was also transformed by the construction of the Lincoln Highway—the first highway to extend across the United States. Much of the segment that crossed through Nevada and Utah followed the old Pony Express route. In Utah, however, the road deviated from the Pony Express route to include a section running through Skull Valley. In 1923, the state of Utah contributed Federal money to construct the Victory Highway to extend west from Salt Lake City to cross the Great Salt Lake Desert (Kelly 1996). This highway would eventually connect to a Nevada portion that followed the Humboldt River drainage. By 1926, the finished highway was in use. Referred to as U.S. 40 at that time, the highway eventually became Interstate 80 and is still in use today.

New Deal in Utah

Like most of the United States, Ogden's built environment was also altered by New Deal construction projects. During the great Depression (1932-1940), Utah's unemployment averaged 25 percent, and the per capita federal spending was ninth among the states. Because of the massive federal relief work in the state, Utah received several public buildings (McCormick and Carter 1985). Following the passage of the Public Buildings Act in 1926, the evaluation of the cost of constructing public buildings coincided with a new architectural movement that promoted modernism. As the nation entered into the Great Depression, the Federal Government used

restrained—or "starved"—versions of classically inspired styles of architecture in its designs. At the same time, private architects hired to design public buildings for the Federal Government and other government agencies combined Beaux-Arts composition and symmetry with a form of ornamentation referred to as Zigzag Moderne (Cohen 1986:14). The result of these two combined influences was a classically balanced version of Art Deco architecture known as "PWA or WPA Moderne." The terms "PWA" or "WPA" come from the extensive use of the style in government-sponsored public building programs during the 1930s. PWA or WPA Moderne has been described as:

> . . . pristine, formally balanced compositions employing piers rather than columns, with windows arranged as vertical recessed panels, and smooth surfaces for interiors and exteriors. Smooth stone, polished marble, and granite often face these buildings which are sprinkled with stylized embellishments. Additional decorative features may include ornamental metal-work, restrained sculptural decorations, murals, and pictorial friezes [Cohen 1986:15].

In Ogden, the architecture firm of Hodgson and McClenahan designed three Art Deco public buildings—the U.S. Forest Service Building, Ogden High School, and the Ogden-Weber Municipal Building. These public buildings differed in architectural style from the dominant Prairie style of the area (Johnson and Notarianni 1982). Because of the New Deal public work projects, Utah's architectural landscape shifted to more modern styles (McCormick and Carter 1985).

World War II and Ogden Arsenal

Doubts about the future of Ogden Arsenal that had emerged during the 1920s were finally put to rest when the nation began preparing for a second world war. In spite of having a store of surplus munitions from World War I, military strategists realized that the country's weaponry supply was inadequate for a major war effort, and thus, arranged for the manufacture of munitions at various existing facilities under the Mobilization Regulations of 1935. Ogden Arsenal began to manufacture bombs, shells, and other ammunition. With the expansion of the Army Air Corps (AAC) and increased need for bombs, the arsenal's role in manufacturing such weapons became even more important (Anonymous 1996:6).

In 1935, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) was allocated $299,535 for rebuilding Ogden Arsenal and an additional $336,885 was granted in 1936. Seeing an opportunity to capitalize on revitalization efforts, the Ogden Chamber of Commerce purchased 4,265.43 acres of land and held it in escrow, providing the government with an option to buy at $21.43 an acre (Alexander 1965:241).

Upon securing the WPA funds, the arsenal was officially reactivated and Maj Carroll H. Dietrick assumed command. Opposition to the arsenal quickly disappeared when, in the midst of the Great Depression, construction jobs were suddenly available. Although plans were developed for the entire site, construction commenced with the $221,000 ammunition loading plant. On 9 September 1936, Henry L. Hopkins, chief of the WPA program, presided over ground-breaking ceremonies (Anonymous 1986:7–8; Durst et al. 1995:II–19–20).

Bomb production at Ogden began on 1 February 1938 when the loading plant, also referred to as the Renovation Plant, was completed. During the first full fiscal year of production, the plant loaded 4,805 bombs and 1,236 howitzer shells. Production increased in 1940 to a total of 12,690

bombs and 23,600 howitzer shells. In addition, 76,294 155-mm howitzer shells were renovated—a process that included dismantling, cleaning, painting, and reloading the shells (Anonymous 1996:8; Durst et al. 1995:38).

The original Bomb Plant complex of buildings included the Inert Ammunition Components Building (Building 1 and 1A), the Melt Building (Building 2), the Booster Building (Building 3), the Crating and Shipping Building (Building 4), the Nitrate Building (Building 5), and the Daily Supply Building (Building 6). The next phase of construction, following the completion of the plant, was a group of igloo-type magazines. The arrangement of 35 40-foot igloos and 80 60-foot igloos incorporated the remaining 1921 magazines. The newly constructed igloos, similar to the 1921 magazines, relied on special design features to minimize damage in the event of an explosion. The floors, walls, and ceiling were of reinforced concrete; mounded earth covered three sides of the igloo; and the opening consisted of an explosion-proof door set in a concrete frame. Between 1935 and 1939, 8 smokeless powder magazines were also constructed (Anonymous 1996:10; Durst et al. 1995:II–19, 29).

As the threat from Axis forces grew, increased productivity and modernization between 1940 and 1942 at Ogden cost nearly $6.1 million. Following the fall of France to Axis powers in June 1940, the newly implemented Munitions Program drastically increased production at existing plants. As a result, Ogden Arsenal became active 24 hours a day. When the United States entered the war after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the arsenal began construction on two new fuze plants, a primer factory, and three loading plants—all based on designs from Picatinny Arsenal in New Jersey. The arsenal's World War II contribution included the continued production of bombs, as well as the added production of ammunition for 20-mm and 37-mm guns, and shells for 155-mm howitzers. With adult men off to war, the Ogden workforce, averaging 5,000 to 6,000 employees, consisted largely of women, although Italian prisoners of war (POWs) worked at the arsenal also (Anonymous 1996:12; Durst et al. 1995:II–100).

By the end of 1942, production was at a peak and construction on most of the plants was finished. Ogden Arsenal was operating with eight plants and six separate areas (the Magazine Storage, Warehouse, General Supply, Railroad Yard, Smokeless Powder Magazine, and the 37-mm Magazine). Upon the war's end, personnel was cut, and the arsenal's primary mission shifted to storing reserve materiel, including both ammunition and Army vehicles (Durst et al. 1995:II-24; Green et al. 1990:64; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002a). As the arsenal's mission changed, warehouse Buildings 1289, 1245, 1246, and 1247 became offices, an additional 31 other warehouses evolved into bulk or reserve storage facilities, and 17 became smaller bin storage units. In the summer of 1942, the arsenal assumed responsibility for motor-transport vehicles. As World War II drew to a close, Ogden Arsenal scaled back its activities and consolidated various plants. Activity at Ogden Arsenal increased again with the advent of the Korean War. During this time, the arsenal produced hand grenades as well as 60-mm and 81-mm mortar shells. As with World War II, the work force was predominantly female (Anonymous 1996:28; Durst et al. 1995:II-28, 32; Giles 2000:30).

Creation of Hill Field

Hill Field, later to become Hill AFB, was established next to Ogden Arsenal as part of the nation's World War II mobilization effort. Although the airfield was not constructed until 1940, aviation was nothing new to the town of Ogden and its surrounding area. Since the 1920s, both Salt Lake City and Ogden had served as stopovers for air mail delivery. It was during this time that military planners and civilians alike became well aware of the advantages that the area

offered for air travel. The presence of military aviation forces in the northern Utah area began in 1934 when President Franklin Roosevelt had the Army Air Corps (AAC) take over airmail routes from commercial airlines. Lt Col Henry "Hap" Arnold was assigned to manage AAC operations in the western zone and was commander of March Field, CA. Although AAC's experience in airmail transport was short-lived and fraught with accidents, it exposed Lt Col Arnold to the benefits of air activities in the Ogden area. These benefits included good flying weather and a suitable mid-continent geographic location (Daso 1997:45; Durst et al. 1995:II-48; Global Security 2000-2002a; Milbrooke et al. 1998:15; Perret 1993:21).

In 1935, Congress passed the Wilcox National Defense Act—a bill that authorized the construction of five major airfields, to serve as regional aerodromes, and four air depots—to bolster the nation's military strength. Although no funds were appropriated for construction, the Wilcox Sites Board was organized to consider where the most strategic locations for erecting the airfields and depots might be. The board inspected several sites in Utah, and city leaders, as they had done in the past for Ogden Arsenal, lobbied hard to have the air depot established in their area. The advantages of the Ogden area, which included a strategic inland location and nearby railways, impressed the board members. In order to further sway the decision and facilitate an early construction start-up date, the Ogden Chamber of Commerce donated 386.17 acres to the government. In spite of this, construction for the air depot first began on a strip of land that actually belonged to Ogden Arsenal. President Roosevelt authorized the expenditure of $55,608 for four runways, a warm-up apron, and six temporary buildings (Stephens 1940:4).

Rising tension in Europe and the threat of another war prompted the U.S. to take further steps to increase its military strength. On 12 January 1939, President Roosevelt signed an emergency national defense act—Public Law 18. The Military Appropriation Act, passed soon after, provided the AAC with $94,737,281. The funds allowed AAC to increase its personnel and substantially add to its inventory of aircraft and related aviation supplies and material. The funds also allowed AAC to develop its first large-scale flight-training program. The Supplemental Military Appropriation Act of 1940 provided $8 million for the construction of the Ogden Air Depot, for which the site, adjacent to the Ogden Arsenal, had already been selected. The depot's assignment was to serve as a principal logistical supply point for the West Coast. Its primary mission was to receive, store, and supply air materiel, as well as maintain and repair aircraft (Durst et al. 1995:II-54).

In 1939, Ogden Air Depot was rechristened Hill Field in honor of Maj Ployer "Peter" Hill, Chief of the Flying Branch of the Air Corps Material Division at Wright Field. Maj Hill had died in 1935 while flying an experimental Boeing aircraft that was the prototype for the B-17 Flying Fortress. That same year, initial construction at Hill Field began—though the official groundbreaking was not scheduled until 12 January 1940. Nearly 200 civic and government leaders, including Mr. Frank Browning who had played a vital securing the base for Ogden, braved a snow storm to attend the ceremonies (Durst et al. 1995:II-55).

The first phase of construction was devoted to laying four runways and a warm-up apron. Each runway was 7,500 feet by 150 feet. The Strong and Grant Company of Springville, Utah, won the $1,360,000 contract to pour the 14-inch-thick reinforced runway slabs, which were completed in September 1941. Six temporary buildings, including a field office, warehouse, oil house, timekeeper's house, and a combination tool room and blacksmith shop, were also constructed with a variety of materials salvaged from buildings previously located at Ogden Ordnance. The first permanent buildings constructed were the Quartermaster Warehouse and Commissary (Building 15) and the Garage Shop (Building 30) (Anonymous 1996:34-35; Durst et al. 1995:II-56; Launius 1986:55).

Operations at the air field began on 7 November 1940 when Lt Col Morris Berman arrived as the first commanding officer and immediately set about to overcome several obstacles—one of the primary being to fulfill a number of positions. Up until January 1941, there had been only one civilian employee due to the fact that Civil Service examinations were not offered in the area. Until local employees could be hired and trained, Lt Col Berman obtained personnel from other depots on temporary duty assignment. By December 1941, however, the issue had been resolved and Lt Col Berman's command had grown to include 1,639 civilians and 250 military personnel (Durst et al. 1995:II-57-58; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002b, 2002c; Webster et al. 1999:3–18).

During these early years, the airfield did not present a very hospitable living or working environment for its employees. Upon arrival, Lt Col Berman's office was located in a temporary building and the only office supplies at his disposal were a few bottles of red ink, two dozen erasers, and a few packing crates to serve as typewriter tables. Even Lt Col Berman and his family were placed in temporary housing until the Field Officer's Quarters (Building 144) was completed in June 1941. The two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival style building, exhibiting Georgian influences, has continually served as an officer's residence. Construction on additional housing soon followed with the completion of two duplexes for junior officers (Buildings 143 and 145). Enlisted men were housed in a 104-man barrack and post exchange building (Building 120) completed on 21 June 1941, at a cost of $149,488.08. Building 120 was later designated as the Administration Office Building and has continued to serve in this capacity (Anonymous 1996:34-35; Durst et al. 1995:II-58).

Hill Field's mission during World War II was to conduct structural repair, overhaul engines, and provide spare parts for various types of aircraft including the A-26, B-17, B-24, B-29, P-38, P-40, P-47, and P-61. The first hangar (Building 1) at Hill Field was constructed at the intersection of Runways 3 and 4. Flight operations were controlled from a tower located on the roof of the hangar. Mead & Mount Construction, based out of Denver, Colorado, was contracted to build the hangar for a cost of $548,408.34. Construction consisted of four primary parts: the central hangar, a control tower, and two administrative ranges (Anonymous 1996:36; Durst et al. 1995:II-68).

Although a shortage in both supplies and labor had impeded progress at Hill Field, by the end of 1941, a number of buildings had been erected which served as models for future buildings. The supply shortages that Hill Field experienced were directly related to the priorities established by the U.S. A large portion of supplies were sent to the Allied forces in Europe, creating shortages at home—particularly in steel (Giles 2000:65).

With the onset of World War II, Hill was forced to quickly develop its Maintenance Department, which in February 1941, could only claim six experienced mechanics. By December of that same year, the total had increased to only 20. The department was organized into three branches—Electrical Repair, Instrument Repair, and Planning—with branches for Bombsight, Propeller, and Hydrostatic added soon after. Within two years, the Maintenance Department was employing thousands of mechanics. Hill Field, at its peak in 1943, employed over 22,000 military and civilian personnel. By 6 July 1943, the maintenance workforce was completing one bomber per day, and was so efficient it was recognized in the December 1943 edition of *Army Times* (Anonymous 1996; Durst et al. 1995 II:74, 79; Global Security 2000-2002a; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002b).

With the large influx of people to the Ogden area in the early 1940s, housing was in short supply. Thus, in a joint effort, the military and civilian sector constructed a permanent housing development, Grand View Acres, located in the southeastern portion of the town of Ogden. The development initially contained 150 housing units, but before the war was over, another 3,000 units were constructed (Anonymous 1996:41).

At the end of World War II, Hill Field was designated as a storage site for PT-13, B-26, and B-29 airplanes and equipment. Until the start of the Korean conflict, when such aircraft were once again necessary, Hill stored over 1,214 planes that were worth more than $200 million. In addition to storing planes, Hill also prepared serviceable aircraft engines for storage, and by September 1945, had over 2,400 engines placed in storage. Aircraft and engine storage were cost effective measures for AAC. The cost of building a new B-26, for example, was estimated at $170,000. The cost for storing and returning a plane to service was considerably less at $37,500 (Durst et al. 1995:II:77; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002b).

Wendover Field

Wendover Field (now part of the Hill AFB-managed properties at UTTR) was also established during the massive military build-up for World War II when the uninhabited area east of the town of Wendover was selected as a bombing range. The field was established as a 1,822,000-acre sub-post of Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, on 29 July 1941. The total site was 18 to 36 miles wide and 86 miles long. At that time, the base was hailed as the largest bombing and gunnery range in the world (Giles 2000:76; Hibbard n.d.).

Wendover Army Air Base (AAB) was activated on 28 March 1942 as a B-17 and B-24 heavy bombardment training base that focused on high-altitude formation flying, long-range navigation, target identification, and simulated combat missions. Bomber training ended in April 1944, and the base began P-47 fighter aircraft pilot training. On 17 December 1944, the base became the training field for the 509th Composite Group that would, in 1945, drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. While at Wendover, the group practiced bombing runs, and in May 1945, the B-29s were modified for the mission with lighter engines with fuel injection, reversible electric propellers, pneumatic bomb doors, and a modified tunnel to hold the atomic weapon (Giles 2000:76; Hibbard n.d.).

After World War II Wendover AAB was transferred to the Ogden Air Technical Service Command (Ogden Air Logistics Center) on 31 December 1945 and used to test captured German rockets. In March 1947, Wendover was transferred to the Strategic Air Command as a bombing range. The base was deactivated on 1 October 1949 and transferred to the Ogden Air Materiel Area (OO-AMA) in 1950. The range continued to be used for bombing and gunnery practice. In 1954, Tactical Air Command reactivated the base as a training area. Wendover was transferred to Ogden in 1958 and renamed Wendover Air Force Auxiliary Field. In 1960, the range was renamed Hill Air Force Range (Giles 2000:76–77; Hibbard n.d.).

City of Ogden during the Cold War

After World War II, the railroad business, which was the backbone of Ogden's economic infrastructure, declined due to competition from automotive and air transportation means. By the 1950s rail passenger service was almost entirely eliminated. Government agencies and businesses related to the defense industry continued to gravitate to Ogden after the war. This link

with the national defense industry, prompted Ogden business leaders to bring more private industry to the Ogden area. Through the efforts of the chamber of commerce and various business organizations, in recent years Ogden has attracted a variety of industries and commerce to its industrial park and mall areas (Roberts 1999).

Hill AFB during the Cold War

Soon after the end of World War II, a new era in military aviation was ushered in with the passing of the National Security Act in 1947, which established the USAF as an independent branch of military service. Following, on 5 February 1948, Hill Field was renamed Hill AFB. Along with its new designation as an air force base came a shift in programs and responsibilities. One of the first military events that Hill AFB supported in its new status was the Berlin Airlift. Hill AFB supplied, among other things, engine cradles, vehicles, parachutes, telephones, ground-radio equipment, and airborne-communications equipment (Durst et al. 1995:II:81).

In 1949, Air Materiel Command (AMC) established a Two Zone System of supply and maintenance. Under this system, USAF installations received support from either a depot in the eastern zone or a depot in the western zone. Consequently, Hill AFB became the specialized maintenance and supply area for commercial electrical equipment and night-flying equipment, servicing specialized aircraft such as the Northrop C-125, Fairchild C-82, Douglas B-26 and Boeing B-17, and Pratt & Whitney R-2800 engines (Anonymous 1996:43; Durst et al. 1995:II–79).

During the Korean War, Hill AFB supported Air Materiel Command (AMC) by renovating B-26s and B-29s and placing them into service. Due to the increased demand for aircraft, the base established three production lines similar to those that had proven so effective during World War II. Hangers 3 and 4 housed the primary production line for the B-29. Special accommodations were made for the B-29s whose 141-foot wings could not fit through the 100-foot wide hangar doors. Unlike the B-29 production line, setting up the two B-26 production lines forced the base to relocate shops, equipment, and the electrical supply source (Durst et al. 1995:II-82-83).

Hill AFB played an integral role in developing low-altitude photographic reconnaissance equipment during the Korean War when AMC was tasked with furnishing planes with cameras capable of conducting night reconnaissance. In order to do this,

> maintenance crews mounted a 50-caliber size, A-3 photoflash cartridge and switch in the front right-hand bomb bay of each aircraft. K-19 cameras were arranged in a split-vertical manner, each fitted with a type-A-14 image-motion calibration magazine. The low-altitude reconnaissance system operated by ejecting a cartridge containing a high-intensity photoflash charge, which upon bursting, spread enough light for photographing in the dark [Durst et all 1995II:83].

To meet the demands of the Air Force during the Korean War, the installation was once again placed on a 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week schedule. Recruiting skilled workers and training unskilled workers became a top priority. Unlike the previous wars when civilians were eager to work at military bases, Hill AFB no longer appealed to a majority of the working class because the military offered lower wages than did the local, private industry. Even with an eleven-cent increase in hourly wages for all ungraded governmental employees, only a small percentage of skilled workers returned to the base. Over the years, however, Hill AFB managed to develop successful training programs and was able to compensate for the smaller workforce (Durst et al. 1995:II:84).

As war in Korea continued, it became evident that Hill AFB was in desperate need of more modern facilities for the military's new jet aircraft. In particular, the older runways were no longer sufficient, and thus, a 10,000-foot runway was constructed by converting two existing smaller ones (Runways 16 and 34) into one. Plans to build an additional 10,000-x-300-foot runway were in the works until late 1950 when the Hill AFB Chief of Air Installations determined that the runway construction was not feasible (Durst et al. 1995:II–84).

With an increase of approximately 2,500 military personnel associated with the 25th Air Depot Wing, Hill AFB was also in need of additional housing during the early 1950s. On 23 February 1951, the Air Force announced plans to build a 350-unit family housing project in response to the Wherry Housing Act, Public Law 211, Title VIII passed by Congress. Holmes and Narver, Architect-Engineers of Los Angeles, developed a Master Plan for a housing complex. The proposed housing project would consist of 250 two- and three-bedroom airmen housing units and 100 two- and three-bedroom officer housing units. Before construction could get underway, though, a debate arose over the necessity of a new runway network. It was eventually decided that both the housing and runway project would proceed simultaneously. Construction on the runway began 28 April 1955 when Peter Kiewit and Sons won the $3,458,285 bid. Ground was broken for the Wherry Housing complex on 28 July 1955, but as construction progressed, it became apparent that its proximity to the runway would be problematic—15 garages encroached upon the runway safety zone, making it necessary to obtain a waiver for the safety violation that this posed (Durst et al. 1995:II:86; Rice 1981:87-93).

Upon completion of the Wherry Housing, only 28 families, or individuals, applied for the first 100 units. Although the runways were not yet fully operational, the proximity of jet-engine facilities was a real concern to potential tenants. By April 1956, the limited number of tenants caused a default on the mortgage and the Federal Housing Administration assumed responsibility for payment. The following year, the Air Force assumed ownership of the Wherry Housing complex known as "Area C," and subsequently developed plans to renovate and remodel each unit. In anticipation of the improvements, occupancy rates rose. Perceiving that the Wherry Houses were now desirable to base personnel, plans were developed for an additional military housing complex to be constructed next to the installation's southwest gate (Durst et al. 1995:II:86).

Perhaps one of the most significant impacts to Hill AFB operations occurred in 1955 when, after 35 years of service, the War Department ceased operations at Ogden Arsenal and merged the arsenal with OO-AMA at Hill Field. Hill AFB assumed control of the land and real estate while all ordnance functions were transferred to Tooele Ordnance Depot. The former Ogden Arsenal now supported the emerging missile industry that dominated Cold War military strategy. The Boeing Company used a number of buildings to assemble Minuteman missiles, and used the igloos for storing the missiles. The arsenal's abundant ammunition storage facilities provided Hill AFB with the ability to consolidate airmunitions—an advantage that was recognized in January 1960 when Air Materiel Command (AMC) consolidated all functions associated with airmunitions into a single organization, the 2705th Airmunitions Wing—and made Hill AFB its headquarters (Giles 2000:31, 67–68, 79; Green et al. 1990:64; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002a).

Other changes to occur at Hill AFB in the 1950s were the result of shifting priorities following the end of the Korean War and reorganizations at AMC. Soon after the end of the Korean War in 1953, Hill AFB took on the inspection, repair, and installation of special equipment for the F84G Thunderjets. In 1954, AMC adopted a decentralized approach, thereby shifting the

responsibilities of AMAs from a zone-based to a worldwide system. This change meant that each AMA provided worldwide support and management for specific weapons systems. Hill AFB was responsible for the F-89 Scorpion, F-101 Voodoo, B-62 (or SM-62 Snark missile), and the GAM-67 Crossbow missile (Giles 2000:74; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002b; Meredith 1999c).

In 1957, AMC altered the responsibilities of its subordinate commands, thus, providing OO-AMA with a significant role in supporting the nation's missile system. OO-AMA provided ballistic missile support to the SM-65 Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) and the SM-80 Minuteman ICBM. Responsibility for missile systems continued when, in 1965, OO-AMA gained responsibility for the LGM-25 Titan II ICBM and in 1975 the Advanced ICBM, otherwise known as the "Peacekeeper" (Durst et al. 1995:II-90-92; Giles 2000:B-80; Global Security 2000–2002b).

During the early years of the Cold War, missile maintenance operations were conducted at the Missile Assembly and Maintenance Shops and at Air Force Plant 77. Air Force Plant 77 consisted of nine missile assembly buildings, in addition to 40 buildings that were dedicated to rocket motor storage and support. The plant produced the first Minuteman on 12 April 1962 and more than 500 Minuteman I missiles over the next three years—the last rolling off the production line in May 1965. Production, however continued with the Minuteman II, and later, the Minuteman III. As the base's mission grew to incorporate missile operations, the very nature of the workforce changed. In the past, the number of semi- and unskilled workers numbered in the thousands and skilled workers only in the dozens. To support the new sophisticated weaponry systems, however, more skilled technicians were now required (Durst et al. 1995:II-90-92; Giles 2000:B-80; Global Security 2000–2002b).

To further support the development of munitions and missile operations, an airmunitions and missile test facility (Oasis) was built at Air Force North Range in 1964. An air-to-ground scorable gunnery range was also constructed in 1973 to train fighter-bomber crews. Wendover AAF was declared surplus in 1976, and Air Force Systems Command (AFSC) assumed control of the range on 1 January 1979. The Hill Air Force Range was renamed the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR) and has subsequently been used for testing unmanned vehicles, cruise missiles, manned air vehicles, and other missiles (Giles 2000:76–77; Hibbard n.d.).

The year 1968 marked the beginning of Hill AFB management of the air-to-surface Maverick missile. Other responsibilities came about when the U.S. became involved in the Vietnam conflict and Hill AFB provided support by airlifting airmunitions using C-124, C-130, C-133, and C-141 aircraft. Base closures during the 1960s not only shifted reponsibilities, but spurred growth at Hill AFB as well. In 1969, Hill AFB personnel totaled 20,838 (Durst et al. 1995:II-92; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002b; Global Security 2000-2002a, 2000-20002b).

