

INTRODUCTION

Also known as “Big Navy,” U.S. Naval Base Guam (NBG) is located in Santa Rita, Guam and is approximately 3,700 miles west of Hawaii, 1,500 miles east of the Republic of the Philippines and 1,550 miles south of Japan. Guam is the westernmost territory of the United States and is the southernmost island of the Marianas chain. Comprised of six noncontiguous installations located throughout the 212 sq mi island, NBG encompasses over 18,000 acres of land, of which ~17,800 acres are covered on Guam



under the Regional Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) for Joint Region Marianas. The NBG regional ICRMP also guides preservation on more than 16,000 acres on the island of Tinian. Tinian, one of the three main islands of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), lies 80 mi north of Guam and 3 mi south of Saipan. NBG consists of approximately 3,700 buildings, 13,009 feet of berth, over 70 million gallons of petroleum oil and lubricant (POL) storage, one homeported ship, the USS Frank Cable (AS-40), and three homeported submarines, the USS City of Corpus Christi (SSN-705), the USS Houston (SSN-713), and the USS Buffalo (SSN-715). The cultural resource management program serves as a leader in environmental performance and enhancement while serving the vision of NBG to continue to meet or exceed the service expectations of its fleet customers, and create and maintain an environment for work, recreation and family life which makes Guam a desirable place to be stationed. NBG contributes to the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) goals to ensure the Department of the Navy (DON) is one of the best employers in the nation. More than 10,000 employees enter the gates of NBG daily, and each day, these employees continue to prove why we are the very best of our United States Navy and the world's finest Naval Base.

BACKGROUND

Cultural resources management is a vital part of the numerous NBG programs. Taking a lead in environmental protection, NBG works closely with the local governments of Guam and the CNMI to ensure fleet, family and mission readiness as they relate to the fulfillment of NBG's environmental objectives.

NBG continues to demonstrate great improvement in its cultural resources program and has an approved regional ICRMP which is a 5-yr plan in compliance with federal law and regulations and Navy/Department of Defense (DOD) policy and procedures. The goal of the regional ICRMP is to preserve and protect significant archaeological, architectural, and cultural resources on Guam and CNMI lands under DON.

Orientation to Mission: It is the mission of NBG to:

- Support the fighters of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and other operating forces operating from, serviced by or supplied through Guam, and trained on Tinian;
- Support the fighters based here or attached to our tenant commands;
- Support the families of those fighters stationed in Guam.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

NBG is committed to fulfilling the CNO goals, and has met or exceeded all planned objectives. The NBG cultural resources management program has achieved numerous accomplishments within the past fiscal year, all of which support protection of non-replaceable and highly fragile historical and cultural resources. The cultural resources manager oversees 2,063 historic properties on two islands and associated submerged lands. Of these historical properties, 874 are located on the island of Guam and 1,189 are located on the island of Tinian. The objectives for managing cultural resources on NBG are outlined in ICRMPs for both Guam and Tinian which identify overall goals to preserve and protect significant archaeological, architectural, and historic properties which fall under DON stewardship. NBG remains consistent in meeting or exceeding the high expectations placed upon its cultural resources management program by the DON. In the past fiscal year the cultural resources program has improved planning and programming efforts and implemented time-saving consultation measures that have translated to an ability to review more projects and reducing project costs while still providing oversight and protection to the many archaeological sites, traditional cultural places and historical architecture located at the installation. Subsequent to archaeological recovery during FY 2010, the cultural resources program has since overseen the repatriation of seven Japanese war casualties to the Japanese Government. Two separate pre-Contact Chamorro burials were also archaeologically recovered with reburial currently slated for early FY 2012.



ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Overall Cultural Resources Management:

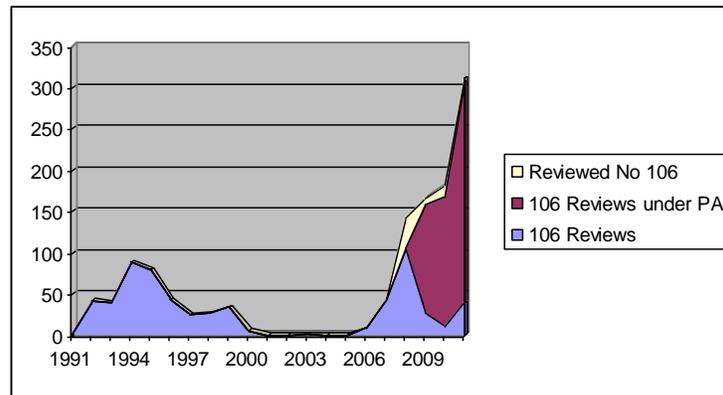
Planning, Programming and Budgeting Improvements

