LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS REQUIRED

A.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This EA has been prepared under the provisions of, and in accordance with the NEPA, the CEQ Regulations Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA, and VA’s regulations for implementing NEPA (38 CFR Part 26). In addition, the EA has been prepared as prescribed in VA’s NEPA Interim Guidance for Projects (VA 2010). Federal, state, and local laws and regulations specifically applicable to this Proposed Action are identified, where appropriate, within this EA, and include:

Site 1 and Site 2

- Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (7 USC 136; 16 USC 1531 et seq.).
- Executive Order 12898, Environmental Justice (11 February 1994).
- Executive Order 13112, Invasive Species (8 February 1999).
- Farmland Protection Policy Act (7 USC 4201, et seq.)
- Federal Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act) of 1948, as amended (1972, 1977) (33 USC 1251 et seq.); Sections 401 and 404.
- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, as amended (25 USC 3001 et seq.).
- Tennessee Code Annotated (TCA), Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), Division of Archaeology, 11-6-107, Discovery of Sites, Artifacts or Human Remains Notice to Division, Contractors and Authorities.
- TCA, TDEC, Division of Natural Areas, Chapter 0400-06-02 Rare Plant Protection and Conservation Regulations.
- TCA, TDEC, Division of Solid Waste Management, 0400-12-01 Hazardous Waste Management.
- TCA, TDEC, Division of Air Pollution Control, 1200-03-03 Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- TCA, TDEC, Division of Air Pollution Control, 1200-03-09 Construction and Operating Permits.
- TCA, TDEC, Division of Air Pollution Control, 1200-03-11.02 Asbestos.
- TCA, TDEC, Water Resources Division, 0400-40-05 Permits, Effluent Limitations and Standards.
- TCA, TDEC, 0400-40-10 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permits - Tennessee’s General NPDES Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities (CGP).

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
A.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS REQUIRED

In addition to the regulatory framework of NEPA, the CEQ Regulations Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA, VA’s NEPA regulations (38 CFR Part 26), and VA’s NEPA Interim Guidance for Projects, the following federal, state, and/or local environmental permits are required as part of this Proposed Action:

- TDEC DWR NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit
- CWA Section 404/Section 401 permits and/or TDEC DWR Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit for wetland impacts (if necessary)
- TDEC APC Notification of Demolition and/or Asbestos Renovation (Site 2)
- TDEC DWR Septic System Construction Permit
- TDOT Highway Entrance Permit (Site 1)
- Other required environmental permits will be determined during the cemetery design.
APPENDIX B – AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE
Date: September 2, 2021

To: Valued Stakeholders

Subject: Notice of Scoping and Stakeholder Involvement for the Proposed Land Acquisition for the Construction and Operation of the Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement Chattanooga, Tennessee Area

The US Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Office of Construction and Facilities Management is gathering information to assist with the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) as part of the federal decision-making process for the proposed acquisition of no less than 200 acres of land in the Chattanooga, Tennessee area for the construction and operation of a new national cemetery to replace the existing Chattanooga National Cemetery (Proposed Action). The existing Chattanooga National Cemetery, located at 1200 Bailey Avenue within the City of Chattanooga, has limited remaining space for new interments and is projected to reach its burial capacity within the next 10 years. Land contiguous to the existing Chattanooga National Cemetery is fully developed and not available to acquire for cemetery expansion. The new national cemetery is needed for VA to continue to serve the burial needs of Chattanooga area Veterans and their families.

Two sites are being evaluated for the proposed new national cemetery:

- Site 1 - Approximately 270 acres of land located south of the intersection of Hiwassee Highway and Chickamauga Lake/Tennessee River in an unincorporated area of Meigs County, Tennessee, approximately 29 miles northeast of the Chattanooga city center. Site 1 is located in a rural area consisting of agricultural and low-density residential properties. Site 1 consists of unimproved agricultural land and wooded land. A small overgrown cemetery (Old Browder Cemetery) is located in an area of trees in the east-central portion of Site 1, but is located on a separate, approximately 0.5-acre parcel that is not part of the site. Old Browder Cemetery would remain an independent cemetery located within the national cemetery.