In 1974, OO-AMA was renamed Ogden Air Logistics Center (OO-ALC) and assigned as program manager of the MX the following year.[3] The 1970s also brought new tenant units to Hill AFB in conjunction with new responsibilities. The 388th Fighter Wing, under Tactical Air Command (TAC), arrived in 1974 from Thailand, when Hill was assigned to be the worldwide manager of the F-16 (Giles 2000:75; Hill Aerospace Museum 2002b; Global Security 2000–2002b). On 5 October 1977, the first F-16 training facility was completed and ready for the arrival of the first F-16 aircraft in January 1979. Later the same year, construction on the F-16

[3] The MX was the third-generation ICBM developed in the 1970s to complement the Minuteman system. It was renamed the Peacekeeper during its deployment in the 1980s.

flight simulator building was completed. Soon afterwards the 388th Fighter Wing became the first operational F-16 unit to become combat ready. As the F-16 emerged as an integral part of the Air Force's air power, a christening ceremony held at Hill AFB on 21 July 1980 recognized its official title as the "Fighting Falcon." The second wing to be assigned to Hill was the 419th Tactical FW, which was initially activated at Scott AFB in Illinois. On 1 October 1982 the wing was officially reactivated at Hill AFB. During the first two years of activation, the wing played an integral role in the phase-out of the F-105s to the F-16s (Durst et al. 1995:II-92; Mueller 1989:240; Rice 1981:269).

In addition to the arrival of the above two primary tenants, during the 1970s several more tenant units, including the 1550th Aircrew Training and Test Wing (1550 ATTW), arrived at the base. The 1550 ATTW, which consolidated all Air Force helicopter combat crew training schools, brought 1,500 personnel to the base. The 5614th Test Squadron of Air Force Systems Command was attracted to Hill AFB's accessible air-and-ground ranges. The ranges permitted the unit to test remotely piloted vehicles which were critical to the unmanned flying reconnaissance missions being conducted over hostile territory. In 1978, the 40th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron was activated at Hill AFB accompanied by a fleet of Huey helicopters (Durst et al. 1995:II:92).

OO-ALC's involvement with Titan missiles ended in the 1980s when the Titan II missile program was deactivated. In 1985, however, OO-ALC took responsibility for the Minuteman Rivet MILE (Minuteman Integrated Life Extension) program to recondition and upgrade missile silos and launch control facilities. Projects assigned to Hill during this time included repairs for the OV-10A Bronco and the C-130 Hercules (Global Security 2000–2002a, 2000–2002 b; Orndorff 1999a).

The 1990s marked the end of the Cold War, and as part of the conditions of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, arms control inspectors from the Soviet Union arrived at Hill AFB to inspect stored ICBM first-stage rocket motors and to witness their destruction. The decade was also characterized by reduced workforces and compressed work schedules as the USAF made efforts to cut costs. Hill AFB assisted in Operation Desert Shield in 1990 when OO-ALC provided support personnel and supplies to units being deployed to the Middle East. The 4th and 421st Tactical Fighter Squadrons of the 388 FW were among the units deployed to support the mission (Orndorff 1999b, 1999c, 1999d).

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APPENDIX D

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Table D-1
Profiles of Cultural Resources Projects

Project Title	Project Type	Project Date	Managed Lands	Acres Surveyed	Sites Recorded or Updated	Prehistoric	Historic	Multi-Component	Eligible/ Significant	Ineligible/ Insignificant	Unevaluated	Report Number	Author	Report Date
Cultural Resources Survey Proposed Tactical Control Squadron Facility HAFB, Utah	Inventory	May-87	Hill AFB	2	None							U-87-HL-0880m	Richard A. Weaver	Jul-87
Report on Archaeological Assessment for a 7.5 Mile Road and Numerous Cinetheodolite Pads on Utah Test and Training Range	Assessment	May-90	South Range	Unknown	None							U-90-HL-0713m	Michael E. Perry	May-90
A 1991 Archaeological Assessment of U.S. Air Force Designated Lands in Utah	Inventory (Section 110)	Jun-Sep-91	North Range/ South Range	40,785	102	80	21	1	59	43		US-91-WC-0687m	Gar W. Workman, Brooke S. Arkush, William B. Fawcett	Feb-92
			Little Mountain Test Facility	720	None									
			Hill AFB	815	1		1			1				
Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Fiber Optics Data Transmission System Right of Way Located on Lands Administered by the United States Air Force in Tooele and Box Elder Counties, Utah	Inventory	May-91	North Range, South Range	266	None							U-91-WC-0881m	Brooke S. Arkush	Jun-91
Letter Report: Military Activities on the Helicopter Aerial Gunnery (HAG) Range on the Utah Test and Training Range - Hill Air Force Base	Assessment	Unknown	North Range	None	None							Case No. 92-0908	James Van Orman	Jul-92
A Cultural Resources Inventory of a Proposed Site #4 Thermal Treatment Unit at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder, Utah	Inventory	Jul-92	North Range	2.3	None							U-92-HL-0427m	Dennis G. Weder	Jan-95
An Archaeological Assessment of the U.S. Air Force Utah Test and Training Range: The 1992 Field Season	Inventory (Section 110)	Jun-Sep-92	North Range, South Range	44,970	8	7	1		7	1		US-92-WC-0555m	Gar W. Workman, Brooke S. Arkush	Mar-93
Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Fiberoptic Line and Instrumentation Pads at Target TS-2A at Wendover Air Force Range, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Nov-92, Dec-92	South Range	63	None							U-92-HL-0807m	Dennis G. Weder	Jan-95
Letter Report: Request for Section 106 Review of Target Areas on the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR)	Assessment	Unknown	North Range, South Range	None	None							Case No. 93-0720	Michael R. Peterson	May-93
Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Seismic Test Site at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Apr-93	North Range	5.5	None							U-93-HL-0108m	Dennis G. Weder	Jan-95
Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Wildcat Gravel Pits at Wendover Air Force Range, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Apr-93, May-93	South Range	32	None							U-93-HL-0142m	Dennis G. Weder	Jan-95
Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Sand Island HOE Generator Site at Wendover Air Force Range, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	May-93	South Range	0.9	None							U-93-HL-0171m	Dennis G. Weder	Jan-94
Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Backup Ramp and Storage Shed Building 40060 at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	May-93	North Range	1.8	None							U-93-HL-0222m	Dennis G. Weder	Jan-94
Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Diddle Knoll Bivouac Grading at Hill Air Force Range, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Jul-93	South Range	30	None							U-93-HL-0245m	Dennis G. Weder	Oct-93
Cultural Resource Inventory of Two Proposed Air Quality Monitoring/Meteorological Tower Stations at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Jun-93, Nov-93, Dec-93	North Range	5	None							U-93-HL-0251m	Dennis G. Weder	Feb-94
Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed TNT Equivalence Test Site at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Aug-93	North Range	30	None							U-93-HL-0425m	Dennis G. Weder	Jan-94

Table D-1 (cont'd)

Project Title	Project Type	Project Date	Managed Lands	Acres Surveyed	Sites Recorded	Prehistoric	Historic	Multi-Component	Eligible	Ineligible	Unevaluated	Report Number	Author	Report Date
Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Fiberoptic Lines to Existing Cinetheodolite Pads at Wendover Air Force Range and Dugway Proving Ground, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Dec-93	South Range	70	None							U-93-HL-0503m	Dennis G. Weder	Jan-95
Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed New Access Road in the Finger Ridge Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Sep-93, Nov-93	North Range	1.6	None							U-93-HL-0514m	Dennis G. Weder	Feb-95
An Archaeological Assessment of the U.S. Air Force Utah Test and Training Range: The 1993 Field Season	Inventory (Section 110)	Jun-Aug-93	North Range	41,230	23	23			22	1	0	U-93-WC-0546m	Gar W. Workman, Brooke S. Arkush	Dec-93
Cultural Resource Inventory of Underground Powerline to the Water Tank in the Oasis Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Nov-93	North Range	6.7	None							U-93-HL-0728m	Dennis G. Weder	Sep-96
Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Upgrade of Existing Road in the Thermal Treatment Unit at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Nov-93	North Range	12.6	None							U-93-HL-0729m	Dennis G. Weder	Feb-95
Cultural Resource Inventory of Two Additional Air Quality Monitoring/Meteorological Tower Stations at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Nov-93	North Range	1.5	None							U-93-HL-0730m	Dennis G. Weder	Feb-94
Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Fiber Optic Line to Eagle Tower at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Nov-93	North Range	4.6	None							U-93-HL-0731m	Dennis G. Weder	Dec-93
Cultural Resource Inventory of Wet and Dry Landfills in the Oasis Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Dec-93	North Range	31.2	None							U-93-HL-0732m	Dennis G. Weder	Sep-96
Late Quaternary Paleoecology in the Bonneville Basin	Testing	Unknown	North Range	Unknown	1	1			1			Unknown	David B. Madsen	Jan-02
Cultural Resource Inventory of Propellant Cutting and Shaker Facility at Little Mountain, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Mar-94	North Range	18	None							U-94-HL-0022m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-96
Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Road Upgrade for the Target 21 Spotting Towers Finger Ridge Locality, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Mar-94	North Range	6	None							U-94-HL-0120m	Dennis G. Weder	Mar-94
Cultural Resource Inventory of DRB Fiber Optics Line in the Oasis Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Jan-94	North Range	5.3	None							U-94-HL-0121m	Dennis G. Weder	Sep-96
An Archaeological Assessment of the U.S. Air Force Utah Test and Training Range: The 1994 Field Season	Inventory (Section 110)	Jun-Sep-94	North Range, South Range	41,330	5	5			5			U-94-WC-0577m	Brooke S. Arkush	Dec-94
Cultural Resource Inventory of Drought Test Plot Water Line in the Oasis Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Jun-94	North Range	0.79	None							U-94-HL-0793m	Dennis G. Weder	Sep-96
Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Wildcat New Gravel Road and Associated Gravel Pit at Wendover Air Force Range, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Sep-94	South Range	67	None							U-94-HL-0795m	Dennis G. Weder	Feb-95
Wildcat PGM Target Complex Development: Configuration of a JSOW Target in R-6406 (Wildcat PGM)	Inventory	Oct-94, Jul-99	South Range	342	None							U-94-HL-0796m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-99
Cultural Resource Inventory of MSA Natural Gas Pipeline in the Oasis Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Nov-94	North Range	12.2	None							U-95-HL-0029m	Dennis G. Weder	Sep-96
Cultural Resource Inventory of Road and Parking Pads within the MSA in the Oasis Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Nov-95 Jan-96	North Range	11.1	None							U-95-HL-0030m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-96

Table D-1 (cont'd)

Project Title	Project Type	Project Date	Managed Lands	Acres Surveyed	Sites Recorded	Prehistoric	Historic	Multi-Component	Eligible	Ineligible	Unevaluated	Report Number	Author	Report Date
Cultural Resource Inventory of CKU Test Pad in the Homestead Knoll Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Feb-95	North Range	0.34	None							U-95-HL-0189m	Dennis G. Weder	Sep-96
Cultural Resource Inventory of Truck Scale in the Oasis Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Apr-95	North Range	2.75	None							U-95-HL-0191m	Dennis G. Weder	Sep-96
Cultural Resource Inventory of TOSS Fiber Optics Line in the Eagle Tower Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Apr-95	North Range	28	None							U-95-HL-0200m	Dennis G. Weder	Sep-96
Cultural Resource Inventory of Two TOSS Camera Towers in the Eagle Tower Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	May-95	North Range	1.4	None							U-95-HL-0234m	Dennis G. Weder	Sep-96
Cultural Resource Inventory of TTU Firebreak in the Lakeside Mountain Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Jun-95	North Range	7.8	None							U-95-HL-0332m	Dennis G. Weder	Sep-96
An Archaeological Assessment of the U.S. Air Force Utah Test and Training Range: The 1995 Field Season	Inventory (Section 110)	Jun-Sep-95	South Range and Wendover Auxiliary Area	41,820	26	22	4		9	2	15	U-95-WC-0558m	Brooke S. Arkush	Dec-95
Cultural Resource Inventory of Fire Ecology Station in the Oasis Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Sep-95	North Range	0.44	None							U-95-HL-0607m	Dennis G. Weder	Sep-96
Cultural Resource Inventory of Fire Training Pad in the Oasis Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Nov-95	North Range	3.3	None							U-95-HL-0705m	Dennis G. Weder	Sep-96
Cultural Resource Inventory of New Target, Camera Pads, and Fiber Optics Line in the Wildcat Locality at Wendover Air Force Range, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Dec-95, Jan-96, Feb-96	South Range	92	None							U-95-HL-0706m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-96
Archaeological Vandalism Assessment Report for Four Sites on the U.S. Air Force Utah Test and Training Range	Vandalism Assessment	Mar-96	South Range	None	4	3		1	4			U-96-WC-0138m	Brooke S. Arkush	Mar-96
Cultural Resource Inventory of MSA Access Road in the Oasis Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Apr-96	North Range	11.5	None							U-96-HL-0204m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-96
Cultural Resource Inventory of JDAM JSOW Target in the Sand Island Locality of Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Jun-96, Oct-96	South Range	22	None							U-96-HL-0303m	Dennis G. Weder	Oct-96
An Archaeological Assessment of the U.S. Air Force Utah Test and Training Range: The 1996 Field Season	Inventory (Section 110)	Jun-96	South Range	10,520	22	22			22			U-96-WC-0506m	Brooke S. Arkush	Jan-97
Cultural Resource Inventory of Phoenix Firing Range Firebreak in the Oasis Locality at Hill Air Force Range, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Aug-96	North Range	0.92	None							U-96-HL-0509m	Dennis G. Weder	Sep-96
Cultural Resource Inventory for Bug Knoll Observation Point in the Homestead Knoll Locality of Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Nov-96	North Range	0.95	None							U-96-HL-0632m	Dennis G. Weder	Jan-97
Results of Archaeological Test Excavations at Three Sites on the U.S. Air Force Utah Test and Training Range in Eastern Nevada and Western Utah	Testing	Aug-Sep-96	South Range	None	None							U-96-WC-0734m	Brooke S. Arkush	Aug-97
Cultural Resource Inventory of Contractors Access Road and Utility Lines in the Oasis Locality of Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Jan-97	North Range	0.5	None							U-97-HL-0011m	Dennis G. Weder	Jan-97
Cultural Resource Inventory of a Borrow Pit for Landfill Cap Material in the Oasis Locality of Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Jun-97	North Range	7	None							U-97-HL-0287m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-99

NHPA further directs the Secretary to establish a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), who directs and approves state preservation programs and who—with the cooperation of private organizations, local governments, and state and Federal agencies—identifies and inventories cultural resources within the state and ensures that eligible properties are protected. Through the act, a National Historic Preservation Fund and a grant program authorize funds to the states for historic preservation projects and to individuals for the preservation of historic properties. NHPA also authorized the establishment of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), which is to act as an independent Federal agency to advise the President, Congress, and other Federal agencies on historic preservation matters; to review the policies and programs of Federal agencies; and to inform and educate Federal agencies on matters relating to historic preservation. In addition, the 1992 amendments to NHPA established the potential for federally recognized American Indian tribes to designate a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) who acts in the same capacity as the SHPO but has jurisdiction over tribal lands.

The SHPO or THPO (if applicable) has the authority under NHPA to comment on Federal actions that may impact National Register-eligible cultural resources. Ignoring or delaying coordination with the SHPO or THPO can result in costly delays and legal challenges.

Section 106 [16 U.S.C. Part 470f] of 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 in, or listed on, the NRHP during the planning stage and to provide the ACHP an opportunity to comment. This process is detailed in implementing regulation 36 CFR Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties). Section 106 does not require that an undertaking be stopped, but reasonable efforts must be made to minimize harm to eligible properties until the consultation process is completed.

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; those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to state or local regulation administrated pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency [36 CFR Part 800.16(y)].

The reissued 36 CFR Part 800 regulation (effective January 11, 2001) provides for increased involvement with additional consulting parties. These consulting parties include the SHPO, the THPO when applicable, American Indian tribes, local governments, applicants for Federal permits or licenses, and the public, including individuals and organizations which have a demonstrated interest in the outcome of any undertaking [36 CFR Part 800.2(c)]. The SHPO, in particular, has an important role because this Agency is the first line of external review on federal actions requiring compliance with Section 106. Further discussion of the involvement of consulting parties in the Section 106 process can be found in Section 4 of this ICRMP.

Section 110 of NHPA 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. Each agency is required to ensure that no potentially National Register-eligible historic property is inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, substantially altered, or

Table D-1 (cont'd)

Project Title	Project Type	Project Date	Managed Lands	Acres Surveyed	Sites Recorded	Prehistoric	Historic	Multi-Component	Eligible	Ineligible	Unevaluated	Report Number	Author	Report Date
Cultural Resource Inventory of Three Proposed Landfill Expansions in the HAG Locality of Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Aug-97	North Range	34.7	None							U-97-HL-0288m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-99
Cultural Resources Inventory of a Proposed Landfill Expansion in the Craner's Complex Locality of Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Sep-97	North Range	.95	None							U-97-HL-0289m	Dennis G. Weder	Jan-99
Cultural Resource Inventory of Four Landfills in the Wildcat Mountain Locality of Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Jun-97	South Range	33.4	None							U-97-HL-0290m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-99
Cultural Resource Inventory of Rip Rap Gravel Pit in the Wildcat Locality of Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Jun-97	South Range	2.3	None							U-97-HL-0295m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-99
Cultural Resource Inventory of New TTU Soil Test Holes and Access Roads in the Oasis Locality of Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Jun-97	North Range	6.8	None							U-97-HL-0384m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-99
Cultural Resource Inventory of Additional Fiber Optics Lines in the Sand Island Locality of Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Oct-97	South Range	20.5	None							U-97-HL-0591m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-99
Cultural Resource Inventory of New Water Line in the Oasis Locality of Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Oct-97	North Range	19.5	None							U-97-HL-0673m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-99
Cultural Resource Inventory of TS-5-1 Target, Access Road, and Gravel Pit in the Wildcat Mountain Locality of Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Jan-98, Feb-98, Mar-98	South Range	358	2	2				2		U-98-HL-0002m	Dennis G. Weder	Mar-98
Cultural Resource Inventory of Sand Island Underground Power Line in the Sand Island Locality of Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Apr-98	South Range	29	None							U-98-HL-0113m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-99
Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed New LASBOR Target and Tower on UTTR, Hill Air Force Base, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Apr-98	South Range	3.4	None							U-98-DU-0185m	Kathleen E. Callister	Apr-98
A Cultural Resources Assessment of Thermal Treatment Unit #2 on the U.S. Air Force Test and Training Range	Inventory	May-98	North Range	100	1	1			1			U-98-WC-0261m	Brook S. Arkush	May-98
Letter report for continuing the Tomahawk Land Attack Missile (TLAM) Testing in California, Nevada, and Utah	Assessment	1998	South Range	None	None							Case No. 98-0830	Debbie Hall	Jun-98
Letter Report: Additional Annex to the Hill Aerospace Museum	Assessment	Aug-98	Hill AFB	None	None							Case No. 98-1361	E. Allan Dalpias	Oct-98
TS-5 Target Complex Cultural Resource Inventory, Wendover Air Force Range, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	May-Jun-98	South Range	9,515	59	59			8	32	19	U-98-HD-0376m	James Carter	Mar-99
Cultural Resources Inventory of New Billeting Communications Line in the Oasis Locality of Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Jul-98	North Range	1.1	None							U-98-HL-0413m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-99
A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of the Southwest Wildcat WISS Tower at the Hill Air Force Base, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Aug-98	South Range	14	1	1				1		U-98-DU-0463m	Kathleen E. Callister	Aug-98
A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory at the U.S. Air Force Detachment 489 Infrasonics and SDAS Site and Existing Access Routes in the Freemont Butte Locality of Sublette County, Wyoming	Inventory	Jul-99	Boulder Seismic Research Facility	15.4	None							W-99-HL-0001	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-99
Cultural Resources Evaluation of a Proposed Explosives Holding Area Upgrade in the Oasis Locality of Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Jan-Feb-99	North Range	60	None							U-99-HL-0003m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-99
Cultural Resource Inventory of Arctic Road Well Loading Ramp Upgrade in the Oasis Locality of Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Feb-99	North Range	1.5	None							U-99-HL-0004m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-99

Table D-1 (cont'd)

Project Title	Project Type	Project Date	Managed Lands	Acres Surveyed	Sites Recorded	Prehistoric	Historic	Multi-Component	Eligible	Ineligible	Unevaluated	Report Number	Author	Report Date
Cultural Resource Inventory of Tank Staging Area in the Oasis Locality of Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Mar-99	North Range	21	None							U-99-HL-0080m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-99
Cultural Resources Inventory of a Proposed Rocket Motor Treatment Area, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Feb-99	North Range	162	None							U-99-DH-0082m	Everett Bassett	Feb-99
S2 Mini MUTE #7	Inventory	Mar-99	North Range	7	None							U-99-HL-0102m	Dennis G. Weder	Aug-99
Construction of Road, MSA-UTTR; Flank Tower Vehicle/Equipment Parking Area, UTTR; Construction of an 8000 sq. ft. Storage Shed, UTTR; Construction of New Shopping Center, HAFB; Construction of an 8000 sq. ft. Storage Shed, HAFB	Inventory	Unknown	North Range	30	None							U-99-HL-0222m	Dennis G. Weder, Andrew Ugan	Aug-99
Letter Report: Widening of Maple Road, HAFB	Assessment	Unknown	Hill AFB	None	None							Case No. 99-1173	E. Allan Dalpias	Aug-99
MSA Access Road in the Oasis Locality at Hill Air Force range, Box Elder County, Utah	Assesssment	Unknown	North Range	None	None							Case No. 99-1219	E. Allan Dalpias	Aug-99
MTA in Lower CBU Valley	Inventory	Sep-99	North Range	77	2	2					2	U-99-HL-0483m	Dennis G. Weder, Andrew Ugan	Sep-99
Letter Report: UTTR Drainage Culvert Replacement	Assessment	Unknown	North Range	None	None							Case No. 99-1329	E. Allan Dalpias	Sep-99
Letter Report: Expansion of Base Operational Readiness Training Area, Form 813, 75 ABW/CV	Assessment	Unknown	Hill AFB	None	None							Case No. 99-1302	E. Allan Dalpias	Sep-99
Letter Report: Power and Fiber Optic Lines at UTTR	Assessment	Unknown	North Range	None	None							Case No. 93-0419	William R. James	Sep-99
Letter Report: New Road Connecting Aircraft Pad 3 with Aircraft Pad 2	Assessment	Unknown	Hill AFB	None	None							Case No. 99-12009	E. Allan Dalpias	Sep-99
Cultural Resource Inventory of Oval Moving Tank Track in the Wildcat Mountain Locality of Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Sep-99	South Range	200	None							U-99-HL-0546m	Dennis G. Weder, Andrew Ugan, John Zimmerman	Sep-99
Cultural Resource Inventory of a Recycling Facility at the Wildcat North Gate Locality of Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Sep-99	South Range	66	None							U-99-HL-0547m	Dennis G. Weder	Oct-99
Craner's Fiber and WISS Tower	Inventory & Re-Inventory	Unknown	North Range	43.95 (Inventory) 74.8 (Re-Inventory)	None							U-99-HL-0609m	Dennis G. Weder, Andrew Ugan, John Zimmerman	Nov-99
Cultural Resource Inventory of Billeting Parking Lot Overflow	Inventory	Oct-99	North Range	1.7	None							U-99-HL-0611m	Dennis G. Weder	Oct-99
Cultural Resource Inventory of DMAPS Fiberoptics Line in the Oasis Locality of Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Oct-99	North Range	12.2	None							U-99-HL-0613m	Dennis G. Weder	Oct-99
Letter Report: Proposed Repair and Replacement of Skylights and Roof in Building 1 (Hangar Maintenance Depot)	Assessment	Unknown	Hill AFB	None	None							Case No. 00-0110	E. Allan Dalpias	Dec-99
WCMD (West TS-5) Target and Access Road	Re-Inventory	Dec-99	South Range	89	2	2					2	U-99-HL-0695m	Dennis G. Weder, Andrew Ugan	Mar-00
Cultural Resource Inventory of Doppler Weather Data Relay Site in the Lakeside Mountain Locality of Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Jan-00	North Range	2.25	None							U-00-HL-0001m	Dennis G. Weder	Jan-00
Letter Report: Weber-Davis Canal Pipeline Around Canal Breach North of Hill Air Force Base	Assessment	Unknown	Hill AFB	None	None							Case No. 00-0275	E. Allan Dalpias	Mar-00

Table D-1 (cont'd)