- During FY11, a total of 310 project reviews have taken place under the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). Since its implementation, NBG's 2008 Programmatic Agreement (PA) has played a significant role in the cultural resources management program. Its basic role, to streamline the Section 106 process, allows rapid turn around for review of projects located in low probability areas for cultural resources and fill lands on NBG, and expedited mitigation consultation for projects located in medium and high probability areas. Time savings not only equates to cost

savings for the Navy, but also to efficiency in executing mission requirements. During FY 2011, there were a total of 267 projects reviewed under the 2008 PA, 25 No Historic Properties Affected letters, 13 No Adverse Effect letters, one notification under the Nationwide PA Letter, and four projects reviewed that did not require a Section 106 review. Additionally, six quarterly reports were submitted in compliance with the 2008 PA and 12 archaeological reports/plans were reviewed.

- Two Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permits were reviewed and issued.
- NBG conducted a record high number of Section 106 reviews this past year. Throughout the years, the number of Section 106 reviews has continually increased. This not only depicts the continuous growth of the program, but more importantly the efficiency of the program. The Section 106 letter defines the statement of work, the area of potential effect, the identification of historic properties, the determination of effect, and the Section 106 evaluation, all of which are certified by a Cultural Resources Manager that meets the Secretary of Interior’s Standards. The Guam SHPO has specifically complimented NBG on the Section 106 letter format and has requested other federal and state agencies to use this letter format as an example in future Section 106 consultations.

Naval Base Guam Section 106 Reviews



- Conducted and finalized consultations under the National Historic Preservation Act allowing the construction of a new 10-inch, 15.7-mile pipeline between the Sasa Valley Fuel Farm and Andersen Air Force Base. The pipeline is an essential component to the introduction of a Marine Air Wing on Guam.
- Conducted a major upgrade of Naval Base Guam archaeological and historical collections. For the first time, these collections will be documented within a searchable database, be boxed, bagged, and tagged to modern curational standards. In addition, a comprehensive set of professional recommendations has been gathered that will serve as the road map for bringing NBG collections into compliance with 36 CFR 79.
- NBG is perhaps the only base, if not one of a few, built on a battlefield. A new program was created for unexploded ordnance/munitions and explosives of concern (UXO/MEC). The new UXO/MEC program requires archaeological guidelines to protect cultural sites during the Guam military buildup. These guidelines have been

written and implemented. Additionally, inadvertent discovery procedures were drafted and appropriate archaeological monitoring was included to ensure compliance with regulations and proper handling of inadvertent discoveries.

- In September 2011, NBG developed informational brochures to educate staff and contractors on the sensitivity of cultural resources as well as general cultural resource awareness training for all contractors working in the field.
- The signing of a cooperative agreement with the CNMI Museum took place in September 2011 to ensure proper curation of artifacts generated during Guam buildup investigations on Tinian.
- A Programmatic Agreement (PA) for Historic Preservation oversight of the Defense Policy Review Initiative (DPRI) program was developed and signed in March 2011. The PA commits the Department of Defense to implementing mitigating measures for effects of the DPRI program.

Status of ICRMP

NBG has an approved Regional ICRMP. It is currently undergoing a major revision and will include revisions of all Geographical Information System (GIS) data and probability maps. The NBG Regional ICRMP serves to preserve and protect significant archaeological, architectural and cultural resources. The NBG Regional ICRMP does the following:

- Establishes priorities for cultural resources management complying with U.S. laws, DOD and Navy regulations, and the Governments of Guam and CNMI laws and regulations
- Provides management procedures for: 1) ongoing identification, maintenance, and enhancement of cultural resources, and 2) for inadvertent discoveries of both archaeological resources and human remains
- Promotes the use of cultural resources beneficial to the mission of the military, the resources themselves, and other public interests
- Integrates cultural resource management concerns and issues with Joint Region Marianas development, resource management and training needs
- Establishes requirements, goals, and targets that can be easily reflected in budget documents and decision-making processes

Transferability

In spite of frequent change-of-command, forced deployments, and absence or addition of military and civilian personnel, NBG's environmental program holds strong to program transferability. NBG's continued innovative use of the Base Operating Support Contractor (BOSC) provides the needed support to all Navy programs and projects as required, all of which enables NBG to thrive and accomplish its many goals despite transfer of leadership or personnel. In addition, NBG maintains a Cultural Resources Manager who meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards.