- Site 2 - Approximately 225 acres of land located northeast of the intersection of Bostontown Road and Kelly Cross Road in an unincorporated area of Sequatchie County, Tennessee, approximately 25 miles north of the Chattanooga city center. Site 2 is located in a rural area consisting of agricultural land and low-density residential properties. Site 2 is mostly unimproved agricultural land and wooded land, with a house and associated ancillary buildings located in the west-central portion of the site. The residence and associated structures would likely be removed during initial cemetery development. An intermittent stream is located in the western portion of the site and McWilliams Creek runs along the eastern site boundary.

The locations and general features of Site 1 and Site 2 are shown on Figures 1 through 5.

Site plans for the proposed national cemetery have not been developed; the cemetery master planning and design would be initiated after the selected site is acquired. VA would follow the National Cemetery Administration (NCA) Facilities Design Guide in the proposed cemetery.
The cemetery would include a gated entrance and perimeter fencing, an administration building and public information building, an assembly area, a memorial wall, committal shelters, a loop road through the cemetery, casket gravesites, columbarium niches, and a maintenance building/facility. The cemetery would be developed in phases, with the first phase (approximately 40 to 60 acres) including the buildings and infrastructure needed to support the first 15 years of burial capacity. It is anticipated the first phase of cemetery development would begin approximately 3 years after site acquisition.

As part of the decision-making process, VA will undertake an environmental analysis of the Proposed Action in compliance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). VA is seeking input as part of the scoping process on issues to be addressed during the NEPA analysis, including environmental concerns.

NEPA requires that a federal agency provide the public with an opportunity to participate in the process of analyzing the impact of federal actions on the human environment. The purpose of this letter is to notify members of the community and other stakeholders of this opportunity to assist VA in identifying issues, including environmental concerns that may occur as a result of the proposed federal action. VA will also be initiating consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. 306108 at a future date. VA will be consulting with the State Historic Preservation Office, Tribes, and other consulting parties to identify historic properties that may potentially be affected by the undertaking and to seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate for potential adverse effects.

If you have comments on the scope of issues for analysis, or input on potential alternatives or information/analyses relevant to the Proposed Action, please submit your comments/input via email to vacoenvironment@va.gov with the subject line "Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement NEPA EA Scoping" by October 2, 2021. For additional information or questions, please contact Mr. Fernando Fernández, VA Environmental Engineer, at fernando.fernandez@va.gov or (202) 632-5529. Reference "Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement NEPA EA Scoping" in your correspondence.

VA anticipates releasing the Draft EA for a 30-day public review and comment period in Fall 2021. VA will notify stakeholders via email/mail, publish a notice of availability of the Draft EA in the Chattanooga Times Free Press, and solicit comments at that time. The Draft EA will be available for review at a local library and via the VA website: Environmental Program Office - Office of Construction & Facilities Management (va.gov)

Respectfully,

Glenn Elliott,
Director Environmental Program
VA Construction and Facilities Management
FIGURE 1

SITES LOCATION MAP

Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement
Chattanooga, Tennessee Area
FIGURE 2
SITE 1 TOPOGRAPHIC LOCATION MAP
Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement
Chattanooga, Tennessee Area
FIGURE 3
SITE 2 TOPOGRAPHIC LOCATION MAP
Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement
Chattanooga, Tennessee Area
FIGURE 4