Project Title	Project Type	Project Date	Managed Lands	Acres Surveyed	Sites Recorded	Prehistoric	Historic	Multi-Component	Eligible	Ineligible	Unevaluated	Report Number	Author	Report Date
Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Roy City Lease and Reservoir in the Hill Air Force Base Locality of Weber County, Utah	Inventory	Jul-00	Hill AFB	9.8	None							U-00-HL-0398m	Dennis G. Weder	Dec-00
A Cultural Resource Assessment of the West Desert Fiber Optic Line from Wendover to Garrison, Tooele, Juab and Millard Counties, Utah	Inventory	Jul-Sept-01	Wendover Auxiliary Area, BLM lands, private lands, and Goshute Indian Reservation	0 AF Acres (92 acres total)	5	1	3	1	5			U-00-JB-0438bsmp	Chris Jensen, Rich Crossland, Scott Billat	Sep-01
TS-5 Central Area and Craners Cultural Resources Inventory, Utah Test and Training Range, Tooele and Box Elder Counties, Utah	Inventory and Re-inventroy	Jun-Jul-00	North Range, South Range	2,788 (Inventory), 5,967 (Re-Inventory)	58	52	6		18	33		U-00-HD-0482m	James Carter and D. Craig Young	Feb-02
Mini MUTES Site #7 Comm Connectivity, Part #2	Inventory	Aug-00	North Range	0.15	None							U-00-HL-0629m	Jaynie Hirschi	Oct-00
Groundwater Remedial Investigation, Little Mountain Test Annex, Sludge Drying Beds RI/RA	Inventory	Nov-00	Little Mountain Test Facility	1.65	None							U-00-HL-0743m	Jaynie Hirschi	Nov-00
Ash Street Reconstruction, North Range, UTTR	Inventory	Dec-00	North Range	16	None							U-01-HL-0003m	Jaynie Hirschi	Jan-01
A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of Proposed Wildlife Mitigation, North Range, UTTR, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Mar-01	North Range	0.004	None							U-01-HL-0112m	Jaynie Hirschi	Mar-01
A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of a Proposed Propellant Testing and Analysis Facility, Hill Air Force Base, Weber and Davis Counties, Utah	Inventory	Mar-01	Hill AFB	10	None							U-01-HL-0164m	Jaynie Hirschi	Apr-01
A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of a Proposed Miniature Golf Course, North Range, UTTR, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Jul-01	North Range	123.5	None							U-01-HL-0419m	Jaynie Hirschi	Dec-01
A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Groundwater Remedial Investigation, Little Mountain Test Annex, Weber County, Utah	Re-Inventory	Aug-01	Little Mountain Test Facility	360 (Re-Inventory)	None							U-01-HL-0558m	Jaynie Hirschi	Sep-01
A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of Proposed Soil Sampling, North Range, UTTR, Box Elder and Tooele Counties, Utah	Inventory	Sep-01	North Range	294	None							U-01-HL-0559m	Jaynie Hirschi	Sep-01
Cultural Resources South Route Inventory to Wild Isle and TS-5, Utah Test and Training Range, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Aug-01	South Range	891	9	9				9		U-01-GM-0708m	Daron Duke	Jun-03
Addendum to A Cultural Resource Assessment of the West Desert Fiber Optic Line from Wendover to Garrison, Tooele, Juab and Millard Counties, Utah	Inventory	Aug-01	Wendover Auxiliary Area and South Range	92 AF Acres	1			1	1			U-01-HL-0754m	Jaynie Hirschi	Nov-01
Archaeological Monitoring of Target and Access Road Development for the TS-5-2 Target Area, Utah Test and Training Range, Tooele County, Utah	Monitoring	Jul-Aug-01, Jan-01	South Range	135.8	None							U-01-GM-0831m	Daron G. Duke	Jun-02
A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of a Proposed 419th CLSS Reserve Training and Maintenance Complex, Hill Air Force Base, Davis County, Utah	Inventory	Jan-02	Hill AFB	2.33	None							U-02-HL-0008m	Jaynie Hirschi	Jan-02

Table D-1 (cont'd)

Project Title	Project Type	Project Date	Managed Lands	Acres Surveyed	Sites Recorded	Prehistoric	Historic	Multi-Component	Eligible	Ineligible	Unevaluated	Report Number	Author	Report Date
Limited Site Testing at 22 Archaeological Sites in the Wild Isle Project Area, UTTR-South	Testing	Apr-May-03	South Range	None	21	21			10	11		U-03-HD-1110m	James Carter	Feb-04
2003 Test Excavations at Mosquito Willie (42TO137)	Testing	Jun,Aug-03	South Range	None	1			1	1			U-03-BC-1124me	Joel Janetski	Jul-04
Results of a Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Wendover Fiber Optic Route	Inventory	Mar-04 to May-05	South Range and Utah Department of Transportation Lands	11.8 on AF Land (17.83 Total Acre	4		4		3	1		U-04-GM-0652m	Marcus P. Grant	May-05
Park City EBS Cultural Resources Survey, Summit County, Park City, Utah	Inventory	Oct-04	Silver Mountain Recreational Annex, Park City	26.6	1		1			1		U-04-UI-1112m	Robert J. Mutaw, and Gordon C. Tucker Jr.	Nov-04
A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed TS-2 Pond Target, Air Force Utah Test and Training Range, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory	Sept-04	South Range	24.5	None							U-04-HL-1330m	Jaynie Hirschi	Nov-04
Mosquito Willies (42TO137): Prehistoric Data Recovery in Locus 3, Tooele County, Utah, Interim Report	Mitigation	Feb-05	South range	None	1			1	1			U-05-FF-097m(e)	Daron Duke, Kimberly Carpenter, and Teresa Wriston	Sep-05
Cultural Resources Inventory and Site Documentation, Utah Test and Training Range, Final Phase I Survey and Inventory Report	Inventory	Mar-04	North Range	151	1		1		1			U-05-EU-0007m	Teresa Rudolph, Kelly Mitchell, Dennis Weder, and Isla Stevenson	Jul-05
Wildcat Mountain Cultural Resource Inventory, Utah Test and Training Range, Tooele County, Utah	Inventory & Re-Inventory	Apr-May-04	South Range	2,437 (Inventory) 2600 (Re-Inventory)	36	36			17	19		U-05-HD-0056m	James A. Carter, Daron Duke, D. Craig Young, and Cathy Bialas	Jul-05
2005 Wildcat Archaeological Inventory	*Inventory & Re-Inventory*	*Apr-05, May-05*	*South Range*	*430 (Inventory) 2,449 (Re-Inventory)*	*Pending*	*Pending*	*Pending*	*Pending*	*Pending*	*Pending*	*Pending*	*U-05-FF-0512m*	*Pending*	*Pending*
A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Nextel Tower Installation, United States Air Force, Utah Test and Training Range – North, Box Elder County, Utah	Inventory	Jun-05	North Range	.09	None							U-05-HL-0597m	Jaynie Hirschi	Jun-05
Cultural Resources Inventory and Site Documentation, Utah Test and Training Range, Phase II Survey and Inventory Draft Report	*Inventory*	*Mar-03, Aug-05*	*South Range and North Range*	*Pending*	*Pending*	*Pending*	*Pending*	*Pending*	*Pending*	*Pending*	*Pending*	*Pending*	*Teresa Rudolph, Kelly Mitchell, Dennis Weder, Jaynie Hirschi, and Isla Stevenson*	*Nov-05*
Cultural Resources Mitigation Plan for 42TO700, Utah Test and Training Range, Final Report	Mitigation	Jul-05 to Nov-05	South Range	None	1		1		1			U-05-EU-1345m	Teresa Rudolph, Kelly Mitchell, Dennis Weder, and Isla Stevenson	Nov-05

All eligibility determinations listed above are *contractor eligibility recommendations* and <u>do not reflect the actual SHPO and Hill AFB site eligibility determinations/status</u>. For the actual eligibility status, please refer to Table D-2.

Table D-2
Cultural Resources Sites on Hill AFB-Managed Lands

Site Number	Site Type	Description	General Location	NRHP Eligibility	Project Number
26Ek6382	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-95-WC-0558m
26Ek6383	Prehistoric	Rock ring	South Range	Eligible	U-95-WC-0558m
26Ek6384	Prehistoric	Village	South Range	Eligible	U-95-WC-0558m
26Ek6385	Historic	Aircraft beacon light tower	South Range	Eligible	U-95-WC-0558m
26Ek6386	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-95-WC-0558m
26Ek6387	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-95-WC-0558m
26Ek6388	Prehistoric	Cave	South Range	Eligible	U-95-WC-0558m
26Ek6389	Prehistoric	Cave	South Range	Eligible	U-95-WC-0558m
26Ek6390	Prehistoric	Cave	South Range	Eligible	U-95-WC-0558m
26Ek6391	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-95-WC-0558m
26Ek6392	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-95-WC-0558m
26Ek6393	Historic	Rock processing	South Range	Ineligible	U-95-WC-0558m
26Ek6394	Historic	Aircraft beacon light tower	South Range	Unevaluated	U-95-WC-0558m
26Ek6395	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	South Range	Eligible	U-95-WC-0558m
26Ek6396	Historic	Artifact scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-95-WC-0558m
42Bo434	Prehistoric	Cave	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo667	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo668	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo669	Prehistoric	Cave	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo670	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo671	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo672	Historic	Camp	North Range	Ineligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo673	Historic	Camp	North Range	Ineligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo674	Historic	Camp	North Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo675	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo676	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo677	Historic	Drill site	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo678	Historic	Camp	North Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo679	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo680	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo681	Prehistoric	Open-camp site	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo682	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo683	Prehistoric	Cave	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo684	Prehistoric	Open camp site	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m

Table D-2 (cont'd)

Site Number	Site Type	Description	General Location	NRHP Eligibility	Project Number
42Bo685	Prehistoric	Open camp site	North Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo686	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	North Range	Ineligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo687	Prehistoric	Open camp site	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo688	Prehistoric	Open camp site	North Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo689	Prehistoric	Open camp site	North Range	Ineligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo690	Prehistoric	Open camp site	North Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo691	Prehistoric	Open ceramic scatter	North Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo692	Prehistoric	Open camp site	North Range	Ineligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo693	Prehistoric	Open camp site	North Range	Ineligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42Bo745	Historic	Artifact scatter	North Range	Ineligible	US-92-WC-0555m
42Bo746	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	North Range	Eligible	US-92-WC-0555m
42Bo763	Prehistoric	Cave, human/faunal bone scatter	North Range	Eligible	US-Homestead Cave
42Bo801	Prehistoric	Cave	North Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42Bo809	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	North Range	Unevaluated	U-94-WC-0577m
42Bo810	Prehistoric	Quarry	North Range	Eligible	U-94-WC-0577m
42Bo811	Prehistoric	Quarry	North Range	Eligible	U-94-WC-0577m
42Bo850	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	North Range	Eligible	U-98-WC-0261m
42Bo869	Prehistoric	FCR scatter	North Range	Unevaluated	U-99-HL-0483m
42Bo870	Prehistoric	FCR scatter	North Range	Unevaluated	U-99-HL-0483m
42Bo942	Historic	Artifact scatter	North Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42Bo943	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	North Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42Bo944	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	North Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42Bo945	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	North Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42Bo946	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	North Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42Bo947	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	North Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42Bo948	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	North Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42Bo949	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	North Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42Bo950	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	North Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42Bo951	Historic	Camp	North Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42Bo952	Historic	Artifact scatter	North Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42Bo953	Historic	Work station or camp	North Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42Bo954	Historic	Artifact scatter	North Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42Bo963	Historic	Artifact scatter	North Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42Dv51	Historic	Artifact scatter	HAFB	Ineligible	US-91-WC-0687m

Table D-2 (cont'd)

Site Number	Site Type	Description	General Location	NRHP Eligibility	Project Number
42SM255	Historic	Mine Prospect	Silver Moutain Recreational Annex, Park City	Ineligible	U-04-UI-1112m
42To1003	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1004	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1005	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1006	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1007	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1008	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1009	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1010	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1011	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1012	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1013	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1014	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1015	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1016	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1017	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1018	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1019	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1020	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1021	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1022	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1023	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1024	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1025	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1026	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1027	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1028	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1029	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1030	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1031	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m

Table D-2 (cont'd)

Site Number	Site Type	Description	General Location	NRHP Eligibility	Project Number
42To1032	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1033	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1034	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1035	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1036	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1037	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1038	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1039	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1040	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1041	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1042	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1043	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1044	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1045	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1046	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1047	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1048	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1049	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1050	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1051	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1052	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1053	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1054	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1055	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1056	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1057	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1058	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1059	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1060	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1061	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HD-0376m
42To1088	Prehistoric	Artifact scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-DU-0463m
42To1325	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-99-HL-0695m and U-03-HD-1110m
42To1326	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-99-HL-0695m and U-03-HD-1110m

Table D-2 (cont'd)

Site Number	Site Type	Description	General Location	NRHP Eligibility	Project Number
42To1419	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1420	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1421	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1422	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1423	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1424	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1425	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1426	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1427	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1428	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1429	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1430	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1431	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1432	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1433	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1434	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1435	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1436	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1437	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1438	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1439	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1440	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1441	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1442	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1443	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1444	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1445	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1446	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1447	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1448	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1449	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1450	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1451	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1452	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-00-HD-0482m

Table D-2 (cont'd)

Site Number	Site Type	Description	General Location	NRHP Eligibility	Project Number
42To1453	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1454	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1455	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-00-HD-0482m
42To1628	Historic	Artifact scatter	Wendover Aux.	Eligible	U-00-JB-0438b,s,m,p
42To1629	Historic	Ibapah to Toana Road	Wendover Aux.	Eligible	U-00-JB-0438b,s,m,p
42To173	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To1863	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-01-GM-0708m
42To1864	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-01-GM-0708m
42To1865	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-01-GM-0708m
42To1866	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-01-GM-0708m
42To1867	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-01-GM-0708m
42To1868	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-01-GM-0708m
42To1869	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-01-GM-0708m
42To1870	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-01-GM-0708m
42To1871	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-01-GM-0708m
42To2147	Historic	Fighter strafing target	North Range	Eligible	U-05-EU-0007m
42To2438	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2439	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2440	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2441	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2442	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2443	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2444	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2445	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2446	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2447	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2448	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2449	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2450	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2451	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2452	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2453	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2454	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-05-HD-0056m

Table D-2 (cont'd)

Site Number	Site Type	Description	General Location	NRHP Eligibility	Project Number
42To2455	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2456	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2457	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To2458	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-05-HD-0056m
42To137	Multi-Comp	Mosquito Willie's	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m, U-03-BC-1124me, & U-05-FF-097m(e)
42To467	Historic	Anglo emigrant wagon site	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To468	Historic	Anglo emigrant wagon site	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To469	Historic	Anglo emigrant wagon site	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To470	Historic	Anglo emigrant wagon site	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To471	Historic	Anglo emigrant wagon site	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To476	Historic	Anglo emigrant wagon site	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To644	Prehistoric	Open camp site	North Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To645	Prehistoric	Open camp site	North Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To646	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To647	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To648	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To649	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To650	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To651	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To652	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To653	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To654	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To655	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To656	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To657	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-05-HD-0056m
42To658	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To659	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-05-HD-0056m
42To660	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-05-HD-0056m
42To661	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-05-HD-0056m
42To662	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To663	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-05-HD-0056m
42To664	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To665	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-05-HD-0056m

Table D-2 (cont'd)

Site Number	Site Type	Description	General Location	NRHP Eligibility	Project Number
42To666	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-05-HD-0056m
42To667	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-05-HD-0056m
42To668	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-05-HD-0056m
42To669	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-05-HD-0056m
42To670	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-05-HD-0056m
42To671	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To672	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To673	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To674	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-05-HD-0056m
42To675	Historic	Mine	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-05-HD-0056m
42To676	Historic	Mine	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To677	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To678	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To679	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To680	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To681	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To682	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To683	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To684	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To685	Prehistoric	Open ceramic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To686	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To687	Historic	Salt evaporation feature	South Range	Ineligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To688	Historic	Mustang corral	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To689	Historic	Foundation	South Range	Ineligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To690	Multi-Component	Open camp site	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m, U-00-JB-0438bsmp, & U-00-HL-0754m
42To691	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To692	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To693	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To694	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-00-JB-0438bsmp
42To695	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To696	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To697	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To698	Historic	Mustang corral	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m

Table D-2 (cont'd)

Site Number	Site Type	Description	General Location	NRHP Eligibility	Project Number
42To699	Historic	Habitation site	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To700	Historic	Processing site	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-05-EU-1345m
42To701	Prehistoric	Cave	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To702	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To703	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To704	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To705	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To706	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To707	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-91-WC-0687m
42To708	Historic	Deep Creek R/R Grade/Telegraph	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m & U-00-JB-0438bsmp
42To709	Historic	Hastings Cutoff/emigrant wagon route	South Range	Eligible	US-91-WC-0687m
42To745	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	US-92-WC-0555m
42To746	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	US-92-WC-0555m
42To747	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	US-92-WC-0555m
42To748	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	US-92-WC-0555m
42To749	Prehistoric	Rockshelter	South Range	Eligible	US-92-WC-0555m
42To750	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	US-92-WC-0555m
42To766	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To767	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To768	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To769	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To770	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To771	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To772	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To773	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To774	Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To775	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To776	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To777	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To778	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-93-WC-0546m
42To779	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To780	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To781	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To782	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To783	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m

Table D-2 (cont'd)

Site Number	Site Type	Description	General Location	NRHP Eligibility	Project Number
42To784	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To785	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To786	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	U-93-WC-0546m
42To787	Prehistoric	Cave	South Range	Eligible	U-93-WC-0546m
42To804	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-94-WC-0577m
42To805	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-94-WC-0577m
42To843	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-95-WC-0558m
42To844	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-95-WC-0558m
42To845	Prehistoric	Open camp site	South Range	Unevaluated	U-95-WC-0558m
42To846	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-95-WC-0558m
42To847	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-95-WC-0558m
42To848	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-95-WC-0558m
42To849	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-95-WC-0558m
42To850	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-95-WC-0558m
42To851	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-95-WC-0558m
42To852	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-95-WC-0558m
42To853	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-95-WC-0558m
42To905	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To906	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-96-WC-0506m & U-05-HD-0056m
42To907	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-96-WC-0506m & U-05-HD-0056m
42To908	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To909	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To910	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To911	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To912	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To913	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To914	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To915	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To916	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To917	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To918	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To919	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To920	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To921	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To922	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To923	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m

Table D-2 (cont'd)

Site Number	Site Type	Description	General Location	NRHP Eligibility	Project Number
42To924	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Unevaluated	U-96-WC-0506m
42To925	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-96-WC-0506m
42To926	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Eligible	U-96-WC-0506m
42To983	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HL-0002m
42To984	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	South Range	Ineligible	U-98-HL-0002m

APPENDIX E

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES INVENTORY

This appendix contains three tables that provide NRHP eligibility status for buildings and structures on Hill AFB managed properties. Table E-1 lists each of the 2,331 buildings and structures on the Hill AFB Civil Engineering property list in chronological order by installation. This table includes building/structure number, building/structure name, year of construction, eligibility status, justification for the eligibility status, era of significance, associated MOA information, HABS/HAER documentation, comments, and demolition information. Table E-2 lists all of buildings/structures that will need assessment by 2010, and Table E-3 lists all of the buildings that are currently eligible and any associated information.

Below is an explanation of terms and points to consider when reviewing these two tables.

Infrastructure—Buildings and structures related to the infrastructure of Hill AFB managed properties were determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The Cold War-era infrastructure resources are not directly related, on their own, to the mission of the base and served only in a support role which does not rise to the level of exceptional significance required for resources less than 50 years of age. GMI recommends that because of the low level of significance of the infrastructure resources, they will not need to be reassessed when they reach 50 years of age. Infrastructure resources over 50 years of age were determined not to be significant on their own or associated with any of the proposed districts.

Housing Privatization MOA—The Air Force, as part of its Housing Privatization program, negotiated an MOA with the Utah SHPO to manage the historic housing at the base during the privatization process. According to the agreement, only 14 housing units were determined eligible and the remainder of the base housing was determined not eligible.

Not Historic—Buildings on Hill AFB that are less than 50 years of age and do not possess exceptional significance are considered not historic. These buildings and structures will need to be assessed or reassessed when they reach 50 years of age unless otherwise noted.

Not Cold War Eligible—Buildings and structures at Hill AFB that were built between 1955 and 1989 have been assessed for their Cold War-era significance. Those determined not exceptionally significant, and therefore ineligible, will need to be reassessed when they reach 50 years of age unless otherwise noted.

Contributing and noncontributing—A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic associations or historic architectural qualities to the district because:

- it was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period; or
- it independently meets the National Register criteria.

A noncontributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic associations or historic architectural qualities to the district because:

- it was not present during the period of significance, or does not relate to the documented significance of the property;
- due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period; or
- It does not independently meet the National Register criteria

Although management of a historic district and individually eligible resources requires the same basic requirements, the management concerns of eligible resources within a district differ slightly from the management concerns of individual resources, and requires a broader examination of the potential impacts from an undertaking. When taking into account the impact of an undertaking on an individually eligible resource, one must examine whether the undertaking will have an adverse impact on the elements of the integrity of historic resources (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association). For example, the addition of new aluminum replacement windows to a 1940s-era building will affect the materials and feeling of the building. When managing resources in a historic district, one has to take into account the impact of undertakings on the individual resources *and* the impact on the district as a whole. It should be noted that a resource maybe individually eligible and still contribute to a district. The Hobson House at the historic Ogden Arsenal is an example of an individually eligible resource that is also a contributing element to the proposed Ogden Arsenal Historic District. For example, the demolition of the Hobson House (*which is not in the base's plan and only used in this example to illustrate a point*) would have an adverse impact on the resource, but would also impact the integrity of the district as a whole because of the prominence of the house in the history of the arsenal. On the other hand, the removal of one storage igloo would have a lesser impact on the district than the removal of a whole row of igloos. The process for the assessment of both of these types of resources is the Section 106 review process.