Historic Buildings and Structure:

- The Maanot Reservoir, adjacent to the Naval Munitions Site, is possibly the oldest reservoir on Guam, predating World War II. The Maanot Reservoir is still in use but

has been slated for demolition as it has undergone several repairs in the past years and continues to require repairs as a result of its age. Because the Maanot Reservoir plays such a vital role in Guam’s history, a Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) has been prepared as mitigation in the event of its demolition. The HAER is significant as it accurately documents the site. It has been authorized and written, and is being sent to the National Park Service for review and approval to be stored at the Library of Congress. The HAER clarifies a portion of Guam history that isn’t widely known and will now be documented for the most historically significant water reservoir in Guam’s history. As the drinking water system is mission-critical, the HAER allows the cultural resources team to meet mission goals while preserving cultural integrity.



Archaeological Resources:

The NBG cultural resources management program oversaw and managed nine archaeological recoveries of human remains discovered at three separate development projects on NBG during FY10. Since then, the repatriation process has been completed this FY11, and the burial recovery and osteological analysis reports for the Japanese WWII remains were reviewed.

- Pre-Contact Chamorro burials have been recovered at Gabgab Beach. The SHPO report has been reviewed, and as of FY11, respectful reburial is currently underway for all of the remains. The report indicates that the recovered remains are those of three children and two adults, who lived between 1270 and 1390 A.D.
- As far back as 800 A.D., latte stones were used by the indigenous Chamorro people as support structures for homes. These historical structures are symbols of the Chamorro identity. NBG continues to hold strong to the culture of the island in preserving these structures and has taken further steps by teaming up with students and researchers from both the University of Guam and Kansai Gaidai University (Japan). The teams have collaborated in their second year in the Haputo Village



Research Project. ARPA Permits were issued during their FY10 and FY11 investigations and are expected to be issued again in FY2012.

- Research associated with a second ARPA permit to investigate the chemical composition and dating of cave art paintings within NBG’s Naval Munitions Area was conducted during FY11. The proposed pictograph study puts NBG on the cutting edge of the scientific study of these cultural resources that are thought to reflect Pre-Christian religious practices.



Cultural Resources Awareness and Education:

Awareness Programs for Military and Civilian Personnel

NBG promotes cultural and environmental responsibility and awareness by coordinating multiple cultural awareness and historic site tours, and nature hikes offered throughout the year. As of 2011, NBG has offered 33 cultural/historic site tours to 981 individuals. Group participants ranged from less than 10 to 100 people and included local public and private school students, island residents, WWII veterans, WWII researchers, and foreign VIPs (Australian, Japanese, Korean and Thai).



Community Relations:

Public Awareness Programs

NBG participates in public awareness programs to ensure community involvement as well as cultural resource preservation efforts. This includes a series of television

vignettes on the local military channel highlighting Navy cultural resources and historic sites.

With collaboration between NBG and the Government of Guam, certain sites are available to the public during culturally-important times of the year to acknowledge the island’s culture and religious practices as well as to keep ties with a village that once existed prior to Japanese occupation and buildup of the base. These important events include annual memorial ceremonies at the Sumay Cemetery and Fena Massacre Memorial site in July during Guam’s Liberation festivities and on November 2 at Sumay Cemetery on All Soul’s Day. Approximately 60-100 people attend the Liberation Day festivities to honor their ancestors and lost loved ones. This year, there were at least 30 people who partook in the masses held at the Sumay Cemetery on All Soul’s Day. The “Back to Sumay Fiesta” day resumed in April 2010. On April 2, 2011, at least 200–300 people with ties to the old Sumay Village along with hundreds more from the Guam community attended and celebrated the Sumay fiesta. The “Back to Sumay Fiesta” day was held at the site of the pre-war Sumay Village which is now located on NBG.



Improved Quality of Life for Personnel and Enhancement of the Military Mission: NBG recognizes the importance of the quality of life for its servicemen and their families, as it is relevant to the success of the NBG mission. Continuous efforts to improve the quality of NBG are ongoing, through beautification and maintenance efforts of historic parks and properties, including projects that include signage of historical properties.