SITE 1 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement
Chattanooga, Tennessee Area
FIGURE 5
SITE 2 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH
Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement
Chattanooga, Tennessee Area
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Wilson</td>
<td>Administrative Officer</td>
<td>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Tennessee Ecological Services Field Office</td>
<td><a href="mailto:william.j_wilson@fws.gov">william.j_wilson@fws.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Blevins</td>
<td>Acting Regional Administrator</td>
<td>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Blevins.John@epa.gov">Blevins.John@epa.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. Col. Sonny B. Avichal</td>
<td>Nashville District Commander</td>
<td>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chief.public-affairs@usace.army.mil">chief.public-affairs@usace.army.mil</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandon Moore</td>
<td>District Conservationist</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service - Athens Service Center</td>
<td><a href="mailto:brandon.moore@usda.gov">brandon.moore@usda.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justin Howard</td>
<td>District Conservationist</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service - Pikeville Service Center</td>
<td><a href="mailto:justin.howard@usda.gov">justin.howard@usda.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy Katcher</td>
<td>Regional Director</td>
<td>Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Chattanooga Environmental Field Office</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Amy.Katcher@tn.gov">Amy.Katcher@tn.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Amelia Poe</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Air Pollution Control</td>
<td><a href="mailto:anelka.poe@tn.gov">anelka.poe@tn.gov</a></td>
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<td>Troy Keith</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Remediation, Hazardous Substance Site &amp; Brownfields Cleanup</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Troy.Keith@tn.gov">Troy.Keith@tn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry McCann</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Solid &amp; Hazardous Wastes</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Harry.McCann@tn.gov">Harry.McCann@tn.gov</a></td>
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<td>Randy Slater</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Facilities</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Randy.Slater@tn.gov">Randy.Slater@tn.gov</a></td>
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<td>Jennifer Innes</td>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Water Resources</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Jennifer.Innes@tn.gov">Jennifer.Innes@tn.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ron Zurawski</td>
<td>State Geologist</td>
<td>Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Geology</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Ronald.Zurawski@tn.gov">Ronald.Zurawski@tn.gov</a></td>
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<td>Roger McCoy</td>
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<td>Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Natural Resources</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Roger.McCoy@tn.gov">Roger.McCoy@tn.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mme Barnes</td>
<td>Outreach &amp; Communications Coordinator</td>
<td>Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, Region 3 District 32</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Mime.Barnes@tn.gov">Mime.Barnes@tn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andy McBride</td>
<td>District Forester</td>
<td>Tennessee Department of Agriculture, Cumberland District</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Andy.McBride@tn.gov">Andy.McBride@tn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Deering, P.E., R.L.S.</td>
<td>Director/Assistant Chief Engineer</td>
<td>Tennessee Department of Transportation, Region 2</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Joe.Deering@tn.gov">Joe.Deering@tn.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Denise Smith</td>
<td>FOIA Officer</td>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tvainfo@tva.com">tvainfo@tva.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca C. Tolene</td>
<td>Federal Preservation Office and Vice President</td>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rctolene@tva.gov">rctolene@tva.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton E. Jones</td>
<td>Deputy Federal Preservation Office and Manager</td>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beth Jones</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Southeast Tennessee Development District</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bjes@sedev.org">bjes@sedev.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill James</td>
<td>Mayor</td>
<td>Meigs County</td>
<td><a href="mailto:mayor@meigstn.com">mayor@meigstn.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ross Wilson</td>
<td>Meigs County Compliance Coordinator</td>
<td>Meigs County Government</td>
<td><a href="mailto:roswilsonmcpc@yahoo.com">roswilsonmcpc@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulette Jones</td>
<td>President</td>
<td>Meigs County Historical Society</td>
<td><a href="mailto:MeigsMuseum@MeigsMuseum.com">MeigsMuseum@MeigsMuseum.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keith Cartwright</td>
<td>County Executive</td>
<td>Sequatchie County</td>
<td>sequatchie.net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Baker</td>
<td>President Board of Directors</td>
<td>National Trail of Tears Association</td>
<td><a href="mailto:JackDBaker@cox.net">JackDBaker@cox.net</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Re: EPA Comments on the Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Assessment for the Land Acquisition for the Construction and Operation of a New National Cemetery to Replace the Existing Chattanooga National Cemetery, Meigs and Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Fernández:
The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) received the referenced document and has reviewed the subject proposal in accordance with Section 309 of the Clean Air Act and Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The EPA understands that the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is conducting an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed construction and operation of a National Cemetery to replace the existing Chattanooga National Cemetery.

Under the Proposed Action Alternative, VA would acquire land and construct and operate a cemetery of no less than 200-acres in the Chattanooga, Tennessee area. Supporting infrastructure to be constructed would include a gated entrance, perimeter fencing, an administration building, a public information building, a maintenance building, an assembly area, a memorial wall, committal shelters, a loop road, casket gravesites, and columbarium niches. The purpose of this EA is for VA to evaluate the impacts of this Proposed Action.