Table E-1

NRHP Eligibility for Hill AFB Buildings and Structures

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Boulder Seismological Research Site	1	Security Police Operations	1958	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War			Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	2	Electric Power Station Building	1958	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War			Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	3	Water Well	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1998	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	5	Open Storage, Base Support	1967	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	8	Operations, Security Police	1965	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	9	Utility Vault	1965	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	10	Utility Vault	1965	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	11	Operations, Security Police	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	12	Road	1965	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Boulder Seismological Research Site	13	Fence, Boundary	1965	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	14	Utility Line Ducts	1965	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	15	Utility Vault	1964	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4000	Secondary Distribution Line Underground	1983	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4002	Prime Distribution Line Underground	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4003	Water Distribution Mains	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4004	Sewage Septic Tank	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4006	Fence, Boundary	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4007	Driveway	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4008	Vehicle Parking, N/Orgn	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4009	Sidewalk	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4010	Fence, Security	1991	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	10001	Gas Storage	1991	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	10002	Opg Storage, Mogas	1991	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	10003	Opg Storage, Diesel	1991	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure				Part of 2005/2006 Assessment because of potential District	
Bovine Mountain Gapfiller Radar	1	Gap Filler	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Bovine Mountain Gapfiller Radar	3	Electric Power Station Building	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Bovine Mountain Gapfiller Radar	5005	Road	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Bovine Mountain Gapfiller Radar	5007	Driveway	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Bovine Mountain Gapfiller Radar	5045	Prime Distribution Line Underground	1993	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Bovine Mountain Gapfiller Radar	5050	Secondary Distribution Line Underground	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Bovine Mountain Gapfiller Radar	10002	Tower, Security Police	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Bovine Mountain Gapfiller Radar	10003	Pad, Equipment	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Bovine Mountain Gapfiller Radar	10005	Fence, Security	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Carter Creek Recreation Center	1	Recreation Site Lodging	1982	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Carter Creek Recreation Center	2	Recreation Site Lodging	1982	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Carter Creek Recreation Center	3	Recreation Site Lodging	1982	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Carter Creek Recreation Center	4	Recreation Site Lodging	1982	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Carter Creek Recreation Center	5	Recreation Site Lodging	1982	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Carter Creek Recreation Center	6	Recreation Site Lodging	1982	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Carter Creek Recreation Center	7	Sanitation Latrine	1982	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Carter Creek Recreation Center	8	Sanitation Latrine	1982	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Carter Creek Recreation Center	9	Sanitation Latrine	1982	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Carter Creek Recreation Center	10	Water Pump Station	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Carter Creek Recreation Center	11	Recreation Center	1982	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Carter Creek Recreation Center	5000	Water Distribution Main	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Carter Creek Recreation Center	5001	Gas Mains	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Carter Creek Recreation Center	5002	Secondary Distribution Line Underground	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Carter Creek Recreation Center	5003	Vehicle Parking, N/org	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Carter Creek Recreation Center	5004	Driveway	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Carter Creek Recreation Center	5005	Walkway, Bridge	1986	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Clive Radio Relay Annex	1	Radio Relay Facility	1993	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Clive Radio Relay Annex	10020	Fence, Boundary	1993	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Confusion Peak Radio Relay Annex	1	Gap Filler	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Confusion Peak Radio Relay Annex	2	Electric Power Station Building	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Confusion Peak Radio Relay Annex	5030	Prime Distribution Line Underground	1989	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Confusion Peak Radio Relay Annex	5039	Road	1989	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Confusion Peak Radio Relay Annex	5138	Helicopter Pad	1989	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Confusion Peak Radio Relay Annex	10001	Tower, Security Police	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Confusion Peak Radio Relay Annex	15053	Fence, Boundary	1989	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	10002	Electric Power Station Building	1979	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	10003	Road	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	10005	Equipment Pad	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	10007	Storm Drain Disposal	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	10008	Radio Relay Facility	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	10009	Secondary Distribution Line Overhead	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	10010	Storage, Diesel	1981	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	10011	Pipeline, Lf	1981	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	10012	Secondary Distribution Line Underground	1981	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	10013	Sewage Septic Tank	1981	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	10014	Electric Power Station Building	1984	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	10015	Prime Distribution Line Overhead	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Grassy Mountain Radio Relay Annex	10017	Equipment Pad	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	1	Hangar, Maintenance Depot	1941	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	2	Base Operations	1942	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				
Hill	3	Electronics Research Eng	1961	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1941	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	6	Bus Shelter	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	8	Shop A/M Orgl	1982	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	9	Fire Station	1941	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2009
Hill	10	Tower, Control	1975	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	11	Squadron Operations	1941	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2009
Hill	12	Base Maintenance Shop	1941	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				
Hill	13	Utility Shop	1942	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				
Hill	14	Utility Shop	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	15	Base Engineer Administration	1940	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				
Hill	16	Base, Storage Covered Facility	1943	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	19	Bus Shelter	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	20	Base Maintenance Shop	1959	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	21	Base Maintenance Shop	1964	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	25	Maintenance Dock, S/A	1982	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	28	Electric Power Station Building	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	29	Base, Storage Covered Facility	1985	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	30	Base Maintenance Shop	1940	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				
Hill	34	Base, Storage Covered Facility	1985	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	35	Shop, Avionics	1990	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	36	Weapons Systems Management Facility	1979	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	37	Maintenance Dock, S/A	1965	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	39	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1944	Ineligible		WW II				
Hill	40	Maintenance Dock, S/A	1957	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	41	Squadron Operations	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	42	Maintenance Dock, S/A	1957	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	43	Maintenance Dock, Fuel System	1957	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	45	Maintenance Dock, S/A	1957	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	47	Corrosion Control Utility Storage	1984	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	48	Aircraft Corrosion Control	1957	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	49	Vehicle Fuel Station	1974	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	50	Shop, Wpn & Rlse Sys	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	53	Shop A/Se Storage Facility	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	54	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	55	Shop A/Se Storage Facility	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	56	Shop A/Se Storage Facility	1972	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	57	Shop A/M Orgl	1970	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	58	Shop, Avionics	1972	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	62	Shop A/Se Storage Facility	1978	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	100	Integrated Support Facility	1942	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	101	Shop, Elct O&T/D	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	118	Flight Simulator Training	1980	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	119	Squadron Operations	1979	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	120	HQ Wing	1941	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	125	Field Training Facility	1979	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	129	Garage, Family Housing Det	1980	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	131	Garage, Family Housing Det	1974	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	132	Garage, Family Housing Det	1974	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	133	Logistics Facility	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	134	Tlf (Appr)	1943	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				
Hill	136	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Hill Housing District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	137	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Hill Housing District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA / Officers Quarters Modifications MOA -	Represented by Bldg. 136 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	138	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Hill Housing District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	Represented by Bldg. 136 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	139	Utility Vault	1943	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				
Hill	140	Garage, Family Housing Det	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	141	VOQ (01-010)	1943	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				
Hill	142	VOQ (01-010)	1943	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				
Hill	143	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Hill Housing District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	144	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Hill Housing District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	145	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Hill Housing District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	Represented by Bldg. 143 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	146	Billeting Office	1943	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				
Hill	147	Garage, Family Housing Det	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	148	Garage, Family Housing Det	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	150	Open Mess, Officers	1941	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	151	Garage, Family Housing Det	1974	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	152	VOQ (01-010)	1941	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WWII		HABS/HAER Level III documentation -refer to Bldg. 150.	Was Bldg. 150 now the facility is designated as two separate facilities	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	171	Electric Switch Station	1944	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				
Hill	180	Base Personnel Office	1943	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	200	Water Fr Pump Station	1951	Ineligible	Lacks Historical Significance	Cold War				
Hill	202	Compressed Air Plant Building	1963	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	204	Hangar, Maintenance Depot	1999	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	205	Avionics Shop	1942	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	206	Aircraft Corrosion Control	1979	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	207	Shop A/SE Storage Facility	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	208	Bus Shelter	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	209	Bus Shelter	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	214	Precise Measurement Equipment Lab	1942	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	216	Shop Non-destr Insp	1968	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	217	Aircraft Corrosion Control	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	220	Aircraft Corrosion Control	1957	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	Cold War				
Hill	222	Test Cell	1967	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	223	Shop A/M Orgl	2002	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	225	Hangar, Maintenance Depot	1942	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II		HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	227	Maintenance Dock, Fuel System	1968	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	228	Maintenance Dock, Fuel System	1968	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	230	Restaurant, Base	1942	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				
Hill	231	Utility Vault	1970	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	232	Restaurant, Base	1941	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	233	Hangar, Maintenance Depot	1979	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	234	Bus Shelter	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	236	Maintenance Dock, Fuel System	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	237	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	238	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1991	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	240	Shop, Turbine Depot	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	244	Tech Training Lab/Shop	1943	Ineligible		WW II				
Hill	245	Tech Training Classroom	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	247	Shop A/M Orgl	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	248	Shop A/M Orgl	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	249	OCC Medicine Svc	1985	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	250	Tech Training Lab/Shop	1943	Ineligible		WW II				
Hill	252	Shop, Turbine Depot	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	256	Aircraft Corrosion Control	1942	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				
Hill	257	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1941	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II				
Hill	260	Heating Facility Building	1941	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	265	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1941	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II	1997 Window Modification MOA	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	269	ACFT Cor Con	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	270	Hangar, Maintenance Depot	1943	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	271	Maintenance Dock, Fuel System	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	278	Heating Facility Building	1985	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	279	Shop, Jet Engine Inspection/Maintenance	1985	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	281	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	286	Shop Ase Storage Facility	1970	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	287	Corrosion Control Utility Storage	1960	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	295	Shop, Jet Engine Inspection/Maintenance	1943	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	308	Family Support Center	1959	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				Scheduled for Demo in 2006
Hill	333	Bus Shelter	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	341	Dorm AM PP/PCs-Std	2003	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	344	Post Office Cen	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	345	Dorm AM PP/PCs-Std	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	348	Lounge, Dayroom	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	349	Dorm AM PP/PCs-Std	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	350	Dorm, VAQ	1959	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	351	Dorm, VAQ	1959	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	352	Housing Support & Storage Facility	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	356	Laundry, Base	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	357	Dorm AM PP/PCs-Std	1985	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	358	Lounge, Dayroom	1985	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	360	Housing Support & Storage Facility	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	361	Dorm AM PP/PCs-Std	1985	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	362	Outdoor Recreation Pavilion	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	363	Dorm AM PP/PCs-Std	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	364	Lounge, Dayroom	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	365	Dorm AM PP/PCs-Std	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	383	Education Center	1943	Ineligible		WW II				
Hill	385	NCO Professional Ed Center	1997	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	400	Store, Commissary	1977	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	401	Medical Food Inspection	1998	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	402	MWR Sup/Naf C-Storage	1975	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	405	Drug Abuse Det Lab	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				Scheduled for Demo in 2006
Hill	412	Exch, Sales Store	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	418	Fast Food Service	2000	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	420	Exchange, Branch	2000	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	430	Exchange, Sales Store	1972	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	440	Recreational Library	1968	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	441	Theater, Base	1968	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	442	Bank Branch	1969	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	445	REF	1985	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	450	Open Mess, NCO	1976	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	460	Recreation Center	1959	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	461	Swimmers Bath House	1943	Ineligible		WW II				
Hill	470	Child Care Center	1976	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	472	Tlf (Appr)	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	475	Chapel, Base	1964	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	477	Bus Shelter	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	480	Tlf (Appr)	1959	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	483	Swimmers Bath House	1943	Ineligible		WW II				
Hill	503	Warehouse, Support & Equipment Base	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	505	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	506	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	507	Shop Aircraft & Eng Dep	1977	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	508	Shop A/M Orgl	1977	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	509	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	510	Shop Aircraft & Eng Dep	1956	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	Cold War				
Hill	511	Shop Aircraft & Eng Dep	1952	Ineligible	Does Not Meet Requirements for Individual Eligibility	Cold War				
Hill	512	Shop A/M Orgl	1964	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	513	Res Forces Opl Training	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	514	Base Hazard Storage	1944	Ineligible		WW II				
Hill	515	Shop A/Se Storage Facility	1958	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	Cold War				
Hill	516	Shop A/Se Storage Facility	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	517	Dorm AM PP/PCs-Std	1960	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	518	Dorm AM PP/PCs-Std	1960	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	519	Dh, Amn (det)	1960	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	520	Gymnasium	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	521	VOQ (01-010)	1976	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	522	Air Conditioning Plant Building	1976	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	523	Heating Fire Center Plant	1980	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	524	MWR Sup/Naf C-Storage	1976	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	525	Bowl Center	1964	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	526	Air Conditioning Plant Building	1980	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	528	Sanitation Latrine	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	529	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1985	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	531	Housing Support & Storage Facility	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	534	Arts & Crafts Center	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	535	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	540	Shop, Wpn & Rlse Sys	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	541	Traffic Check House	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	542	Sp Con Ident	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	544	Famcamp Support Facility	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	545	Medical Command & Administration	1996	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	546	Medical/Den Ed & Training	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	547	Medical Command & Administration	1997	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	550	Material Services	1997	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	554	Waste Treatment Building	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	555	Administration Office, Non-AF	1969	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	558	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1993	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	559	Base Hazard Storage	1991	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	561	Sanitation Latrine	1968	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	562	Electric Switch Station	1941	Ineligible		WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	563	Outdoor Recreation Pavilion	1971	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	564	HQ Group	1974	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	565	Water Supply Building	1968	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	567	Maintenance Dock, Fuel System	1996	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	568	Res Comp Medical Training	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	570	Composite Medical	1975	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	572	Material Services	1976	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	574	Shop A/M Orgl	1978	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	575	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1957	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	576	Maintenance Dock, Fuel System	1977	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	577	Waste Treatment Building	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	578	Shelter A/W Calbr	1976	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	580	Shop A/M Orgl	2002	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	581	Shop A/Se Storage Facility	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	582	Shop, Jet Engine Inspection/Maintena nce	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	583	Shop, Jet Engine Inspection/Maintena nce	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	584	Shop, Avionics	1984	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	586	Shop, Conventional Munitions	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	587	Shop A/Se Storage Facility	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	588	Shop A/Se Storage Facility	1990	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	589	Shop, Jet Engine Inspection/Maintena nce	1976	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	590	Hangar, Maintenance	1959	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	591	Res Forces G/Training S	1963	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	592	Shop A/M Orgl	1964	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	593	Res Forces Opl Training	1969	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	595	Corrosion Control Utility Storage	1971	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	596	Shop, Conventional Munitions	1978	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	597	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1977	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	599	Water Supply Building	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	680	Hanger Maintenance	2005	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	697	Sanitation Latrine	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				Scheduled for Demo in 2006
Hill	708	Golf Clubhouse/Equipment	1969	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	710	Golf Maintenance/Equipment	1970	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	711	Golf Maintenance/Equipment	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	714	AFCS Maintenance Facility	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	717	Water Supply Building	1943	Ineligible		WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	720	Golf Clubhouse/Equipment	1943	Ineligible		WW II				
Hill	722	Golf Clubhouse/Equipment	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	723	Water Pump Station	1961	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	725	Water Pump Station	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	726	Radio Relay Facility	1998	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	727	Water Supply Building	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	732	Shed Supply & Equipment Base	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	733	BE Storage CV Fclty	2003	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	735	USAF Command Post	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	736	Training Aid	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	737	Electric Power Station Building	2005	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	738	Training Aid	1989	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	740	Range Supply & Equipment Storage	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	741	Range Supply & Equipment Storage	1975	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	743	Cat Maintenance Building	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	744	Cat Maintenance Building	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	745	Shop Aircraft & Eng Dep	1972	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	747	Shop Aircraft & Eng Dep	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	749	Water Pump Station	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	751	Shop Instm Ochl Dep	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	752	Shop, A/Wpn/O/Dep	1978	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				Scheduled for Demo in 2007
Hill	753	Water Pump Station	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	754	Water Supply Building	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	755	Water Supply Building	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	756	Base, Storage Shed	1942	Ineligible		WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	757	Water Supply Building	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	758	Electric Power Station Building	1984	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	759	Radio Relay Facility	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	760	Water Supply Building	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	762	Water Supply Building	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	766	Water Supply Building	1993	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	767	Water Supply Building	1993	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	768	Communications Transmitter	1953	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	Cold War				
Hill	771	Communications Receiver	1953	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	Cold War				
Hill	772	Readiness, Crew	1973	Eligible	Contributing Element to Proposed SAC Alert Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	773	Readiness, Crew	1973	Eligible	Contributing Element to Proposed SAC Alert Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	774	Shop A/M Orgl	1973	Eligible	Contributing Element to Proposed SAC Alert Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	775	Traffic Check House	1973	Eligible	Contributing Element to Proposed SAC Alert Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	776	Electric Power Station Building	1956	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	Cold War				
Hill	777	Readiness, Crew	1973	Eligible	Contributing Element to Proposed SAC Alert Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	778	Readiness, Crew	1973	Eligible	Contributing Element to Proposed SAC Alert Historic District	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	779	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	780	Electric Power Station Building	1979	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	781	Water Supply Building	1941	Ineligible		WW II				
Hill	782	Water Supply Building	1941	Ineligible		WW II				
Hill	783	Water Supply Building	1941	Ineligible		WW II				
Hill	784	Water Supply Building	1946	Ineligible		Cold War				
Hill	786	Shop A/M Orgl	2000	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	790	Precise Measurement Equipment Lab	1998	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	791	Utility Vault	1963	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	792	Trml, Air Frt	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	793	Trml, Air Frt	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	795	Tacan Stn, Fix	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	797	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1436 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	798	AFCS Maintenance Facility	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	800	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	1943	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II	2005 800-Zone MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 840 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2006 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	804	Recreation Center	1984	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	805	MWR Sup/Naf C-Storage	1958	Ineligible	Lacks Historical Significance	Cold War				
Hill	806	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	807	Outdoor Recreation Pavilion	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	816	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	1979	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	819	Petrol Ops Building	1993	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	820	Warehouse, Form & Pub Base	1943	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II	2005 800-Zone MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 840 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2007 - Eligible/Mitigated

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	824	Heating Facility Building	1998	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	825	Heating Facility Building	1958	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	Cold War				
Hill	827	Open Mess, NCO	1951	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	Cold War				
Hill	830	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	1943	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II	2005 800-Zone MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 840 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2010 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	832	Prod, Gm	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	833	Water Supply Building	2002	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	834	Water Supply Building	1993	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	836	Bus Shelter	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	837	Electric Power Station Building	1985	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	839	Electric Power Station Building	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	840	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	1943	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II	2005 800-Zone MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2010 - Eligible/Mitigated

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	841	A/Port Training Facility	1984	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	842	Ship A/SE Storage Facility	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	843	Shop A/Se Storage Facility	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	844	Aircraft Corrosion Control	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	845	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	1977	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	846	Bus Shelter	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	847	Prod, Gm	1975	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	849	Material Process Depot	1975	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	850	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	1957	Ineligible	Lacks Historical Significance	Cold War				
Hill	851	Water Pump Station	1957	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	Cold War				
Hill	854	Bus Shelter	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	857	Base, Storage Shed	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	858	Base, Storage Shed	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	859	Base Maintenance Shop	1984	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	860	Base Maintenance Shop	1961	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	863	Material Process Depot	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	864	Prod, Gm	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	865	Patrol Ops Building	1996	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	867	Base, Storage Shed	1996	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	870	Pump Station, Lf	1953	Ineligible	Lacks Historical Significance	Cold War				
Hill	874	Pump Station, Lf	1998	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	875	Warehouse, Support & Equipment Base	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	876	Bus Shelter	1990	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	877	Electric Power Station Building	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	880	Electric Power Station Building	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	881	Warehouse, Support & Equipment Base	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	883	Youth Center	1979	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	884	Base Hazard Storage	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	885	Bus Shelter	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	886	Traffic Check House	1943	Ineligible		WW II				
Hill	887	Water Pump Station	1952	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	Cold War				
Hill	888	Hazard Storage, Depot	1996	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	889	Bus Shelter	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	890	Administration Office, Non-AF	1952	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	Cold War				
Hill	891	DPI	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	892	Warehouse, Support & Equipment Base	1958	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	Cold War				
Hill	893	Administration Office, Non-AF	1999	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	894	Administration Office, Non-AF	1958	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	Cold War				
Hill	895	Sanitation Latrine	1999	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	896	Warehouse, Support & Equipment Base	1970	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	897	Warehouse, Support & Equipment Base	1958	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	Cold War				
Hill	898	Shed, Support & Equipment Base	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	899	Radio Relay Facility	1943	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II				
Hill	900	Trml, Air Frt	1962	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	902	TRML, Air Frt	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	903	Operations, Base	1996	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	904	Logistics Facility	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	906	Warehouse, Support & Equipment Base	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	910	Pump Station, Lf	1982	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	911	Shop, Refl Veh	1985	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	914	Petrol Ops Building	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	915	Hazard Storage, Depot	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	916	Veh Ops Parking Shed	1984	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	918	Petrol Ops Building	1957	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	Cold War				
Hill	919	Base Maintenance Shop	1978	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	921	Vehicle Ops Parking Shed	1973	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	922	Shop A/Se Storage Facility	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	923	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	924	Vehicle Fuel Station	1967	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	925	Electric Power Station Building	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	927	Material Process Depot	1974	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	930	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1991	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	931	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1991	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	932	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	933	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	934	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1993	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	935	Shop, Tactical Missile G/W	1963	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	936	Prod, Gm	1976	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	937	Missile Operations Building	1980	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	938	Shop, Tactical Missile G/W	1980	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	939	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1980	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	940	Prod, Gm	1963	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	942	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1993	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	945	Prod, Gm	1963	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	950	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	955	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	957	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	958	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	960	Shop, Tactical Missile G/W	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	965	Prod, Gm	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	970	Prod, Gm	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	975	Prod, Gm	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	980	Prod, Gm	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	981	Missile Storage Facility	1975	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	982	Missile Storage Facility	1975	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	983	Missile Storage Facility	1975	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	984	Shop Non-Destr Insp	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	985	Prod, Gm	1963	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	988	Shop, Tactical Missile G/W	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	990	Traffic Check House	1975	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1051	Road Bridge	1956	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	1100	Garage, Family Housing Det	1958	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	Cold War				
Hill	1101	Vehicle Ops Parking Shed	1987	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	1102	HQ Center	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1104	Bus Shelter	1973	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1106	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	Represented by Bldg. 1114 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1107	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1108	Garage, Family Housing Det	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1110	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1112	Garage, Family Housing Det	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1114	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1116	Garage, Family Housing Det	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1118	VOQ (01-010)	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II		HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1120	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1121	Garage, Family Housing Det	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1122	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	Represented by Bldg. 1120 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1123	Garage, Family Housing Det	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1124	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1125	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1944	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	1126	Garage, Family Housing Det	1980	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1128	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1129	Radio Relay Facility	1950+	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	1130	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1131	Garage, Family Housing Det	1939	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II				
Hill	1132	Shop Shelter Locomotive	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	May 1994 MOA - Mitigated for Demolition	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1133	Vehicle Maintenance	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1134	Utility Vault	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				Scheduled for Demo in 2006 - Eligible
Hill	1135	Lab, Q/C Dep	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1136	Base, Storage Shed	1940	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1138	Vehicle Ops Administration	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1141	Vehicle Ops Heat Pkng	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1142	HQ, Specified	2005	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	1143	Document Storage Facility	2005	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not	Post Cold War				
Hill	1146	Integrated Support Facility	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Scheduled for Demo in 2007
Hill	1150	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1151	Fire Station	1955	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	Cold War				
Hill	1152	Electric Power Station Building	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	1153	Vehicle Ops Parking Shed	1959	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	1154	Garage, Family Housing Det	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	1158	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	1160	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	1201	Logistics Facility	1942	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1202	Integrated Support Facility	1942	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II				
Hill	1203	Prod, Gm	1942	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II				
Hill	1204	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	1205	HQ, Specified	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1206	Logistics Facility	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1207	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1208	Shop, Avionics	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1209	Logistics Facility	1942	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1229 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.	Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1210	Exchange, Branch	2000	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1211	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1212	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1213	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1214	Communications Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1215	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1216	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1217	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1218	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1219	Sp Operations	1942	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1229 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.	Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1220	Bus Shelter	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1221	Tech Training Classroom	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1222	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1223	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1224	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1225	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1226	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1227	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.	Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1228	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II	May 1994 MOA - Building Rehabilitation	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.	Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1229	Plant, Reproduction	1942	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.	Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1230	Electric Power Station Building	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1231	Tech Training Classroom	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1232	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1233	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1234	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1235	Restaurant, Base	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1236	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1237	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1238	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II	May 1994 MOA - Building Rehabilitation	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.	Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1239	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II	May 1994 MOA - Building Rehabilitation	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.	Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1240	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Scheduled for Demo in 2010
Hill	1241	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Scheduled for Demo in 2010
Hill	1243	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2010 - Eligible
Hill	1244	Base Personnel Office	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				Scheduled for Demo in 2011 - Eligible
Hill	1245	Base Personnel Office	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.	Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Scheduled for Demo in 2011
Hill	1246	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1245 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.	Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1247	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1245 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1248	Material Process Depot	1944	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	May 1994 MOA - Building Rehabilitation	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1250	Electric Power Station Building	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1251	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Scheduled for Demo in 2010
Hill	1253	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1942	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1243 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.	Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Scheduled for Demo in 2010
Hill	1254	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	1255	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	1256	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	1257	Logistics Facility	1941	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1258	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1248 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1263	Bus Shelter	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1264	Integrated Support Facility	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1265	Missile Service Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1266	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1267	Photo Lab, Base	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1268	Base Maintenance Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1269	TV Production Facility	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1273	Prod, Gm Support Equipment	1984	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1274	Electronics Research Eng	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1276	Range Control House	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1277	Gymnasium	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1278	Law Center	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1279	Tech Training Classroom	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1283	Squadron Operations	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1284	Logistics Facility	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1285	Logistics Facility	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1286	Heating Facility Building	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1289	Logistics Facility	1942	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1291	Traffic Check House	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	1294	Administration Office, Non-AF	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	1295	HQ Wing	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1296	Sp Con Ident	2000	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1311	Security Guard Tower	1941	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	WW II				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1313	Heating Fuel Oil Storage	1955	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	1314	Heating Fuel Oil Storage	1955	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	1315	Storage Igloo	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			
Hill	1316	Storage Igloo	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			
Hill	1317	Storage Igloo	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type			
Hill	1318	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1319	Shed, Support & Equipment Base	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1320	Missile Storage Facility	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1321	Missile Storage Facility	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1323	Shed, Support Equipment Depot	1945	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			
Hill	1328	Storage Igloo	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1331	Storage Igloo	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			
Hill	1332	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1333	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1334	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1335	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1336	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1337	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1338	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1339	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1341	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1342	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1343	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1344	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1345	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1346	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1347	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1348	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1349	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1350	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			
Hill	1351	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			
Hill	1352	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			
Hill	1353	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1354	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			
Hill	1357	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1358	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1359	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1361	Storage, Spare Inert	2002	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	1362	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1363	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1364	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1365	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1369	Shop A/Se Storage Facility	1997	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1370	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1371	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1372	Missile Storage Facility	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1373	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1374	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1471 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1375	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1471 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1376	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type	Represented by Bldg. 1471 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1377	Material Process Depot	1971	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1378	Storage Igloo	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1380	Shed, Support Equipment Depot	1945	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			
Hill	1381	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1382	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1383	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1384	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1385	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1386	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1387	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1388	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1389	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1390	Shed, Support Equipment Depot	1972	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition		Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1391	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1392	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1393	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1394	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1395	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1396	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1397	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1398	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1399	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1403	Missile Storage Facility	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1404	Missile Storage Facility	2000	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	1405	Missile Storage Facility	2000	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	1411	Storage Igloo	1971	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition		Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1415	Shed, Support Equipment Depot	1945	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1422	Material Process Depot	1984	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1423	Missile Service Shop	1984	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1424	Shop, Tactical Missile G/W	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War				
Hill	1425	Shp Tac Msl G/w	2002	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	1431	Storage Igloo	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			
Hill	1432	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1433	Water Storage Reservoir	1955	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	1434	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1435	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1436	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1440	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1441	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1442	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1443	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1444	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1446	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1447	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1448	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1449	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1450	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1451	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1452	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1453	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1454	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1455	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1456	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1458	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	1460	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1461	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1462	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1469	Shed, Support Equipment Depot	1945	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			
Hill	1470	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2009 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1471	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1472	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1475	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1476	Storage, Mag Ag A, B, & C	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2003 1st ECZ MOA - Mitigated for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1471 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2006 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1477	Ancly Explo Facility	2000	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	1478	Storage, Spare Inert	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1480	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1481	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1482	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1483	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1484	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1485	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1486	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1487	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1488	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1489	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1490	Weighing Scale	1997	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1491	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1492	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1493	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1494	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1495	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1496	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1497	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1498	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1499	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1506	Club, Rod & Gun	1947	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	Cold War				
Hill	1515	Integrated Support Facility	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1530	Prod, Gm	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1532	Munitions Maintenance Administration	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Scheduled for Demo in 2006
Hill	1538	Prod, Gm	1968	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	1540	Prod, Gm	1966	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	1552	Logistics Facility	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1566	Missile Service Shop	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1564 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1570	Water Supply Building	1998	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	1590	Heating Facility Building	1961	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1601	Storage, Seg Mag	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display			
Hill	1602	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1603	Storage, Seg Mag	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	Represented by Bldg. 1948 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1604	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1605	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1606	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition		Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1607	Storage, Seg Mag	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1608	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1609	Storage, Seg Mag	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.	One of a kind.	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1621	Logistics Facility	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2024 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1622	Missile Service Shop	1942	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1623	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1624	Heating Facility Building	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1625	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	1626	Munitions Maintenance Administration	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1627	Logistics Facility	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1631	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1632	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1633	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1642	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type / Sep 1994 MOA - Building Rehabilitation	Represented by Bldg. 1607 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1643	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1645	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1646	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1649	Missile Service Shop	1958	Ineligible	Lacks Historical Significance	Cold War				
Hill	1651	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1652	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1700	Shop Shelter Locomotive	1991	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	1701	Shop Shelter Locomotive	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II		HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1702	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1703	Heating Facility Building	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1711	Shop Shelter Locomotive	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1712	Shop Shelter Locomotive	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1721	Shop Shelter Locomotive	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1722	Shop Shelter Locomotive	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1723	Shop Shelter Locomotive	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1724	Riding Stables	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1725	Riding Stables	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1726	Riding Stables	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1727	Riding Stables	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1780	Sp Kennel, Canine	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1781	EOD	1993	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1803	Storage, Rkt Check Asmb	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1804	Missile Service Shop	1977	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1805	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1806	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1808	Air Conditioning Plant Building	1961	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	1809	Air Conditioning Plant Building	1961	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	1810	Air Conditioning Plant Building	1961	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	1811	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1812	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1813	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1814	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1815	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1817	Air Conditioning Plant Building	1961	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	1818	Air Conditioning Plant Building	1961	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				Scheduled for Demo in 2006
Hill	1819	Air Conditioning Plant Building	1961	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				Scheduled for Demo in 2006
Hill	1820	Air Conditioning Plant Building	1961	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				Scheduled for Demo in 2006
Hill	1822	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1823	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1824	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1825	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1826	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1827	Air Conditioning Plant Building	1941	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	WW II				Scheduled for Demo in 2006
Hill	1828	Air Conditioning Plant Building	1964	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				Scheduled for Demo in 2006
Hill	1832	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1833	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1834	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1835	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	1836	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1847	Sanitation Sewage Pump Station	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	1901	Museum Building	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1902	Museum Building	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2202 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1903	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1904	Heating Facility Building	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1624 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1910	Operations, Security Police	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2024 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1911	Logistics Facility	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Scheduled for Demo in 2006
Hill	1912	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1913	Missile Service Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2024 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1914	Missile Service Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	1915	Missile Service Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2214 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2006 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1917	Missile Service Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2005 Bldgs. 1917 & 2201 MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2213 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2006 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1919	Museum Building	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2024 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	1928	Operations, Security Police	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1929	Operations, Security Police	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1930	Operations, Security Police	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	1932	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2007 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1933	Electric Power Station Building	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1935	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			
Hill	1936	Vehicle Service Rack	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1938	Operations, Security Police	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1940	Storage Igloo	1970	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition		Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Scheduled for Demo in 2007
Hill	1941	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	Represented by Bldg. 2142 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2007 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1942	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition			
Hill	1943	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	Represented by Bldg. 2142 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2007 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1944	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2007 - Eligible/Mitigated

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	1945	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2007 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1946	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2007 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1947	Prod, Gm	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition		Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Scheduled for Demo in 2007
Hill	1948	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2007 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1949	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2007 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1950	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2007 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1952	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2007 - Eligible/Mitigated
Hill	1955	Museum Building	1991	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	1961	Museum Building	1942	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1962	Museum Building	1942	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	1964	Traffic Check House	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	2005	Missile Service Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	2006	Shop, Ctrge/O/Dep	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	2009	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	2013	Shop Aircraft & Eng Dep	1942	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2213 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	2014	Shop, Ctrge/O/Dep	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	2016	Prod, Gm	1970	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	2017	Reentry Vehicle Building	1970	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	2018	Reentry Vehicle Building	1970	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	2019	Reentry Vehicle Building	1970	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	2022	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	2024	Hazard Storage, Depot	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	2025	Heating Facility Building	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1624 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	2026	Missile Service Shop	1980	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	2102	Traffic Check House	1977	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	2104	Heating Facility Building	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1624 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	2105	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	2107	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	2108	DPI	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	2113	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 2213 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	2114	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type	Represented by Bldg. 2214 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	2116	Missile Service Shop	1999	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	2121	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	2131	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	2132	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II		HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	2135	Storage, Spare Inert	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type	Represented by Bldg. 1932 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	2136	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	2138	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	2141	Storage, Seg Mag	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	Represented by Bldg. 2142 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	2142	Storage, Seg Mag	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	2146	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	2169	Prod, Gm	2005	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	2193	Ancly Explosive Facility	2005	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	2201	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2005 Bldgs. 1917 & 2201 MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1901 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		Scheduled for Demo in 2006 - Eligible/Mitigated

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	2203	Heating Facility Building	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1624 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	2204	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II				
Hill	2205	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	2206	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	2207	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	2211	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	2212	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 2211 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	2213	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	2214	Shop, Ord Equipment/D	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	2221	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	2223	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	2227	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	2232	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	2234	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	2236	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	2238	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	2241	Shop, Ord Equipment/D	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	Represented by Bldg. 2142 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	2242	Storage, Seg Mag	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	Represented by Bldg. 2142 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.		
Hill	2246	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition		Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	2248	Shop, Ord Equipment/D	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	Represented by Bldg. 1946 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.		
Hill	2303	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	2322	Utility Vault	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	2401	Prod, Gm	1961	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	2402	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1961	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	2403	Prod, Gm	1961	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	2404	Missile Storage Facility	1961	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	2405	Prod, Gm	1961	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	2406	Material Process Depot	1961	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	2407	Prod, Gm	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	2408	Prod, Gm	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	2409	Prod, Gm	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	2411	Missile Storage Facility	1986	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	2500	Traffic Check House	1977	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	2501	Electric Substation	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	2521	Storage Spare Inert	2002	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	2522	Storage, Igloo	2003	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	2523	Storage, Igloo	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	2524	Storage, Igloo	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	2525	Storage, Igloo	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic					
Hill	2559	Storage, Igloo	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic					
Hill	2560	Storage, Igloo	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic					
Hill	2561	Storage, Igloo	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic					
Hill	2580	Storage, Igloo	2003	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	2581	Storage, MU-CUB Mag	2003	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	2582	Storage, Igloo	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	2583	Storage, Igloo	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	2584	Storage, Igloo	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	2585	Storage, Igloo	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	2586	Storage, Igloo	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	2587	Storage, Igloo	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	2695	Munitions Maintenance Administration	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	3000	Family Housing Attached Carport	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3001	Bus Shelter	1996	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	3002	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3004	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3006	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3008	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3010	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3012	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3014	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3016	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3017	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3018	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3019	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3020	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3021	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3022	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3024	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3025	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3026	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3027	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3028	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3029	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3030	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3032	Family Housing Apr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3034	Carp Family Housing not	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3036	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3038	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3040	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3041	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3042	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3043	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3044	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3045	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3046	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3047	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3048	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3049	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3050	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3052	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3054	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3056	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3058	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3060	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3061	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3062	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3063	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3064	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3066	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3067	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3068	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3070	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3072	Carp Family Housing Det	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3074	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3075	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3076	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3077	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3078	Carp Family Housing Det	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3080	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3082	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3084	Carp Family Housing Det	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3085	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3086	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3087	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3088	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3089	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3090	Carp Family Housing Det	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3091	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3092	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3093	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3094	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3095	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3096	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3097	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3099	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3101	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3102	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3103	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3105	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3107	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3109	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3110	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3112	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3113	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3114	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3115	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3116	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3117	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3118	Carp Family Housing Det	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3119	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3120	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3121	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3123	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3125	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3126	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3127	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3129	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3130	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3131	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3132	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3133	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3134	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3135	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3136	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3137	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3138	Carp Family Housing Det	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3139	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3140	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3141	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3142	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3144	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3146	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3147	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3148	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3149	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3150	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3151	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3153	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3154	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3155	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3156	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3157	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3158	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3159	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3160	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3161	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3162	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3163	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3164	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3165	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3166	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3167	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3169	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3170	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3171	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3172	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3173	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3174	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3175	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3176	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3177	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3178	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3179	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3180	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3181	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3182	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3183	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3184	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3185	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3186	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3187	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3188	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3189	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3190	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3191	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3192	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3193	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3194	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3195	Carp Family Housing Det	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3196	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3197	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3199	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3202	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3204	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3205	Carp Family Housing Det	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3206	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3207	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3208	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3209	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3210	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3211	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3212	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3213	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3214	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3215	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3216	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3217	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3218	Carp Family Housing Det	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3219	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3220	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3221	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3222	Carp Family Housing Det	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3223	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3224	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3225	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3226	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3227	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3229	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3230	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3231	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3232	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3233	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3234	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3235	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3237	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3239	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3241	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3301	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3302	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3303	Storage Family Housing Det	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3305	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3307	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3309	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3311	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3312	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3313	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3314	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3315	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3316	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3317	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3318	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3320	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3321	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3322	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3324	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3325	Carp Family Housing Det	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3326	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3327	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3328	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3329	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3330	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3331	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3332	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3333	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3335	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3340	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3342	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3344	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3345	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3346	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3347	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3348	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3349	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3350	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3351	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3352	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3353	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3355	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3356	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3357	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3358	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3359	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3360	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3361	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3362	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3371	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3372	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3373	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3374	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3375	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3376	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3377	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3378	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3379	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3380	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3381	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3382	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3383	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3384	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3385	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3386	Carp Family Housing Det	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3387	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3388	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3389	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3390	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3391	Carp Family Housing Det	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3392	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3394	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3395	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	3396	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	3397	Bus Shelter	1996	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	3398	Family Housing Appr 50-69	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4000	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4001	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4002	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4003	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4004	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4005	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4006	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4007	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4008	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4009	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4010	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4011	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4012	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4013	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4014	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4015	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4016	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4017	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4018	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4019	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4020	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4021	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4022	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4023	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4024	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4025	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4026	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4027	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4028	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4029	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4030	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4031	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4032	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4033	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4034	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4035	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4036	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4037	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4038	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4039	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4040	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4041	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4042	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4043	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4044	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4045	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4046	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4047	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4048	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4049	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4050	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4051	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4052	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4053	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4054	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4055	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4056	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4057	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4058	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4059	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4060	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4061	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4062	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4063	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4064	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4066	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4067	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4068	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4069	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4070	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4071	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4072	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4073	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4074	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4075	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4076	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4077	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4078	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4079	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4080	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4081	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4082	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4083	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4084	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4085	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4086	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4087	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4088	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4089	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4090	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4091	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4092	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4093	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4094	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4095	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4096	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4097	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4098	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4099	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4100	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4101	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4102	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4103	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4104	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4105	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4106	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4107	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4108	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4109	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4110	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4111	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4113	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4114	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4115	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4116	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4117	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4118	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4119	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4120	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4121	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4122	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4123	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4124	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Cold War	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4200	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4201	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4202	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4203	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4204	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4205	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4206	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4207	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4208	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4209	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4210	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4211	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4212	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4214	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4215	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4216	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4217	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4218	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4219	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4220	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4221	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4222	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4223	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4224	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4225	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4226	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4228	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4230	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4231	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4232	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4233	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4234	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4235	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4236	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4237	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4238	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4239	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4240	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4241	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4242	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4243	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4244	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4245	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4246	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4247	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4248	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4250	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4252	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4253	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4254	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4255	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4256	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4257	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4258	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4259	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4260	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4261	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4262	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4263	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4264	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4265	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4266	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4267	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4268	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4269	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4270	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4271	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4272	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4273	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4274	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4275	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4276	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4277	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4278	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4279	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4280	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4281	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4282	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4283	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4284	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4285	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4286	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4287	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4288	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4289	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4290	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4291	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4292	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4293	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4294	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4295	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4296	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4298	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4300	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4302	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4304	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4306	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4307	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4308	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4309	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4310	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4311	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4312	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4313	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4314	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4315	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4320	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4321	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4322	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4323	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4324	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4325	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4326	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4327	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4328	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4329	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4330	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4331	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4332	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4333	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4334	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4335	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4336	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4337	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4338	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4339	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4340	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4341	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4342	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4343	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4344	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4345	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4346	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4347	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4348	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4349	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4350	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4351	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4352	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4353	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4354	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4355	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4356	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4357	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4358	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4359	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4360	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4361	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4362	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4363	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4364	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4365	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4366	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4367	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4368	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4369	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4370	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4371	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4372	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4373	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4374	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4375	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4376	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4377	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4378	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4379	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4380	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4381	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4382	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4383	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4384	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	4385	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4386	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4387	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	4388	Family Housing Appr Fy70a	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Privatized	Privatized	Post Cold War/ Not Historic	Refer to 2002 Housing Privatization MOA			
Hill	5000	Apron	1973	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5003	Vehicle Parking, Operations	2000	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5004	Shoulder, Paved	1978	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5005	Taxiway	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5006	Road	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5008	Taxiway	1973	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5009	Apron	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5010	Driveway	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5011	Apron	2004	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5012	Vehicle Parking, Refl	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5013	Light, Approach	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5014	Pipeline, Lf	1945	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5015	Light, Obst	1943	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5016	Light, Runway	1943	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5018	Light, Runway	1943	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5019	Pad, Equipment	1966	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5020	Pad, Launch	1966	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5021	Storage, Jet Fuel	1972	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5022	Storage, Avlube	1945	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5023	Storage, Diesel	1945	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5024	Storage, Mogas	1945	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5025	Storage, Solvents	1945	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5026	Open Storage Depot	1943	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5027	Open Storage Depot	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5028	Traffic Lights	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5029	Prime Distribution Line Overhead	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5030	Prime Distribution Line Underground	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5031	Secondary Distribution Line Overhead	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5032	Secondary Distribution Line Underground	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5033	Heating Fuel Oil Storage	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5034	Steam Heat Main	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5035	Gas Mains	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5036	Sanitation Sewage Main	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5037	Water Distribution Main	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5038	Fire Protection, Water Main	1951	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5039	Road	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5040	Hot Water Mains	1980	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5041	Road	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5042	Vehicle Parking, N/Orgn	1942	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5043	Vehicle Parking, Operations	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5044	Exterior Area Lighting	1986	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5045	Exterior Area Lighting	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5046	Vehicle Parking, Operations	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5047	Curbs & Gutters	1967	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5048	Sidewalk	1966	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5049	C/Wtr Ex/Distribution Line	1988	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5051	RR Trackage	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5052	Storm Drain Disposal	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5053	Open Storage, Base Support	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5054	Water Hydrants	1967	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5055	Fire Protection, Water Main	1967	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5056	Open Storage Depot	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5058	Sidewalk	1990	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5059	Open Storage Depot	1944	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5060	Aircraft Spt/E Storage Yd	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	5061	Pad, Dangerous Cargo	1965	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5062	Fire Protection, Water Main	1990	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5063	Runway	1956	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5064	Runway	1956	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5067	Overrun, Paved	1956	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5068	Shoulder, Paved	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5069	Vehicle Parking, Refl	1968	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5070	Pad, Warm-up Hldg	1956	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5071	Electric Switch Station	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	5072	Storage, Avgas	1991	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5073	Pad, Warm-up Hldg	1956	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5074	Curbs & Gutters	1990	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5075	Pad, Dangerous Cargo	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5076	Light, Beacon	1943	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5077	Par	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	5078	Light, Airfield Support	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5079	Driveway	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5081	Load & Unload Area	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5082	Light, Approach	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5083	Pad, Dangerous Cargo	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5084	Light, Airfield Support	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5085	Pad, Arm & Disarm	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	5086	Compressed Air Distribution	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5087	Light, Airfield Support	1965	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5088	Compressed Air Distribution	1959	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5089	Pipeline, Lf	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5090	Pad, Dangerous Cargo	1965	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5091	Ind Wst Fl-Sp Coll	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5094	Man Fire Alarm/E Sys	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5096	Misc. Storage Tank	1968	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5097	Storage, Sp Fl	1942	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5098	Sewage Septic Tank	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5100	Storm Drain Disposal	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5101	Industrial Waste Main	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5102	Gas Mains	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5103	Secondary Distribution Line Overhead	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5104	Security Alarm System	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5106	Storage, Sp Liq	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5107	Pipeline, Lf	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5108	Water Supply Main N/Pot	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5109	Water Supply Main N/Pot	1990	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5110	Apron	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5111	Industrial Waste Main	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5112	Water Distribution Mains	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5113	Steam Heat Main	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5114	Pad, Dangerous Cargo	1993	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5115	Utility Line Ducts	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5116	Tel Duct Facility	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5117	Prime Distribution Line Underground	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5118	Secondary Distribution Line Underground	1990	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5119	Apron	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5120	Water Supply Mains	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5121	Taxiway	1965	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5122	Apron	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5124	Pneumatic Tube	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5126	Road	1993	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5127	Vehicle Parking, Operations	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5128	Taxiway	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5129	Shoulder, Paved	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5130	Shoulder, Paved	1969	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5131	Shoulder, Paved	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5132	Road	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5133	Road	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5134	Pad, Pwr Chk W/Spr	1970	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	5135	Water Distribution Mains	1970	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5136	Water Distribution Mains	1970	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5138	Pad, Helicopter	1972	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5139	Vehicle Parking, N/Orgn	2000	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5140	Pad, Power Check	1972	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	5141	Pad, Power Check	1972	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	5142	Retaining Wall	1973	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5144	Cathode Protect Sys	1974	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5145	Pad, Equipment	1986	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5146	Curbs & Gutters	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5147	Veh/Equip Pkng, R & D	1962	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	5148	Pad, Equipment	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5149	Pad, Equipment	1975	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	5150	Private Vehicle Parking Compound	1977	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5151	Prime Distribution Line Overhead	1978	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5153	Secondary Distribution Line Overhead	1978	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5154	Secondary Distribution Line Underground	1978	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5155	Gas Mains	1978	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5156	Pad, Equipment	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5157	Pad, Equipment	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5158	Sanitation Sewage Main	1978	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5159	Taxiway	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5161	Water Distribution Mains	1978	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5162	Vehicle Parking, N/Orgn	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5164	Road	1978	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5165	Pad, Equipment	2000	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5167	Vehicle Parking, N/Orgn	1978	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5168	Sidewalk	1978	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5170	Pad, Pwr Chk W/Spr	1985	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	5171	Driveway	1978	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5173	Driveway	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5174	Curbs & Gutters	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5175	Sidewalk	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5176	Road	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5177	Secondary Distribution Line Underground	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5178	Prime Distribution Line Underground	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5179	Water Distribution Mains	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5180	Sanitation Sewage Main	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5181	Gas Mains	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5182	Utility Line Ducts	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5184	Secondary Distribution Line Underground	1983	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5185	Pad, Pwr Chk W./Spr	1985	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5186	Pad, Pwr Chk W./Spr	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	5187	Pad, Pwr Chk W./Spr	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	5189	Emcs Data Links	1984	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5190	Opg Storage, Jet Fuel	1985	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5191	Private Vehicle Parking Compound	1990	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5194	Fire Hydrant	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5195	Private Vehicle Parking Compound	1990	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5196	Pad, Pwr Chk W./Spr	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	5200	Road	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5201	Curbs & Gutters	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5202	Driveway	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5203	Vehicle Parking, N/Orgn	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5204	Sidewalk	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5205	Exterior Area Lighting	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5206	Fence, Interior	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5208	Fence, Security	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5209	Fence, Security	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5210	Prime Distribution Line Overhead	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5211	Prime Distribution Line Underground	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5212	Secondary Distribution Line Underground	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5213	Sanitation Sewage Main	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5215	Fire Hydrant	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	5216	Water Distribution Mains	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5217	Gas Mains	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5218	Prim Distr Line UG	2003	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5219	Sec Distr line UG	2003	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5220	Prime Distribution Line Overhead	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5226	Fence, Interior	2002	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5230	Retaining Wall	2005	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	5419	Pad, Dangerous Cargo	2004	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10003	Tower, Security Police	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	10004	Monuments/Memori al	1941	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	WW II				
Hill	10005	Sanitation Sewage Main	1990	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10010	Wind Direction Indicator	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10012	Wind Direction Indicator	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10013	Misc. Storage Tank	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10014	Storage, Diesel	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10020	Pad, Equipment	1989	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10030	Misc. Storage Tank	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10037	Misc. Storage Tank	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10040	Electric Substation	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10048	Shop, Wpn & Rlse Sys	1990	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10049	Opg Storage, Jet Fuel	1991	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10120	Flag Pole, Base	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10132	Antenna Support Structure	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10133	Sewage Septic Tank	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10181	Flag Pole, Base	1953	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10201	Fire Protection, Water Main	1951	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10226	Opg Storage, Jet Fuel	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10227	Opg Storage, Jet Fuel	1991	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10228	Opg Storage, Jet Fuel	1991	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10229	Pad, Aircraft Wash Rack	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10233	Misc. Storage Tank	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10237	Misc. Storage Tank	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10238	Electric Substation	1971	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10239	Vehicle Parking, Operations	1991	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10240	Opg Storage, Jet Fuel	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10252	Storage, Jet Fuel	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10257	Aircraft Spt/E Storage Yd	1993	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10268	Opg Storage, Jet Fuel	1943	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10270	Compressed Air Plant Building	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10287	Pad, Aircraft Wash Rack	2000	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10296	T/Erctr Test Facility	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10308	Monuments/Memori al	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10340	Misc Outdoor Recreation Facility	2003	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10341	Misc Outdoor Recreation Facility	2003	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10348	Outdoor Recreation Pavilion	1997	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10349	Garage, Automobile	1997	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10352	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1974	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10357	Garage, Automobile	1997	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10358	Outdoor Recreation Pavilion	1997	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10364	Outdoor Recreation Pavilion	1997	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10365	Garage, Automobile	1997	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10384	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10386	Flag Pole, Base	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10405	Pad, Equipment	2000	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10420	Opg Storage, Mogas	2000	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10462	Swimming Pool, NCO	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10463	Swimming Pool, NCO	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10465	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1973	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10471	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10475	Billboard	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10482	Misc Outdoor Recreation Facility	2002	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10484	Swimming Pool, Officers	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10485	Swimming Pool, Officers	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10510	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10512	Walkway, Covered	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	10513	Walkway, Covered	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10514	Misc. Storage Tank	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10518	Outdoor Recreation Pavilion	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10519	Pad, Equipment	1989	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10521	Athletic Field Track	1969	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10522	Garage, Automobile	1997	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10523	Garage, Automobile	1997	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10533	Court, Tennis	1953	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10534	Court, Recreation	1970	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10536	Athletic Field Softball	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10538	Athletic Field Softball	1953	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10539	Athletic Field Stand	1973	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10540	Athletic Field Football/Soccer	1986	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10541	Pad, Equipment	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10542	Athletic Field Softball	1953	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10543	Athletic Field Softball	1953	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10553	Flag Pole, Base	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10554	Monuments/Memorial	1977	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	10556	Flag Pole, Base	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10557	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1989	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10558	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1989	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10559	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1989	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10560	Outdoor Recreation Pavilion	1998	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	post Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10561	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10562	Athletic Field Baseball	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10563	Fam Camps	1969	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10564	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1973	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10567	Open Storage, Base Support	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10568	Outdoor Recreation Pavilion	1998	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10569	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10570	Court, Tennis	1988	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10571	Base Hospital Maintenance Shop	1990	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10574	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10575	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10576	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1993	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10577	Electric Switch Station	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	10578	Misc. Storage Tank	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10579	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10580	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10581	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10582	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10584	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10585	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10586	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10592	Lf Fil Std, Trk	1993	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10596	Wind Direction Indicator	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10597	Pad, Equipment	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10598	Tem/Hum Mea Set	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10599	ILS Localizer	1998	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10671	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1967	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10678	Electric Substation	2005	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10680	Electric Substation	2005	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10697	Athletic Field Softball	1954	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10698	Athletic Field Softball	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10699	Athletic Field Softball	1954	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10709	Pad, Equipment	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10710	Opg Storage, Mogas	1993	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10720	Water Tank Storage	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10725	Water Storage Reservoir	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10726	Antenna Support Structure	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10728	Storage, Diesel	1991	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10735	Pad, Equipment	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10736	Industrial Waste Treatment & Disposal	1989	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10738	Training Aid	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10739	Water Pump Station	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10740	Fireman Training Facility	1997	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10741	Range, Small Arms System	1962	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10742	Water Pump Station	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10743	Water Pump Station	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10745	Fireman Training Facility	1972	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	10746	Tower, Security Police	1972	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	10747	Water Pump Station	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10748	Storage, Sp Fl	1972	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10749	Storm Drainage Pump Station	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	10750	Water Pump Station	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10751	CE Storage Open	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10752	Water Pump Station	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10753	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1953	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10754	Training Aid	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10755	Water Pump Station	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10756	Water Pump Station	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10757	Water Pump Station	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10758	Radome Tower Building	2000	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10759	Tower, Radar	2000	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10760	Tem/Hum Mea Set	1972	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10763	Training Aid	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10764	Wind Direction Indicator	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10772	Pad, Equipment	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10774	Opg Storage, Diesel	1993	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10775	ILS Glide Slope	1956	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10776	Tem/Hum Mea Set	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10777	Transmitter, Angmq10	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10778	Transmitter, Angmq11	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10779	Hydr Fl Sys	1973	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10780	Deflector, Blast	1973	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10781	Water Tank Storage	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10782	Wind Direction Indicator	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10807	Ind Wst Fl-Sp Coll	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10809	Misc. Storage Tank	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10812	Misc. Storage Tank	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10813	Misc. Storage Tank	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10814	Misc. Storage Tank	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10815	Load & Unload Platform	1943	Ineligible	Lacks Architectural Integrity	WW II				
Hill	10816	Misc. Storage Tank	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10818	Misc. Storage Tank	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10820	Base, Storage Covered Facility	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10824	Heating Fuel Oil Storage	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10825	Heating Facility Building	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10826	Heating Fuel Oil Storage	1957	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10833	Pad, Equipment	2002	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10841	Misc. Storage Tank	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10843	Misc. Storage Tank	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10846	Weighing Scale	1977	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	10847	Pad, Equipment	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10850	Sanitation Sewage Pump Station	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	10853	Water Tank Storage	1957	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10854	Lf Std Unload	1970	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10856	Lf Std Unload	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10857	CE Storage Open	1993	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10861	Storage, Jet Fuel	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10862	Storage, Jet Fuel	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10863	Base Maintenance Shop	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10867	CE Storage Open	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10871	Lf Std Unload	1969	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10873	Storage, Jet Fuel	1972	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10874	Lf Std Unload	1953	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10880	Storage, Jet Fuel	1986	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10881	Lf Fil Std, Trk	1972	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10882	Heating Fuel Oil Storage	1974	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10885	Storage, Jet Fuel	1980	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10888	Open Storage Depot	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10891	Opg Storage, Diesel	1989	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10898	Load & Unload Platform	1954	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10900	Load & Unload Platform	1989	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10901	Test Stand	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10909	Misc. Storage Tank	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10910	Support Structure	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10911	Lf Std Unload	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10912	Opg Storage, Solvents	1993	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10913	Opg Storage, Diesel	1993	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10914	Opg Storage, Mogas	1993	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10915	Lf Fil Std, Trk	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10916	Lf Fil Std, Trk	1985	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10917	Storage, Jet Fuel	2005	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	10918	Misc. Storage Tank	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10919	Pump Station, Lf	1993	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10920	CE Storage Open	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10921	Lf Std Unload	1993	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	10922	Vehicle Service Rack	1970	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				Scheduled for Demo in 2010
Hill	10924	Open Storage, Base Support	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	10925	Open Storage, Base Support	2000	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	10990	Electric Substation	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11101	Billboard	1986	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11102	Billboard	1986	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11103	Flag Pole, Base	1942	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	11107	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1965	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11115	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1949	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11119	Court, Tennis	1944	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11126	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1967	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11127	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1986	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11130	Heating Facility Building	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	11137	Support Structure	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11138	Pad, Equipment	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11160	Open Storage Depot	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11161	Vehicle Parking, Operations	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11162	Vehicle Parking, Operations	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	11210	Opg Storage, Mogas	2000	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11211	Opg Storage, Mogas	2000	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11212	Opg Storage, Mogas	2000	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11244	Vehicle Fuel Station	1961	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	11270	Tower, Security Police	1982	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	11271	Tower, Security Police	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	11272	Antenna Support Structure	1986	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11274	Tower, Security Police	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	11282	Court, Recreation	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11283	Outdoor Pavilion	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	11286	Heating Fuel Oil Storage	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	11287	Heating Facility Building	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	11290	Flag Pole, Base	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11291	Fence, Security	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11292	Support Structure	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11303	Storage, Diesel	1968	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11304	Antenna Support Structure	1969	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11321	Electric Substation	1993	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11322	Load & Unload G/Cran	1961	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	11370	Heating Fuel Oil Storage	1965	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11375	Load & Unload Platform	1972	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	11380	Load & Unload Platform	1967	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	11399	Pad, Dangerous Cargo	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11420	Utility Vault	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War			Resource in proposed Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	
Hill	11423	Opg Storage, Jet Fuel	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11424	Misc. Storage Tank	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11456	Vehicle Parking, Operations	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11467	Pad, Dangerous Cargo	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11502	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11531	Missile Launch Test Facility	1988	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11536	Missile Launch Test Facility	1966	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	11537	Prod, Gm	1966	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	11538	Missile Launch Test Facility	1968	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	11539	Missile Launch Test Facility	1968	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War				
Hill	11570	Storage, Diesel	1991	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11580	Utility Vault	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	11590	Heating Facility Building	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	11624	Heating Facility Building	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	11625	Heating Fuel Oil Storage	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11647	Missile Service Shop	1944	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.		
Hill	11703	Heating Fuel Oil Storage	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11781	Storage, Diesel	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11802	Missile Fuel Storage	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11803	Missile Fuel Storage	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	11804	Missile Fuel Storage	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11825	Missile Fuel Storage	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11826	Missile Fuel Storage	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11827	Missile Fuel Storage	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11828	Missile Fuel Storage	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11829	Missile Fuel Storage	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11830	Missile Fuel Storage	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11831	Fire Protection, Water Storage	1987	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11904	Heating Facility Building	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	11905	Heating Fuel Oil Storage	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11925	Pad, Equipment	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	11928	Vehicle Parking, Operations	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11931	Vehicle Parking, Operations	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11933	Load & Unload Platform	1951	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11938	Vehicle Operations Parking Shed	2004	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	11951	Load & Unload Platform	1955	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11961	Flag Pole, Base	1986	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	11962	Flag Pole, Base	1986	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	12005	Water Supply Storage N/Pot	1970	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	12010	S/Wst Dspl Landfill	1985	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	12011	Weighing Scale	2000	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Hill	12025	Heating Facility Building	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	12026	Heating Fuel Oil Storage	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	12104	Heating Fuel Oil Storage	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	12203	Heating Fuel Oil Storage	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	12402	Water Tank Storage	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	12412	Water Storage Reservoir	1955	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	12414	Water Well	1955	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	13001	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1967	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	13002	Athletic Field Softball	1988	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	13003	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1967	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	13020	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1986	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	14055	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	14214	Court, Recreation	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	14215	Court, Tennis	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	14228	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	14250	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	14252	Court, Recreation	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	14253	Court, Tennis	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	14326	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	14338	Court, Recreation	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	14340	Misc. Outdoor Recreation Facility	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	14385	Misc Outdoor Recreation Facility	2002	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15005	Fence, Interior	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	15052	Fence, Security	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15053	Fence, Boundary	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15054	Fence, Security	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15055	Fence, Interior	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15058	Fence, Interior	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15060	Tel Duct Facility	1954	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15067	Remote Con Cir	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15088	Aircraft ARES System Support	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15089	Grbg Cnt Wash Rack	1985	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	15090	Pad, Aircraft Wash Rack	1960	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	15093	Aircraft ARES System Support	1958	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill	15095	Aircraft ARES System Support	1977	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15096	Pad, Aircraft Wash Rack	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	15097	Aircraft ARES System Support	1977	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15099	Tel Pole Facility	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15100	Aircraft ARES System Support	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15101	Driveway	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15102	Vehicle Parking, N/Orgn	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15103	Golf Course 18 Hole	1961	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Hill	15186	Ind Wst Fl-Sp Coll	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill	15187	Ind Wst Fl-Sp Coll	1994	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill ILS Middle Marker Annex	1050	ILS Marker Beacon	1956	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Hill ILS Middle Marker Annex	1051	Road Bridge	1956	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill ILS Middle Marker Annex	1054	Fence, Boundary	1956	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Hill ILS Middle Marker Annex	1055	Fence, Security	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	139	Pipeline, Lf	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	141	Heating Gas Source	1971	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	150	Storage, Mogas	1984	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	401	Electric Substation	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	402	Prod, Gm	1960	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	501	Prod, Gm	1960	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	503	Prod, Gm	1960	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	601	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	1960	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Little Mountain Test Annex	850	Prod, Gm	2001	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	853	Prod, Gm	2003	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	855	Prod, Gm	1999	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	1100	Storage, Spare Inert	1999	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	1101	Steam Facility Building	1960	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	1102	Water Supply Main N/Pot	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	1104	Water Storage Reservoir	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	1200	Ancly Explo Facility	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	1203	Water Supply N/Pot Building	1960	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	1204	Prod, Gm	1975	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	1205	Steam Facility Building	1960	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Little Mountain Test Annex	1206	Electric Substation	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	1701	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	1960	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	2103	Water Supply N/Pot Building	1960	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	2104	Water Supply Storage N/Pot	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	2133	Water Supply Main N/Pot	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	2143	Fire Protection, Water Main	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	2202	Water Well	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	2203	Water Supply Building	1961	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	2204	Water Tank Storage	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	2215	Water Distribution Mains	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	2242	Water Distribution Mains	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Little Mountain Test Annex	2301	Sanitation Sewage Main	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	2302	Sewage Septic Tank	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	2401	Steam Heat Main	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	2560	S/Waste Dspl Facility	1961	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	3153	Electric Substation	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	3353	Electric Substation	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	3453	Electric Substation	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	3519	Electric Substation	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	3522	Water Distribution Mains	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	3619	Prime Distribution Line Underground	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	3620	Prime Distribution Line Overhead	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Little Mountain Test Annex	3621	Secondary Distribution Line Underground	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	3723	Exterior Area Lighting	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	3901	Electric Substation	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	3902	Electric Power Station Building	1982	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	4301	Prod, Gm	1960	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
Little Mountain Test Annex	5048	Sidewalk	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	5049	Retaining Wall	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	5202	Load & Unload Platform	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	5302	Vehicle Parking, N/Orgn	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	5400	Driveway	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	5401	Road	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Little Mountain Test Annex	5402	Pad, Helicopter	1972	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	5403	Driveway	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	5404	Gas Mains	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	5407	Storm Drain Disposal	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	5409	Industrial Waste Main	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	5425	Utility Line Ducts	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	5701	Fence, Security	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	5702	Fence, Boundary	1986	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	5706	Fence, Interior	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	5801	Flag Pole, Base	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	10850	Misc. Storage Tank	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Little Mountain Test Annex	10851	Pad, Equipment	2001	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Little Mountain Test Annex	11204	Prod, Gm	1996	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	10001	Prod, Gm	1955	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	10002	Prod, Gm	1955	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	10003	Prod, Gm	1955	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	10004	Prod, Gm	1960	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	10005	Sanitation Sewage Main	1960	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	10006	Water Hydrants	1967	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	10007	Shop, Ord Equipment/D	1977	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	10008	Water Distribution Mains	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	10009	Sewage Septic Tank	1961	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
North Range of UTTR	10010	Hot Water Mains	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	10011	C/Wtr Ex/Distribution Line	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	10014	Wtr Sup Mains	2004	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	10019	Prime Distribution Line Underground	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	10033	Fire Protection, Water Main	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	10039	Fire Hydrant	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	10057	Support Structure	1999	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	10058	Pad, Equipment	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	16001	Security Alarm System	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	16004	Man Fire Alarm/E Sys	1970	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	20050	S/Wst Dspl Landfill	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
North Range of UTTR	30005	Water Supply Building	1964	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30020	Water Supply Building	1964	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30021	Storage Spare Inert	1997	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30022	Storage Spare Inert	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30023	Prod, Gm	1977	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30024	Prod, Gm	1970	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30025	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30027	Load & Unload G/Cran	1984	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	30200	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30201	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30202	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
North Range of UTTR	30203	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30204	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30205	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30206	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30207	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30208	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30210	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30211	Storage Igloo	1976	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30212	Storage Igloo	1976	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30213	Storage Igloo	1976	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30214	Storage Igloo	1976	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
North Range of UTTR	30215	Storage Igloo	1977	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30216	Storage Igloo	1977	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30217	Storage Igloo	1977	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30218	Storage Igloo	1977	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30219	Storage Igloo	1977	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30220	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30221	Storage Igloo	1978	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30222	Storage Igloo	1978	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30223	Storage Igloo	1978	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30224	Storage Igloo	1978	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30230	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
North Range of UTTR	30240	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30250	Storage, Seg Mag	1964	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30260	Base Maintenance Shop	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30270	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30280	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	30290	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40005	Storage, Sp Liq	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	40007	Storage, Sp Liq	1974	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	40008	Storage, Sp Liq	1974	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	40009	Water Supply Building	1999	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40010	Water Supply Building	1964	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
North Range of UTTR	40011	Warehouse, Support & Equipment Base	1993	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40018	Traffic Check House	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40020	HQ Group	1964	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40021	Communications Facility	1996	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40030	Fire Station	1964	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40031	Storage, Sp Liq	1969	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	40032	Hazard Storage, Depot	1976	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40033	Base Maintenance Shop	1960	Needs Assessment	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40034	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1975	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40035	Antenna, Master TV	1969	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	40036	Storage, Mogas	1976	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
North Range of UTTR	40037	Opg Storage, Diesel	1986	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	40038	Tower, Observation	1975	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40039	Tower, Observation	1975	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40040	Electric Substation	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	40041	HQ Group	1980	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40044	Electric Power Station Building	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40048	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1963	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40049	Water Tank Storage	2004	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	40050	Water Tank Storage	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	40053	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	2002	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40054	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1986	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
North Range of UTTR	40055	Gymnasium	1979	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40056	Base, Storage Covered Facility	1999	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40057	Court, Tennis	1987	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	40058	Range Target Storage & Repair	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40059	Base, Storage Covered Facility	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40060	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40062	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40063	Weapons Systems Management Facility	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40065	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40070	Flag Pole, Base	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	40071	Storage, Spare Inert	1976	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
North Range of UTTR	40080	Prod, Gm	1966	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40081	Open Storage, Base Support	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	40082	Vehicle Fuel Station	1978	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40084	Antenna, Master TV	1998	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	40085	Precise Measurement Equipment Lab	1968	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40086	Base Maintenance Shop	1994	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40090	Swimming Pool Water Treatment	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40100	Dorm AM PP/PCs-Std	1998	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	40101	Outdoor Recreation Pavilion	1998	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	50000	Secondary Distribution Line Overhead	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50001	Sidewalk	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
North Range of UTTR	50002	Road	1963	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50003	Tel Duct Facility	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50004	Vehicle Parking, Operations	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50005	Test Range Complex	1963	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	50006	Vehicle Parking, N/Orgn	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50007	Vehicle Parking, Operations	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50008	Load & Unload Area	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50009	Pad, Helicopter	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50010	Secondary Distribution Line Underground	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50011	Water Tank Storage	1980	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50012	Storm Drain Disposal	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
North Range of UTTR	50013	Heating Fuel Oil Storage	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50014	Driveway	1966	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50015	Fence, Security	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50016	Fence, Interior	1975	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50017	Test Track	1968	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50018	Exterior Area Lighting	1968	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50019	Pad, Equipment	1968	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50020	Range, Aircraft	1968	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50021	Training Aid	1968	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50022	Fence, Boundary	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50023	Prime Distribution Line Overhead	1970	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
North Range of UTTR	50026	Pipeline, Lf	1964	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50027	Sewage Treatment & Disposal	1999	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50028	Man Fire Alarm/E Sys	1980	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50030	Open Storage Depot	1971	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	50031	Curbs & Gutters	1972	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50034	Utility Line Ducts	1981	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50035	Lf Std Unload	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50036	Storage, Jet Fuel	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50037	Dml & Burn Facility	1990	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50041	Misc. Storage Tank	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50044	Driveway	1997	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
North Range of UTTR	50045	Fence, Security	1984	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50051	Gas Mains	1992	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50060	Pad, Helicopter	1980	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50061	Pad, Helicopter	1980	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50062	Pad, Helicopter	1980	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50063	Pad, Helicopter	1980	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	50075	Antenna Support Structure	1984	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	60000	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	60001	Pad, Equipment	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	60005	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	60015	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
North Range of UTTR	60016	Pad, Equipment	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	60020	Prod, Gm	1964	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	60030	Pad, Arm & Disarm	1964	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	60060	Prod, Gm	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	60075	Prod, Gm	1992	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	60077	Storage, Spare Inert	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	70000	Test Range Complex	1967	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	70010	Pad, Helicopter	1967	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	70016	Pad, Equipment	1995	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
North Range of UTTR	70020	Radio Relay Facility	1985	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
North Range of UTTR	80000	Radio Relay Facility	1978	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
South Range of UTTR	94	Dorm, VAQ	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	95	Dorm, VAQ	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	96	Dorm, VAQ	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	97	Dorm, VAQ	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	98	Dorm, VAQ	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	99	Dorm, VAQ	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	100	Dorm, VAQ	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	101	Dorm, VAQ	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	102	Dorm, VAQ	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	103	Dorm, VAQ	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	104	Dorm, VAQ	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
South Range of UTTR	105	Dorm, VAQ	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	106	Sanitation Latrine	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	107	Sanitation Latrine	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	108	Sanitation Latrine	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	109	Dorm, VAQ	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	110	Dorm, VAQ	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	111	Dorm, VAQ	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	112	Dorm, VAQ	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	113	Dorm, VAQ	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	114	Dorm, VAQ	1987	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	115	Dorm, VAQ	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
South Range of UTTR	116	Dorm, VAQ	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	117	Dorm, VAQ	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	118	Dorm, VAQ	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	119	Dorm, VAQ	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	120	Dorm, VAQ	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	298	Communications Transmitter and Receiver	1998	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	310	Squadron Operations	1943	Needs Assessment	50 by 2008	WW II				
South Range of UTTR	510	Range Control House	1995	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	620	Electric Power Station Building	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	625	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	630	Electric Switch Station	1989	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
South Range of UTTR	646	Radio Relay Facility	1998	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Historic	Post Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	5000	Road	1978	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	5001	Vehicle Parking, N/Orgn	1978	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	5002	Fence, Security	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	5003	Fence, Security	1978	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	5004	Prime Distribution Line Underground	1978	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	5006	Secondary Distribution Line Overhead	1981	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	5007	Tlr Court Parking	1981	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	5008	Gas Mains	1981	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	5009	Water Distribution Mains	1981	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	5010	Secondary Distribution Line Underground	1981	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
South Range of UTTR	5011	Tower, Security Police	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
South Range of UTTR	5101	Storage, Diesel	1941	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	5401	Tel Pole Facility	1943	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	5600	Tlr Court Parking	1942	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	5799	Secondary Distribution Line Overhead	1962	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	5800	Prime Distribution Line Overhead	1942	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	5802	Exterior Area Lighting	1943	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	5810	Exterior Area Lighting	1942	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	6101	Sanitation Sewage Main	1942	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	6301	Road	1942	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	6302	Vehicle Parking, N/Orgn	1943	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
South Range of UTTR	6304	Sidewalk	1942	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	6306	Vehicle Parking, Operations	1943	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	6307	Open Storage, Base Support	1943	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	6400	Storm Drain Disposal	1942	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	6501	Fence, Security	1943	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	6505	Fence, Boundary	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	6506	Fence, Interior	1996	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	6602	Sidewalk	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	6603	Open Storage, Base Support	1982	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	10620	Opg Storage, Diesel	1989	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
South Range of UTTR	10630	Tower, Security Police	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	100	Integrated Support Facility	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	103	Integrated Support Facility	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	105	Electric Power Station Building	1988	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	5000	Storage, Diesel	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	5001	Secondary Distribution Line Overhead	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	5002	Fence, Security	1979	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	5003	Sidewalk	1988	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	5004	Driveway	1988	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	5005	Pad, Equipment	1988	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	10101	Water Tank Storage	1988	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	10102	Sewage Septic Tank	1988	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation	Comments	Proposed for Demolition
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	10103	Tower, Security Police	1983	Assess When 50 Years Old	Not Cold War Eligible/ Not Historic	Cold War				
Wendover Radio Relay Annex	10107	Antenna Support Structure	1988	No Further Assessment Needed - Ineligible Infrastructure	Element of Infrastructure					

Table E-2 Needs Assessment by 2010					
Installation	**Building Number**	**Building Name**	**Year Built**	**NRHP Eligibility**	**Era**
Boulder Seismological Research Site	1	Security Police Operations	1958	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Boulder Seismological Research Site	2	Electric Power Station Building	1958	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Boulder Seismological Research Site	3	Water Well	1958	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1998	Needs Assessment	Post Cold War
Boulder Seismological Research Site	5	Open Storage, Base Support	1967	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	8	Operations, Security Police	1965	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Boulder Seismological Research Site	9	Utility Vault	1965	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Boulder Seismological Research Site	10	Utility Vault	1965	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Boulder Seismological Research Site	11	Operations, Security Police	1994	Needs Assessment	Post Cold War
Boulder Seismological Research Site	12	Road	1965	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	13	Fence, Boundary	1965	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	14	Utility Line Ducts	1965	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	15	Utility Vault	1964	Needs Assessment	Cold War

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Era
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4000	Secondary Distribution Line Underground	1983	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4002	Prime Distribution Line Underground	1960	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4003	Water Distribution Mains	1958	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4004	Sewage Septic Tank	1958	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4006	Fence, Boundary	1958	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4007	Driveway	1958	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4008	Vehicle Parking, N/Orgn	1958	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4009	Sidewalk	1958	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	4010	Fence, Security	1991	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	10001	Gas Storage	1991	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	10002	Opg Storage, Mogas	1991	Needs Assessment	
Boulder Seismological Research Site	10003	Opg Storage, Diesel	1991	Needs Assessment	
Hill	20	Base Maintenance Shop	1959	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	287	Corrosion Control Utility Storage	1960	Needs Assessment	Cold War

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Era
Hill	308	Family Support Center	1959	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	350	Dorm, VAQ	1959	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	351	Dorm, VAQ	1959	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	460	Recreation Center	1959	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	480	Tlf (Appr)	1959	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	510	Shop Aircraft & Eng Dep	1956		Cold War
Hill	515	Shop A/Se Storage Facility	1958	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	517	Dorm AM PP/PCs-Std	1960	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	518	Dorm AM PP/PCs-Std	1960	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	519	Dh, Amn (det)	1960	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	590	Hangar, Maintenance	1959	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	776	Electric Power Station Building	1956	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	825	Heating Facility Building	1958	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	851	Water Pump Station	1957	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	892	Warehouse, Support & Equipment Base	1958	Needs Assessment	Cold War

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Era
Hill	894	Administration Office, Non-AF	1958	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	897	Warehouse, Support & Equipment Base	1958	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	918	Petrol Ops Building	1957	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	1100	Garage, Family Housing Det	1958	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	1151	Fire Station	1955	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	1311	Security Guard Tower	1941	Needs Assessment	WW II
Hill	1827	Air Conditioning Plant Building	1941	Needs Assessment	WW II
Hill	1961	Museum Building	1942	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	1962	Museum Building	1942	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Hill	10004	Monuments/Memorial	1941	Needs Assessment	WW II
Hill	15090	Pad, Aircraft Wash Rack	1960	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Little Mountain Test Annex	503	Prod, Gm	1960	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Little Mountain Test Annex	601	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	1960	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Little Mountain Test Annex	1101	Steam Facility Building	1960	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Little Mountain Test Annex	1203	Water Supply N/Pot Building	1960	Needs Assessment	Cold War
Little Mountain Test Annex	1205	Steam Facility Building	1960	Needs Assessment	Cold War

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Era
Little Mountain Test Annex	2103	Water Supply N/Pot Building	1960	Needs Assessment	Cold War
North Range of UTTR	10001	Prod, Gm	1955	Needs Assessment	Cold War
North Range of UTTR	10002	Prod, Gm	1955	Needs Assessment	Cold War
North Range of UTTR	10003	Prod, Gm	1955	Needs Assessment	Cold War
North Range of UTTR	10004	Prod, Gm	1960	Needs Assessment	Cold War
North Range of UTTR	40033	Base Maintenance Shop	1960	Needs Assessment	Cold War
South Range of UTTR	310	Squadron Operations	1943	Needs Assessment	WW II

Table E-3
Eligible Buildings on Hill AFB-Managed Lands

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Boulder Seismological Research Site	1	Security Police Operations	1958	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
Boulder Seismological Research Site	2	Electric Power Station Building	1958	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
Hill	1	Hangar, Maintenance Depot	1941	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	5	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1941	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	136	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Hill Housing District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	137	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Hill Housing District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA / Officers Quarters Modifications MOA - 2002	Represented by Bldg. 136 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	138	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Hill Housing District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	Represented by Bldg. 136 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	143	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Hill Housing District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	144	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Hill Housing District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level II documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	145	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Hill Housing District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	Represented by Bldg. 143 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	225	Hangar, Maintenance Depot	1942	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II		HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	265	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1941	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II	1997 Window Modification MOA	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	270	Hangar, Maintenance Depot	1943	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	772	Readiness, Crew	1973	Eligible	Contributing Element to Proposed SAC Alert Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	773	Readiness, Crew	1973	Eligible	Contributing Element to Proposed SAC Alert Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	774	Shop A/M Orgl	1973	Eligible	Contributing Element to Proposed SAC Alert Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	775	Traffic Check House	1973	Eligible	Contributing Element to Proposed SAC Alert Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	777	Readiness, Crew	1973	Eligible	Contributing Element to Proposed SAC Alert Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	778	Readiness, Crew	1973	Eligible	Contributing Element to Proposed SAC Alert Historic District	Cold War		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	797	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1436 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	800	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	1943	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II	2005 800-Zone MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 840 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	820	Warehouse, Form & Pub Base	1943	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II	2005 800-Zone MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 840 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	830	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	1943	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II	2005 800-Zone MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 840 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	840	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	1943	Eligible	WW II Significance	WW II	2005 800-Zone MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	935	Shop, Tactical Missile G/W	1963	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	940	Prod, Gm	1963	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	945	Prod, Gm	1963	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	950	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	960	Shop, Tactical Missile G/W	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	965	Prod, Gm	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	970	Prod, Gm	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	975	Prod, Gm	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	980	Prod, Gm	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	981	Missile Storage Facility	1975	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	982	Missile Storage Facility	1975	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	983	Missile Storage Facility	1975	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	985	Prod, Gm	1963	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	1102	HQ Center	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1106	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	Represented by Bldg. 1114 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1108	Garage, Family Housing Det	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1110	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1112	Garage, Family Housing Det	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1114	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1116	Garage, Family Housing Det	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1118	VOQ (01-010)	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II		HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1120	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1121	Garage, Family Housing Det	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1122	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	Represented by Bldg. 1120 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1123	Garage, Family Housing Det	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1124	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1125	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1944	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	
Hill	1129	Radio Relay Facility	1950+	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	1130	Family Housing Appr Pfy50	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2002 Housing Privatization MOA	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1132	Shop Shelter Locomotive	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	May 1994 MOA - Mitigated for Demolition	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1133	Vehicle Maintenance	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1134	Utility Vault	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1135	Lab, Q/C Dep	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1136	Base, Storage Shed	1940	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1138	Vehicle Ops Administration	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1141	Vehicle Ops Heat Pkng	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1204	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	1205	HQ, Specified	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1206	Logistics Facility	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1208	Shop, Avionics	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1215	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1216	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1218	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1225	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1226	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1237	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1243	Vehicle Maintenance Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1244	Base Personnel Office	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1247	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1245 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1248	Material Process Depot	1944	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	May 1994 MOA - Building Rehabilitation	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1254	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	1255	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	1256	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	1258	Logistics Facility	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1248 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1264	Integrated Support Facility	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1265	Missile Service Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1266	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1267	Photo Lab, Base	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1268	Base Maintenance Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1269	TV Production Facility	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1274	Electronics Research Eng	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1276	Range Control House	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1277	Gymnasium	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1278	Law Center	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1279	Tech Training Classroom	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1284	Logistics Facility	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 1268 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1285	Logistics Facility	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1286	Heating Facility Building	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1294	Administration Office, Non-AF	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	1295	HQ Wing	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1315	Storage Igloo	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1316	Storage Igloo	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1317	Storage Igloo	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type	
Hill	1318	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1323	Shed, Support Equipment Depot	1945	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1331	Storage Igloo	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1332	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1333	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1334	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1335	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1336	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1337	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1338	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1339	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1341	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1342	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1343	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1344	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1345	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1346	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1347	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1348	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1349	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1350	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1351	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1352	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1353	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1354	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1357	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1358	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1359	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1362	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1363	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1364	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1365	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1370	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1371	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1372	Missile Storage Facility	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1373	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1374	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1471 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1375	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1471 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1376	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type	Represented by Bldg. 1471 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1380	Shed, Support Equipment Depot	1945	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1381	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1382	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1383	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1384	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1385	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1386	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1387	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1388	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1389	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1391	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1392	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1393	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1394	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1395	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1396	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1397	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1398	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1399	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1415	Shed, Support Equipment Depot	1945	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type	
Hill	1424	Shop, Tactical Missile G/W	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War		
Hill	1431	Storage Igloo	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1432	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1434	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1435	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1436	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1440	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1441	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1442	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1443	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1444	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1446	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1447	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1448	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1449	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1450	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1451	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1452	Missile Storage Facility	1939*	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1453	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1454	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1455	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1456	Missile Storage Facility	1939#	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1460	Missile Storage Facility	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1461	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1462	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1469	Shed, Support Equipment Depot	1945	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	
Hill	1470	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1471	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1472	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1475	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1476	Storage, Mag Ag A, B, & C	1921	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2003 1st ECZ MOA - Mitigated for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1471 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1480	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1481	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1482	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1483	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1484	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1485	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1486	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1487	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1488	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1489	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1491	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1492	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1493	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1494	Storage Igloo	1938	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1392 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1495	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1496	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1497	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1498	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1499	Storage Igloo	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1398 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1538	Prod, Gm	1968	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	1540	Prod, Gm	1966	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	1566	Missile Service Shop	1939	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1564 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1601	Storage, Seg Mag	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	
Hill	1602	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1603	Storage, Seg Mag	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	Represented by Bldg. 1948 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1604	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1605	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1607	Storage, Seg Mag	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1608	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1609	Storage, Seg Mag	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1621	Logistics Facility	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2024 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1623	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1624	Heating Facility Building	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1626	Munitions Maintenance Administration	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1627	Logistics Facility	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1631	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1632	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1633	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1642	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type / Sep 1994 MOA - Building Rehabilitation	Represented by Bldg. 1607 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1643	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1646	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1651	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1652	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1701	Shop Shelter Locomotive	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II		HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1703	Heating Facility Building	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1711	Shop Shelter Locomotive	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1805	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1806	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1811	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1812	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1813	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1814	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1815	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1822	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1823	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1824	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1825	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1826	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1832	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1833	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1834	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1835	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1825 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1836	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1811 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1847	Sanitation Sewage Pump Station	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	1901	Museum Building	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1902	Museum Building	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2202 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1904	Heating Facility Building	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1624 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1910	Operations, Security Police	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2024 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1913	Missile Service Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2024 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1914	Missile Service Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1915	Missile Service Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2214 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1917	Missile Service Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2005 Bldgs. 1917 & 2201 MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2213 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1919	Museum Building	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2024 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1932	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1941	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	Represented by Bldg. 2142 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1943	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	Represented by Bldg. 2142 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1944	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1945	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1946	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	1948	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	1949	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	1950	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	1952	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	2005	Missile Service Shop	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	2006	Shop, Ctrge/O/Dep	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	2014	Shop, Ctrge/O/Dep	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	2016	Prod, Gm	1970	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	2024	Hazard Storage, Depot	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	2025	Heating Facility Building	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1624 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	2104	Heating Facility Building	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1624 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	2107	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	2108	DPI	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	2113	Missile Service Shop	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 2213 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	2114	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type	Represented by Bldg. 2214 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	2131	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	2132	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II		HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	2135	Storage, Spare Inert	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type	Represented by Bldg. 1932 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	2138	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	2141	Storage, Seg Mag	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	Represented by Bldg. 2142 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	2142	Storage, Seg Mag	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	2201	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2005 Bldgs. 1917 & 2201 MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 1901 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	2203	Heating Facility Building	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 1624 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	2204	Prod, Gm	1942	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		
Hill	2206	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	2207	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	2211	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WWII and Cold War		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	2212	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		Represented by Bldg. 2211 - HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	2213	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Hill	2214	Shop, Ord Equipment/D	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District. Individually eligible	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	2223	Prod, Gm	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	2227	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	2232	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	2236	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Preserved as a representative type	Represented by Bldg. 2001 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	2238	Storage Igloo	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		Represented by Bldg. 2132 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	2241	Shop, Ord Equipment/D	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	Represented by Bldg. 2142 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	2242	Storage, Seg Mag	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	Represented by Bldg. 2142 - HABS/HAER Level II documentation.
Hill	2248	Shop, Ord Equipment/D	1941	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II	2004 ECZ MOA - Proposed for demolition- mitigated by museum display	Represented by Bldg. 1946 - HABS/HAER Level I documentation.
Hill	2401	Prod, Gm	1961	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	2402	Storage, Mag Ag A, B & C	1961	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	2403	Prod, Gm	1961	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	2404	Missile Storage Facility	1961	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	2405	Prod, Gm	1961	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	2406	Material Process Depot	1961	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	2407	Prod, Gm	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	2408	Prod, Gm	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	2409	Prod, Gm	1962	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	2411	Missile Storage Facility	1986	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	11322	Load & Unload G/Cran	1961	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	11375	Load & Unload Platform	1972	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	11380	Load & Unload Platform	1967	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	11536	Missile Launch Test Facility	1966	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	11537	Prod, Gm	1966	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
Hill	11538	Missile Launch Test Facility	1968	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	11539	Missile Launch Test Facility	1968	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	Cold War		
Hill	11647	Missile Service Shop	1944	Eligible	Contributing Element to Ogden Arsenal/Ogden AMA Historic District	WW II		HABS/HAER Level III documentation.
Little Mountain Test Annex	402	Prod, Gm	1960	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
Little Mountain Test Annex	501	Prod, Gm	1960	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
Little Mountain Test Annex	1204	Prod, Gm	1975	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
Little Mountain Test Annex	1701	Warehouse Supply & Equipment Depot	1960	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
Little Mountain Test Annex	4301	Prod, Gm	1960	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30024	Prod, Gm	1970	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30025	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
North Range of UTTR	30200	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30201	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30202	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30203	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30204	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30205	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30206	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30207	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30208	Storage Igloo	1967	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30210	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
North Range of UTTR	30211	Storage Igloo	1976	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30212	Storage Igloo	1976	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30213	Storage Igloo	1976	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30214	Storage Igloo	1976	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30215	Storage Igloo	1977	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30216	Storage Igloo	1977	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30217	Storage Igloo	1977	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30218	Storage Igloo	1977	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30219	Storage Igloo	1977	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30220	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
North Range of UTTR	30221	Storage Igloo	1978	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30222	Storage Igloo	1978	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30223	Storage Igloo	1978	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30230	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30240	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30260	Base Maintenance Shop	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30270	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30280	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	30290	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	40060	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		

Installation	Building Number	Building Name	Year Built	NRHP Eligibility	Justification	Era	MOAs	HABS/HAER Documentation
North Range of UTTR	60000	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	60005	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		
North Range of UTTR	60015	Prod, Gm	1964	Eligible	Cold War Significance	Cold War		

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APPENDIX G

CONTACTS FOR REVIEW AGENCIES, POTENTIALLY INTERESTED PARTIES, AND AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES

State Historic Preservation Officer

Utah:
Wilson G. Martin, SHPO
Utah State Historical Society
300 South Rio Grande
Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1143
Phone: (801) 533-3500
FAX: (801) 533-3503
E-Mail: wmartin@utah.gov

Nevada:
Ronald M. James, SHPO
Nevada State Historic Preservation Office
100 North Stewart Street
Carson City, NV 89701-4285
Phone: (775) 684-3448
FAX: (775) 684-3442
E-Mail: blprudic@clan.lib.nv.us

Wyoming:
Richard Currit, SHPO
Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office
2301 Central Avenue
Barrett Building, Third Floor
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Phone: (307) 777-5497
FAX: (307) 777-6421

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Cornelia (Lee) Keatinge, Program Analyst
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Denver Office
12136 West Bayaud Avenue, Suite 330
Lakewood, Colorado 80228
Phone: (303) 969-5110

Preservation Groups

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Mountains/Plains Regional Office
(for Utah and Wyoming)
910 16th Street, Suite 1100
Denver, CO 80202
Phone: (303) 623-1504
FAX: (303) 623-1508
Email: mpro@nthp.org

National Trust for Historic Preservation
Western Region (for Nevada)
8 California Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94111-4828
Phone: (415) 956-0610
FAX: (415) 956-0837
E-Mail: wro@nthp.org

American Indian Tribes

Arapaho Tribe of Wind River Reservation
Richard Brannan, Chair
Anthony Addison, Sr., Co-Chair
Robert Goggles, NAGPRA Specialist
Arapaho Business Council
P.O. Box 396
Fort Washakie, WY 82514

Crow Tribe of Montana
Carl Venne, Chair
Cedric Black Eagle, Vice-Chair
Andrew Old Elk, Secretary
Darrin Old Coyote, Vice-Secretary
Crow Tribal Council
P.O. Box 159
Crow Agency, MT 59022

Eastern Shoshone Business Council
Ivan Posey, Chair
Arlen Shoyo, Sr., Co-Chair
PO Box 538
Fort Washakie, WY 82514

Goshute Indian Tribe
Rupert Steele, Chair
Ed Naranjo, Vice Chair & Tribal Adminstrator
PO Box 6036
Ibapah, UT 84034

Hopi Tribe
Ivan L. Sidney, Chair
Leigh Kuwanwisima, Director of Cultural Preservation
Cultural Preservation Office
P.O. Box 123
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

Navajo Nation
Joe Shirley, President
PO Box 9000
Highway 264, Tribal Hills Drive
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Navajo Nation
Alan Downer, Historic Preservatoin Officer
Historic Preservation Department
PO Box 4950
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation
Ivan Wongan, Chair
Patty Timbimboo-Madsen, Cultural/Natural Resources Manager
862 South Main, Suite 6
Brigham City, UT 84302-3000

Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah
Lora Tom, Chair
Dorena Martineau, Cultural Resources Manager
440 North Paiute Dr.
Cedar City, UT 84720

Pueblo of Zuni
Arlen Quetawki, Sr., Governor
Carmelita Sanchez, Lieutenant Governor
Zuni Heritage and Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 1149
Zuni, NM 87327

Pueblo of Zuni
Dr. Johnathan Damp, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Zuni Cultural Resources Enterprise
P.O. Box 1149
Zuni, NM 87327

San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe
Evelyn James, President
PO Box 1989
Tuba City, AZ 86045

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Business Council
Blaine Edmo, Chair
Yvette Tuell, Environmental Program Manager
Carolyn Smith, Cultural Resources Coordinator
Joetta Buckhouse, Cultural Resources Technician
Larae Buckskin, Research Assistant, Cultural Resources
PO Box 306
Fort Hall, ID 83203

Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation
Terry Gibson, Chair
Ted Howard, Cultural Resources Representative
PO Box 219
Duck Valley Reservation
Owyhee, NV 89832

Skull Valley Band of Gosiute Indians
Leon Bear, Chair
3359 S. Main St., #808
Salt Lake City, UT 84115

Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone
(a consortium of bands: Battle Mountain, Elko, South Fork, and Wells)
525 Sunset Street
Elko, NV 89801

Ute Indian Tribe
Maxine Natchees, Chair
Betsy Chappoose, Director, Cultural Rights and Protection
PO Box 190
Fort Duchesne, UT 84026

Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
Manuel Heart, Chair
Terry Knight, NAGPRA Specialist
PO Box 248
Towaoc, CO 81334

White Mesa Ute Council
Mary Jane Yazzie, Council Chair
PO Box 7096
Blanding, UT 84511

Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation
James Steele, Jr., Chair
Carole Lankford, Vice-Chair
Francis Auld, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Tribal Preservation Dept.
P.O. Box 278
Pablo, MT 59855

APPENDIX H

DEMOLITION LIST

Table H-1
Proposed Demolition at Hill AFB

Installation	Building Number	Current Use	Date of Construction	FY Year of Disposal	NRHP Eligibility
Hill AFB	150	Officers Club	1941	2005	Ineligible
Hill AFB	308	Family Support Center	1959	2005	Ineligible
Hill AFB	405	Drug Abuse Det Lab	1986	2005	Ineligible
Hill AFB	697	Sanitation Latrine	1983	2005	Ineligible
Hill AFB	810	Warehouse Sup & Eqip Depot	1943	2005	Eligible
Hill AFB	901	Material Process Depot	1973	2005	Ineligible
Hill AFB	1147	Log Facility Deps Ops	1987	2005	Ineligible
Hill AFB	1470	Storage Igloo	1939	2005	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1532	Log Facility Deps Ops	1988	2005	Ineligible
Hill AFB	2201	Prod, GM	1941	2005	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	800	Warehouse Sup & Equip Depot	1943	2006	Eligible
Hill AFB	820	Warehouse, Form & Pub Base	1943	2006	Eligilbe
Hill AFB	1473	Storage Igloo	1938	2006	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1474	Storage Igloo	1938	2006	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1476	Storage, Mag	1921	2006	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1911	Log Facility Deps Ops	1986	2006	Ineligible
Hill AFB	1913	Shop Missile Service	1942	2006	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1915	Shop Missile Service	1942	2006	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1917	Shop Missile Service	1942	2006	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1146	Integ Support facility	1988	2007	Ineligible
Hill AFB	1932	Lab, Q/C	1942	2007	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1940	Storage, Igloo	1970	2007	Ineligible
Hill AFB	1941	Lab, Q/C	1942	2007	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1943	Lab, Q/C	1942	2007	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1944	Lab, Q/C	1942	2007	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1945	Lab, Q/C	1942	2007	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD

Table H-1 (cont'd)

Installation	Building Number	Current Use	Date of Construction	FY Year of Disposal	NRHP Eligibility
Hill AFB	1946	Lab, Q/C	1942	2007	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD; also individually eligible
Hill AFB	1947	Lab, Q/C	1988	2007	Ineligible
Hill AFB	1948	Lab, Q/C	1942	2007	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1949	Shop, Aircraft General Purpose	1942	2007	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1950	Lab, Q/C	1942	2007	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1952	Lab, Q/C	1942	2007	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	9 (Portion)	Fire Station	1941	2009	Ineligible
Hill AFB	11	Squadron Operations	1941	2009	Ineligible
Hill AFB	830	Warehouse Sup & Equip Base	1943	2009	Eligible
Hill AFB	1332	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1333	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1334	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1335	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1336	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1337	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1338	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1339	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1341	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1342	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1343	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD

Table H-1 (cont'd)

Installation	Building Number	Current Use	Date of Construction	FY Year of Disposal	NRHP Eligibility
Hill AFB	1344	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1345	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1346	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1347	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1348	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1349	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1357	Storage, Igloo	1939	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1358	Storage, Igloo	1939	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1359	Storage, Igloo	1939	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1362	Storage, Igloo	1939	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1363	Storage, Igloo	1939	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1364	Storage, Igloo	1939	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1365	Storage, Igloo	1939	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1440	Storage, Igloo	1971	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1441	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1442	Storage, Igloo	1971	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1443	Storage, Igloo	1971	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1444	Storage, Igloo	1971	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD

Table H-1 (cont'd)

Installation	Building Number	Current Use	Date of Construction	FY Year of Disposal	NRHP Eligibility
Hill AFB	1446	Storage, Igloo	1971	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1447	Storage, Igloo	1971	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1448	Storage, Igloo	1971	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1449	Storage, Igloo	1971	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1450	Storage, Igloo	1971	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1451	Storage, Igloo	1971	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1452	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1453	Storage, Igloo	1971	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1454	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1455	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1456	Storage, Igloo	1961	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1460	Storage, Igloo	1939	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1461	Storage, Igloo	1939	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	1462	Storage, Igloo	1939	2009	Eligible – contributing element to proposed OA/OAMA HD
Hill AFB	840	Warehouse Sup & Equip Base	1943	2010	Eligible

* OA/OAMA HD = Ogden Arsenal/Ogden Air Materiel Areas Historic District

APPENDIX J

FIELD ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR INSPECTION CHECKLIST

BUILDING NO: _____
BUILDING ADDRESS: _____
BUILDING TYPE: _____
BUILDING USE: _____
INSPECTION DATE: _____
INSPECTED BY: _____
DATE OF ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION: _____
WEATHER CONDITIONS: _____

Temperature: _____ Relative Humidity: _____ Wind Direction/Speed: _____

CONDITIONS OBSERVED: _____
_____

BUILDING/SITE DRAINAGE:

_____ Fill Required Adjacent to Building
_____ Grading Required to Disperse Surface Water
_____ Install/Adjust Splash Blocks
_____ Repair Downspout Boots
_____ Repair/Connect/Attach Downspouts
_____ Repair/Adjust/Align Gutters
_____ Clean Out Gutters/Clear Drainage Path

ROOF/FLASHING:

ROOF TYPE/MATERIAL:

_____ Gable	_____ Hip	_____ Flat	_____ Combination
_____ Barrel Tile	_____ French Tile	_____ Flat Tile	_____ Tile
_____ Standing Seam Metal	_____ Corrugated Metal	_____ Asphalt Shingle	_____ Built-Up
_____ Asbestos Shingles	_____ Single-Ply	_____ Metal Flashing	
_____ Comp. Flashing	_____ Roof Penetrations	_____ Other	

Notes:_____
_____
_____

ROOF/FLASHING CONDITIONS:

_____ Material Deterioration
_____ Loose Shingles, Tile, Slate or Panel
_____ Loose/Missing/Detached Flashing
_____ Inadequate Roof Slope
_____ Parapet Cap Loose, Deteriorated, Missing
_____ Inappropriate Repairs
_____ Roof-Mounted Equipment Mounts Deteriorated
_____ Roof Penetrations Improperly Flashed
_____ Other_____

Notes:_____
_____
_____

WALLS:

WALL TYPES/MATERIALS:
_____ Load-Bearing Masonry
_____ Concrete Frame/Infill Masonry
_____ Wood Frame
_____ Steel Frame
_____ Solid Concrete
_____ Masonry Veneer
_____ Other_____

WALL EXTERIOR FINISH:
_____ Painted Stucco
_____ Painted Concrete
_____ Brick
_____ Terra Cotta
_____ Stone Veneer
_____ Wood Siding
_____ Metal Siding
_____ Aluminum Siding
_____ Solid Limestone Masonry
_____ Other_____

WALL CONDITIONS:
_____ Cracking
_____ Spalling
_____ Joint Deterioration
_____ Staining/Mildew Present
_____ Structural Deterioration
_____ Sealant/Closure Deterioration
_____ Improper Coating
_____ Other_____

Notes:_____
_____
_____

FOUNDATIONS:

FOUNDATION TYPE/MATERIAL:
_____ Concrete Footing Walls/Basement
_____ Concrete Footing Walls/Slab
_____ Concrete Footing Walls/Wood Joists
_____ Piers/Wood Sill and Joists
_____ Monolithic with Wall
_____ Stone
_____ Brick
_____ Other _____

Notes:_____
_____
_____

FOUNDATION CONDITIONS:

_____ Structural Cracks
_____ Stress Cracks
_____ Spalling/Material Loss
_____ Exposed Reinforcing
_____ Pits/Holes
_____ Penetrations
_____ Excessive Loading
_____ Other _____

Notes:_____
_____
_____

DOORS:

DOOR TYPES/MATERIALS:

_____ Wood Panel Doors
_____ Flush Wood Doors
_____ Flush Metal Doors
_____ Metal Panel Doors
_____ Glazed Panel
_____ Divided Lights
_____ Aluminum Storefront Door Unit
_____ Sidelights
_____ Transom
_____ Sliding Door (Hangar Type)
_____ Side Hinged Garage-Type Doors
_____ Screen Door
_____ Other_____

DOOR CONDITIONS:

_____ Door Material Deteriorated
_____ Hinges/Hardware Loose
_____ Hardware Not Operational
_____ Door Sticking/Misaligned
_____ Door Subject to Swelling/Moisture
_____ Inadequate/Improper Weather-stripping
_____ Loose/Deteriorated/Punctured Screens
_____ Door Glazing Broken/Cracked/Missing
_____ Other_____

Notes:_____
_____
_____

DOOR HARDWARE:

Hinges: Size _____ x _____ Quantity _____ Material _____ Type _____

Locking Devices: _____ Deadbolt _____

_____ Mortise Lock _____

_____ Closer _____

_____ Surface Box Lock _____

_____ Keying _____

_____ Latches _____

_____ Pulls _____

_____ Other _____

Notes:_____

_____

_____

WINDOWS:

WINDOW TYPES/MATERIALS

_____ Double Hung Wood Sash Windows

_____ Wood Casement Windows

_____ Divided Lights _____ Over _____

_____ Industrial Metal Windows

_____ Awning _____ Hopper _____ Casement _____ Combination

_____ Divided Lights _____ Over _____

_____ Aluminum Sash

_____ Other _____

WINDOW CONDITIONS:

_____ Cracked/Broken/Missing Glass

_____ Deteriorated Wood Sash

_____ Deteriorated Wood Frame

_____ Deteriorated/Rusted Metal Sash and Frame

_____ Missing/Inoperable Hardware

_____ Sash Frozen/Painted In-Place

_____ Condensation

_____ Deteriorated Glazing Compound

_____ Deteriorated/Missing Sealant Around Joints

_____ Other _____

_____ Shutters _____

_____ Screens _____

_____ Storm Windows _____

Notes:_____

_____

_____

EXTERIOR TRIM:

TRIM TYPES/MATERIALS:
_____ Wood Eave and Gable Trim
_____ Door and Window Face Trim
_____ Wood Porch Trim/Railings
_____ Decorative Wood Trim
_____ Other_____

TRIM CONDITIONS:
_____ Rotted/Deteriorated Wood
_____ Loose/Bowed/Detached Trim
_____ Inappropriate Trim
_____ Other_____

Notes:_____
_____
_____

PAINTS AND COATINGS:

PAINT TYPES/MATERIALS:
_____ Painted Wood Surfaces
_____ Painted Metal Surfaces
_____ Painted Stucco/Plaster
_____ Painted Brick
_____ Painted Concrete
_____ Other_____

PAINT CONDITIONS:
_____ Paint Material Loss
_____ Paint Cracking/Checking
_____ Intercoat Delamination
_____ Excessive Paint Coating/Build-Up
_____ Inappropriate Paint Type
_____ Incompatibility of Paint Types
_____ Overpainting
_____ Other_____

Notes:_____
_____
_____

SEALANTS:

SEALANT TYPES:

_____ Joint Sealant/Caulking
_____ Below-grade Damp-proofing/Moisture Barrier
_____ Surface Applied Waterproofing
_____ Surface Applied Water Repellant
_____ Mechanical Moisture Barriers
_____ Expansion Joint Sealants

SEALANT CONDITIONS

_____ Material Deterioration
_____ Material Loss
_____ Inappropriate Material
_____ Other _____

Notes:_____
_____
_____

INTERIORS:

INTERIOR MATERIALS/ASSEMBLIES:

_____ Floor _____
_____ Walls _____
_____ Ceilings _____
_____ Base _____
_____ Trim _____
_____ Interior Doors _____
_____ Hardware_____
_____ Mantles_____
_____ Stairs_____
_____ Railings_____
_____ Cabinets_____
_____ Fittings_____
_____ Other_____

INTERIOR CONDITIONS:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS:

CRITICAL CONDITIONS REQUIRING IMMEDIATE ACTION:

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION REVIEW:

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REVIEW:

ACM Materials: _____

Lead Materials: _____

Other: _____

REVIEWED BY: _____ DATE: _____

ARCHITECURAL HISTORICAL/SIGNIFICANCE REVIEW:

Drawings/Documents Review: _____

Archival Review: _____

REVIEWED BY: _____ DATE: _____

COORDINATED WITH STATE HISTORICAL PRESERVATION OFFICE:

_____

COVERED UNDER PROGRAMMATIC OR MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT:

_____

End of Form

APPENDIX K

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROJECTS

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects
Revised 1992 [36 CFR § 68]

Preservation *is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project*.

Standards for Preservation

1. A property shall be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property shall be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve existing historic materials and features shall be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. The existing condition of historic features shall be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material shall match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used.
8. Archeological resources shall be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

Rehabilitation *is defined as the act or process of returning a property to a state of utility making possible an efficient compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values*.

Standards for Rehabilitation

1. A property shall be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historical properties, shall not be under taken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used.
8. Archeological resources shall be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in a such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Restoration *is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.*

Standards for Restoration

1. A property shall be used as it was historically or be given a new use which interprets the property and its restoration period.
2. Materials and features from the restoration period shall be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period shall not be undertaken.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period shall be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.
4. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods shall be documented prior to their alteration of removal.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated features from the restoration period shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.
7. Replacement of missing features from the restoration period shall be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history shall not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.
8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used.
9. Archeological resources shall be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
10. Designs that were never executed historically shall not be constructed.

Reconstruction *is defined as the act of process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.*

Standards for Reconstruction

1. Reconstruction shall be used to depict vanished or non-surviving portions of a property when documentary and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture, and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.
2. Reconstruction of a landscape, building, structure, or object in its historic location shall be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts which are essential to an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
3. Reconstruction shall include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.
4. Reconstruction shall be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. A reconstructed property shall re-create the appearance of the non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color, and texture.
5. A reconstruction shall be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.
6. Designs that were never executed historically shall not be constructed.

APPENDIX L

MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT

Table L-1
Signed Memoranda Of Agreements (MOAs)

MOA	Date	Notes
West Desert Pumping Project	Oct-86	Mitigation for West Desert Pumping
WW II Temporary Buildings	Jun-05	Treatment of WW II Temporary Buildings. (Between USAF & ACHP)
Building Demolition & Rehabilitation	May-94	Rehabilitate Buildings 1239, 1248, 1238, and 1228. Demolish Buildings 272, 273, 276, 1132, 2123, and 2124
Building Demolition & Rehabilitation	Sep-94	Demolish Buildings 268, 274, 1140, and Rehabilitate Building 1642
Building 265 Window Modification	Jun-1997	Building 265
Union Pacific RR Building Demolition	Jul-97	Demolition of Union Pacific RR Bldg. In Clearfield
Building Demolition	Dec-1998	Demolition of Buildings 267 & 1148
Officers Quarters (Modifications)	Spring 2002	Building 137
Military Family Housing Privatization	Sep-02	Privatization of Buildings 136-138, 143-145, 1106, 1110, 1114, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1125, & 1130.
Building Demolition	Nov-02	Demolition of Buildings 2111 & 2112.
1st ECZ Demolition	Sep-03	Demolition of Buildings 1463-1467, 1476, & 2148.
2nd ECZ Demolition	Feb-05	Demolition of Buildings 797, 1315, 1316, 1323, 1331-1339, 1341-1354, 1357-1359, 1362-1365, 1370-1375, 1380-1389, 1391-1393, 1395-1399, 1431, 1432, 1434-1436, 1440-1444, 1446-1456, 1460-1462, 1469-1475, 1480-1489, 1491-1499, 1601, 1602-1604, 1605, 1607-1609, 1643, 1646, 1914, 1915, 1932, 1941, 1943, 1944-1946, 1948-1950, 1952, 2006, 2141, 2142, 2214, 2223, 2227, 2241, 2242, & 2248. Preservation of Buildings 1317, 1318, 1394, 1376, 1415, 1642, 2114, 2236, 2135, & the construction of a museum exhibit/display portraying the historic of the Ogden Arsenal.
800 Zone Demolition	Feb-05	Demolition of Buildings 800, 810, 820, 830, & 840. Update the interactive historic building map on the Hill AFB Cultural Resources Public Outreach Web Site.
Building Demolition	Oct-05	Demolition of Buildings 1917 & 2201. Replace windows in the original Hill AFB chapel (Building 1961) while maintaining historic integrity and character.

APPENDIX M

DRAFT COORDINATION LETTERS

Letter notifying SHPO/ACHP of use of NEPA process for Section 106 compliance purposes

[DATE]

Mr. Wilson G. Martin, SHPO
Utah Historical Commission
300 South Rio Grande
Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1143
[or]
Cornelia (Lee) Keatinge
Program Analyst
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
12136 West Bayaud Avenue, Suite 330
Lakewood, Colorado 80228

Re: **[Project Name]**, Hill AFB

Dear **[name]**:

This letter is intended to notify your office that Hill AFB intends to use the NEPA process and documentation required for the preparation of an EA/FONSI or an EIS/ROD to comply with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act in lieu of the procedures set forth in 36 CFR Part 800.3 through 800.6 for the following proposed action:

[name and description of proposed action].

Documentation pursuant to compliance with the provisions of 36 CFR Part 800.3 through 800.6 will be forwarded to you as soon as they are available for review **[include this statement in SHPO letter only if and environmental assessment is expected, include in SHPO and ACHP letter if an environmental impact statement is expected]**. If there are any questions, please contact **[Hill AFB POC]** at **[telephone number]**.

Sincerely,

[Name and title of Hill AFB representative]

Letter to the SHPO transmitting a "no adverse effect" determination in an environmental assessment for Section 106 coordination purposes

[DATE]

Mr. Wilson G. Martin, SHPO
Utah Historical Commission
300 South Rio Grande
Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1143

Re: **[Project Name]**, Hill AFB

Dear **[NAME]**:

As you know, Hill AFB is planning **[name of undertaking]**. The undertaking and its effects are described in the enclosed environmental assessment (EA). In consultation with **[name of SHPO staff reviewer]** of your staff, pursuant to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we have assessed whether this undertaking will affect the following historic properties, which are located within the undertaking's area of potential effects:

[name, type, and NRHP/NHL status of resources]

Having applied the criteria of adverse effect found in 36 CFR 800.5(a), we have concluded that the undertaking will have no effect on the historic properties located within the area of potential effects. Our rationale for the following determination is as follows:

[examples of reasoning for no adverse effect]

(rehabilitation and adaptive use example)
Use of the site will be limited to rehabilitation and adaptive use of the **[insert building name]**. Rehabilitation will be conducted in accordance with the recommended procedures in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation* and *Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. Concept drawings for the rehabilitation are included in the enclosed EA, and detailed plans and specifications **[will be or have been]** submitted to **[interested parties]** and the public for review and comment. Accordingly, we believe that our undertaking meets a finding of no adverse effect as defined in 36 CFR 800.5(b).

(archaeological site avoidance example)
[Name and description of undertaking] will take place within the area of potential effect for **[name and description of archaeological site]**. Hill AFB has determined that the site can be avoided through the establishment of a 100-foot buffer zone. No activity will take place within the buffer zone, which will be clearly marked by flagging.

We request your concurrence in this determination. Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(c), if we do not hear from you within 30 days we will assume that you concur. If there are any questions, please contact **[Hill AFB POC]** at **[telephone number]**.

Sincerely,

[Name and title of Hill AFB representative]

Concur:

_____

Utah State Historic Preservation Officer

Letter requesting input from federally recognized American Indian tribes with historical connections to the Hill AFB area

[DATE]

[Tribe contact information from Appendix G]

RE: **[Descriptive title of project]**

Dear **[Tribal Contact]**:

Hill AFB, Utah, proposes to **[brief description of project]**.

[Chose one or both of the following paragraphs, depending on the nature of the project].
Archaeological survey of the project area indicates that there are **[number]** sites within the proposed project area. Of these sites, **[number]** are considered eligible, **[number]** are ineligible, and **[number]** are of unknown eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
[Reference table that provides pertinent information: e.g., site number, components, cultural affiliation, site size, degree of integrity, features].

Architectural properties within the proposed project area include **[number]** buildings that are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, **[number]** that are ineligible, and **[number]** that are of unknown eligibility. The proposed project will involve the **[demolition of Buildings (list)], [the renovation of Buildings (list)], or the [construction of Building(s) (list)]**.

[If project involves renovation, state whether or not Secretary of the Interior's *Guidelines* are being followed].

[If new construction is involved, state whether or not an archaeological survey has been conducted and the results, if known].

As required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the revised Section 106 regulations [36 CFR Part 800.3 (f)(2)], Hill AFB is seeking your input regarding any concerns that your tribe may have in relation to traditional cultural properties and/or sacred sites that may be within the project area. Please review the enclosed information and inform us if you have concerns regarding sacred sites or traditional cultural properties that may exist within the project area. If we do not hear from you within 30 days, Hill AFB will assume that your tribe has no concerns relevant to this project.

If you have any questions or if I can be of further assistance, please contact me. I can be reached by phone (_____) through e-mail (_____) or by letter.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

[Name and title of Hill AFB representative]

APPENDIX N

DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR MAINTENANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES AT HILL AFB

HISTORIC BUILDING DESIGN GUIDELINES
HILL AIR FORCE BASE

The following design guidelines are based upon the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, specifically the Standards for Rehabilitation, a document that is widely regarded as the basic standard for work on historic buildings, both Federally and privately owned. These design guidelines are divided into sections that cover all of the use groups set forth in the document titled *Architectural Compatibility Standards, Hill Air Force Base.*

Industrial Buildings and Structures

Buildings and structures in this category are located in a large area of the base, including the former Ogden Arsenal and the flight line area. This category is mainly comprised of aircraft hangars and missile and munitions facilities. Common to both properties is the use of concrete for foundations, and in the case of the missile and munitions facilities, for walls and roofs as well. The hangars make use of brick as an exterior material on their support annexes, along with steel framing and siding on the hangars themselves. The most important hangars, Buildings 1 and 225, can be said to be stylistically related to the Moderne Style, which was particularly suitable for use on buildings with a distinctly twentieth century function, such as aircraft hangars. The more numerous munitions facilities were designed purely for their function, and do not possess any architectural style elements. The buildings that are located within the northern secure area are largely built of hollow tile blocks, a material that is not seen elsewhere on the base. A third classification is also covered by the Industrial label, and that applies to the grouping of five large frame warehouses numbered in the 800s, located at the intersections of Sixth Street and F and G Avenues. While they are located in what is identified as the Support section of Hill AFB, they do not serve in any support capacity as that term is defined in *Architectural Compatibility Standards, Hill Air Force Base.*

Form and Plan:

The original exterior form, plan, and site and setting of these buildings should be preserved and maintained wherever possible.

The exterior form and plan of these buildings, especially the hangars, should not be altered. If additions are required, they should be as minimal in size and scale as possible so as not to detract from the original character of their original designs.

Form and pitch of roofs should not be altered unless the alterations are not readily visible from the ground.

New entrance openings and windows in the hangar annexes may be added as long as they match existing entrance and doors in configuration, size, scale and materials.

Maintain traditional patterns and relationships between hangars, warehouses and munitions facilities and avoid new construction that disturbs the existing spacing between these facilities.

Exterior Materials:

Preserve and maintain original wall surfaces wherever possible.

Avoid penetrating original materials with mechanical equipment, such as ducts, piping, and conduits.

Buildings of hollow tile block construction should not have their exterior surfaces painted or plastered over, as concealing the exposed construction of these buildings would have a negative impact on their historic integrity.

Entrances, Doors and Windows:

The steel framing of the hangar and munitions facility doors should be retained, repaired and maintained. The frame construction of the warehouse doors should also be retained, repaired and maintained.

If repair of these doors is not feasible, new doors should match the original as closely as possible in size, dimensions, and the use of glass, where applicable.

Original entrances and doors in the hangar annexes and warehouses should be preserved and maintained.

Replacement doors should be of glass and metal design rather than solid metal or single-light aluminum and glass design.

Avoid the painting over of existing glazing. If this is not possible, paint glass a shade darker than the frames so as to articulate the fenestration pattern.

Original metal widows should be preserved, repaired and maintained.

Window repair should maintain the original size of the unit and configuration of lights (panes).

Replacement windows should be of baked enamel or anodized aluminum in multi-light designs in keeping with the original. Avoid silver or "raw" aluminum frames and inappropriate sash designs.

Roofs:

Original roof shape and configuration should be preserved, repaired and maintained.

Roofing materials should match the originals in form, color and texture.

Additions:

Additions should be contemporary in design but compatible with that of the original, especially in the case of the hangars. Additions should be distinguishable as new and not as copies of the original structure.

Additions should be secondary in appearance and not be of a scale that overwhelms or dominates the original structure.

Additions should be constructed so that they do not result in the significant loss of historic fabric of the original building.

Interiors:

Retain interior form, plan, arrangement, and features of the interiors, especially of the hangars, as much as possible. Use existing features as guides for modifications and new construction.

Avoid subdivision of interior hangar and warehouse spaces with permanent partition walls. If subdivision is required, utilize temporary or removable partitions walls so that the interior can be restored to its original design if so desired.

Keep ceiling heights at their original measurements and utilize rehabilitation methods that preserve the original ceiling or exposed structure.

Repair damaged interior fabric and preserve historic features. If historic features must be concealed, employ methods that result in the least harm to the original fabric.

During repairs, use materials which match the original. Retain and restore original surfaces when possible.

When repainting interiors, use paint colors that match existing and/or original colors. Colors that do not have a history of use in these buildings should not be introduced.

Support Buildings and Structures

Buildings in this category serve to support the military personnel at Hill AFB, and are mostly found on or south of Sixth Street. Buildings in this classification include the commissary, theater, chapel, and some dormitory housing. This area, although a part of the original Hill Field, has been substantially rebuilt, with many of the buildings dating from the 1970s and 1980s, making them ineligible for consideration as historic until well after 2008. Given the lack of current and potential historic structures in this classification, the need for design guidelines to address such properties is therefore not a major priority at this time.

Administrative Buildings and Structures

Buildings in this category serve to house the various administrative offices at Hill AFB. They are located in two major concentrations, one near the main runway, and the other, most often cited as the 1200 Area, located to the west of the missile and munitions storage facilities. The buildings in this classification are all of masonry construction, some being built of brick, and others of poured concrete. These buildings are generally not associated with any recognized architectural style, as most of them in the 1200 Area were originally built as warehouses. However, one of the largest buildings in this classification, Building 5, can be said to be related to the International Style, which was in vogue at the time of the initial construction work at Hill AFB, and is recognized by its use of horizontal bands of steel framed windows and glass blocks. Virtually all of the former brick warehouses in the 1200 Area have been significantly altered in the conversion from warehouse to administrative use. The concrete buildings in this area have generally undergone fewer drastic alterations, due to the nature of the material used in their construction.

Form and Plan:

The original exterior form, plan, and site and setting of these buildings should be preserved and maintained wherever possible.

The exterior form and plan of these buildings should not be altered. If additions are required, they should be as minimal in size and scale as possible so as not to detract from the original character of the designs.

Form and pitch of roofs should not be altered unless the alterations are not readily visible from the ground.

New entrance openings and windows may be added as long as they match existing entrances and doors in configuration, size, scale and materials.

Maintain the traditional patterns and relationships between these buildings, especially those located in the 1200 Area, and avoid new construction that disturbs the existing spacing between these facilities.

Exterior Materials:

Preserve and maintain original wall surfaces wherever possible. The concealment of original surfaces through painting or plastering should be discouraged, especially in the case of the brick buildings, where the color of the brick is a major element in the character of the building's design. The colorless nature of the concrete used for the construction of some of these buildings minimizes the damage that may be done by painting these buildings.

Avoid penetrating original materials with mechanical equipment, such as ducts, piping, and conduits.

Entrances, Doors and Windows:

Original entrances, doors and windows should be preserved and maintained.

Replace doors to match the original as closely as possible in design and materials.

If the original design is not apparent, consult original drawings for designs for replication or identification of similar compatible doors.

Entrance canopies, if desired, should be as minimal in size and scale as possible, and should be designed to reflect a contemporary style, and not to attempt to emulate the original design of the building. Canopies should be attached to the exterior in the least damaging manner possible, so that their removal in the future will not result in damage to the historic fabric of the building.

Original windows should be preserved, repaired and maintained. Window openings should not be covered or enclosed. If they are painted, panes of glass should be painted a different color from the frames.

Window repair should maintain the original size of the unit and configuration of the lights (panes).

Replacement windows should be of anodized or baked aluminum designs in keeping with the original designs. Care should be taken to duplicate the original pattern of lights (panes), as well as the color of the glazing and the frame members.

Roofs:

Original roof shape, configuration, and materials should be preserved, repaired and maintained.

Original roof shapes and designs should not be altered on readily visible facades.

Additions:

Given the spatial relationships between the buildings in this group, especially those in the 1200 Area, there is relatively little space adjacent to these buildings where an addition could be placed. If additions are required, consideration should be given to the following:

Additions should be contemporary in design but compatible with the existing building and should be distinguishable as new and not as copies of the original structure.

Additions should be secondary in appearance and not of a scale that overwhelms or dominates the original structure.

Additions should be constructed so that they do not result in the significant loss of historic fabric of the original building.

Interiors:

Retain interior form, plan, arrangement and features of the interior as much as possible. Use existing features as guides for modifications and new construction.

Avoid subdivision of the existing interior with permanent partition walls. If subdivision is required, utilize temporary or removable partition walls so that the interior can be restored to its original design if desired.

Keep ceiling heights at their original measurements and utilize rehabilitation methods that preserve the original ceiling or exposed structure.

Repair damaged interior fabric and preserve historic features. If historic features must be concealed, employ methods that result in the least harm to the original fabric.

During repairs, use materials that match the original. Retain and restore original surfaces when possible.

When repainting interiors, use paint colors that match existing and/or original colors.

Family Housing

While the buildings in this classification are less numerous than the others, they are nevertheless among the most important historic properties at Hill AFB. They are located in two separate areas, one to the west of the former Ogden Arsenal munitions storage complex, the other on the western edge of the original Hill Field. Respectively, these two groups include Buildings 1106, 1110, 1114, 1120, 1122, 1124, and 1125, and Buildings 136, 137, 138, 143, 144, and 145. These buildings, all designed in the popular Colonial Revival style by the Quartermaster Corps, are placed in groupings so as to frame an open lawn area, with mature trees helping to define the boundaries of the lawn. They are of major significance to the base, and the greatest care should be taken to insure their preservation for the future.

Site and Setting:

The historic settings of these housing areas include both man-made and natural elements, all of which contribute to the overall character and significance of the two groupings of historic houses. The following are guidelines for maintaining the essential elements of these two groups:

Maintain the traditional patterns and relationships between the individual dwelling units, and avoid new construction that would disturb the existing spacing between the dwellings, paved areas, open spaces and tree plantings.

Traditional yard arrangements should be preserved and maintained. Landscaping should enhance, not detract from, the property's overall appearance.

HVAC and other mechanical units should be masked through landscaping or fence patterns where possible, or located to the rear of the residential units.

Landscaping should not obscure or overtly conceal the primary and readily visible secondary facades of the dwellings unless this was a part of the original design.

The planting of ivy or similar foliage adjacent to the dwellings that may damage the exterior brick finish as well as the foundations should be avoided.

Porches:

The relationship between open and enclosed spaces should be maintained. The shallow depth of the porches should preclude their enclosure with any material, and enclosure of the porches would have a negative impact on the historic integrity and character of the buildings. These porches are major decorative architectural elements which should be preserved and maintained according to their original designs.

Exterior Materials:

Preserve and maintain the original exterior brick surfaces wherever possible. Damaged brick should be replaced with new bricks that match the original in texture, shape, size and color.

Original color schemes should be followed. All original woodwork, including the porches, window frames and cornices should be painted white.

Entrances, Doors and Windows:

The original location, size, shape, materials and details of entrances and doors should be preserved and maintained. New entrances should not be added to these dwellings.

Front door configurations should be preserved and maintained, and not concealed or enclosed.

Storm doors may be appropriate for primary façade entrances if they are large single-light, or a full-view design with minimal ornamentation.

The installation of "raw" or silver aluminum storm doors on the primary façade is not appropriate. Storm door frames should be of baked-on enamel or anodized aluminum and white in color.

All original windows should be preserved and maintained. Should replacement of the original windows become necessary, they should be replaced with new wood or vinyl clad window units which replicate the design of the originals with respect to the number of lights (panes), and mullion and frame dimensions.

Wood, metal or vinyl shutters are not appropriate for the dwellings and should not be applied and should be removed if previously installed.

Roofs:

Original roof shapes, configuration and materials should be preserved, repaired and maintained. Chimneys should also be preserved, repaired and maintained.

Repair or replacement of roofing materials should be with materials that match the original in color, texture and profile.

The addition of skylights, added stories and dormer windows or other alterations to roof configurations or pitch should not be allowed.

Additions:

Given the character of these buildings, additions are not appropriate and are discouraged. If additional storage or living space is required, additions should be contemporary in design but compatible with the existing building.

Additions should only be placed on rear or secondary facades.

Additions should be secondary in appearance and small in scale.

Additions should be constructed so that they do not result in significant loss of historic fabric to the original building.

Building construction should be monitored to ensure that any additions do not add any undue stress to the structure of the original building.

Interiors:

Retain interior form, arrangement, and features of the interior of the buildings as much as possible. Use existing features as guides for modifications and new construction.

Avoid subdivision of interior spaces with permanent partition walls. If subdivision is required, utilize temporary or removable partition walls so that the interior could be restored to its original design if so desired.

Keep ceiling heights close to their original measurements and utilize rehabilitation methods that preserve the original ceilings. Avoid altering windows due to lowered ceilings.

Repair damaged interior fabric and preserve historic features. If historic features must be concealed, employ methods that will result in the least harm to the original fabric.

When painting interiors, use paint colors that match existing and/or original colors. Colors that do not have a history of use in these buildings should not be introduced.

During repairs, use materials that match the original. Retain and restore original surfaces when possible.

Where possible, use existing ducts and vents for new mechanical systems to avoid additional openings.

Preserve and maintain original interior doors.

Preserve and maintain original interior hardware.

Repair or replace broken hardware and fixtures, taking care to retain the original design, shape, material and finish.

Reuse original hardware on new windows and doors if possible.

Choose new hardware that retains the visual character of the original hardware.

Retain original fixtures and choose new fixtures that match the original.

It is better to preserve original lighting fixtures not in use rather than to remove them entirely.

Retain, repair and reuse restroom fixtures in good condition.

APPENDIX O

LIST OF PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONTACTED

LIST OF CONTACTS AND AGENCIES

Name	Agency
Sam Johnson	OO-ALC/EMR/CRM Hill AFB, Utah
Jaynie Hirschi	OO-ALC/EMR/CRM Hill AFB, Utah
Angelina Howell	OO-ALC/EMR/CRM Hill AFB, Utah
Bob Garland	75 CES/CEES Hill AFB, Utah
John Zimmerman	OO-ALC/EM Hill AFB, Utah
Robert T. Elliott	OO-ALC/EMR Hill AFB, Utah
Paul Wagner	75 CEG/CEUS Hill AFB, Utah
Jim Murphey	75 CE Hill AFB, Utah
Mark Holt	OO-ALC/EM Hill AFB, Utah
Mike Munson	388th RANS Utah Test and Training Range Hill AFB, Utah
Martyn Tagg	HQ AFMC/CEVQ Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio
Stan Gross	AFCEE/ECS Brooks City-Base, Texas

APPENDIX P

LIST OF PREPARERS

LIST OF PREPARERS

Name/*Title*	Expertise/*Experience*	Involvement
Marsha Prior *Project Manager and Senior Historian*	History/Ethnography/ Cultural Resources *13 years*	Project Manager and Contributing Author
Daron Duke *Project Archeologist*	Archeology *11 years*	Contributing Author
Duane Peter *Vice President, Cultural Resources*	Archeology/Cultural Resources *26 years*	Contributing Author
Elizabeth Burson *GIS Visualization Analyst*	GIS/Archeology *5 years*	Developing Database
John Ferguson *Architectural Historian*	Architectural History *20 years*	Contributing Author
Edward Salo *Historian*	History *4 years*	Contributing Author
Michelle Wurtz *Cultural Resources Specialist*	Cultural Resources *2 years*	Contributing Author and Graphics Components
Marie Huhnke *Project Archaeologist*	Cultural Resources *4 years*	Contributing Author
Sharlene Allday *Editor*	Editor/Cultural Resources *15 years*	Editor
Denise Pemberton *Report Production*	Report Production/Cultural Resources *10 years*	Report Production

YEARLY UPDATE PREPARERS

Name:	Updates for Year(s):	Date of Completion:
Amanda Anderson EM-Assist Archaeologist/ Cultural Resources	2004	January 2005
Amanda Anderson EM-Assist Archaeologist/ Cultural Resources	2005	February 2006
	2006	
	2007	
	2008	