Upon review of the scoping documents, the EPA notes that the Proposed Action is reasonably compatible with current land use near the proposed sites. It appears that this project will not have a significant impact on human health and the environment. The EPA has the following comments:

**Land Use and Cultural Resources:** Two sites are being evaluated by VA for the location of the replacement National Cemetery. Both sites are situated in rural areas within 29-miles of Chattanooga, TN and are comprised predominantly of agricultural land with limited forests and residential homes. Site 1 is located on 270-acres in Meigs County, TN. Old Browder Cemetery is located on an unmaintained half-acre parcel completely surrounded by Site 1 and will continue to be independently operated. The EPA recommends the VA to coordinate with the owner of Old Browder Cemetery and develop a formal agreement for access to and maintenance within the existing cemetery in accordance with the National Cemetery Administration Facilities Design Guide. Site 2 is located on 225-acres in Sequatchie County, TN and contains a tributary to McWilliams Creek. The scoping document indicates that Section 106 consultation will be initiated for the selected site.

**Wetlands and Streams:** The Proposed Action would be sited on land adjacent to the Tennessee River or McWilliams Creek and contain tributaries and wetlands identified by National Wetlands Inventory data through the NEPAssist tool (https://www.epa.gov/nepa/nepassist). The EPA recommends that design proposals and construction avoid impacting Waters of the United States (WOTUS) to the maximum extent practicable by locating permanent infrastructure and temporary construction measures away from WOTUS and respective buffers. WOTUS should be delineated and coordination with the US Army Corps of Engineers should be made where proposed activities might enter or affect WOTUS. Mitigation may be required where impacts to WOTUS cannot be avoided. Flood zone and flood inundation maps should be used to help ensure proposed activities do not take place in floodplains except where alternatives are not practicable.

**Water Quality:** The Proposed Action would disturb soil during construction and a construction stormwater permit will be required before construction can begin. Best management practices should be implemented to mitigate impacts. Construction of rainwater runoff control structures designed to leave existing stormwater runoff profiles of the area unchanged may be required to mitigate the impacts of land development and construction of impervious surfaces, in accordance with Section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

**Air Quality:** The Proposed Action would be located in Meigs or Sequatchie County, TN which are currently in Attainment with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The EPA recommends controlling fugitive dust emissions during construction and implementing measures to reduce diesel emissions from construction equipment, such as switching to cleaner fuels, retrofitting equipment with emission reduction technologies, repowering older engines with cleaner engines, replacing older vehicles, inspecting and maintaining fuel tanks in accordance with regulations, and reducing idling through operator training and contracting policies.
**Biological Resources:** The EPA principally defers to the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) regarding compliance with the Endangered Species Act and recommends early coordination with the FWS. The EPA recommends that conservation measures identified by the FWS be included in the final NEPA document. Assistance is available from the Natural Resource Conservation Service for the selection of native grasses and plants that minimize maintenance requirements ([https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/plantmaterials PMC/southeast/mspmc/](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/plantmaterialsPMC/southeast/mspmc/)).

**Environmental Justice:** Consistent with Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice (EJ) in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations ([https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-executive-order-12898-federal-actionsaddress-environmental-justice](https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-executive-order-12898-federal-actionsaddress-environmental-justice)), please ensure protected populations are not disproportionately or adversely impacted by the project. We also promote compliance with Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency, if applicable. Please use the EJSCREEN tool ([https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen](https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen)) as part of the NEPA analysis process. EJSCREEN combines environmental and demographic data to help determine EJ concerns that are integral to the NEPA process.

**Energy Efficiency:** The EPA recommends the use of sustainable building practices that maximize energy and water conservation, and the use of renewable energy including solar power for supplemental electricity and lighting for infrastructure and buildings that may be constructed. Please consult appropriate federal agencies ([https://www.energy.gov/eere/femp/sustainable-federal-buildings](https://www.energy.gov/eere/femp/sustainable-federal-buildings)) for energy conservation requirements.

**Hazardous Materials and Containment:** Construction and operation in support of the Proposed Action should ensure that Resource Conservation and Recovery Act-regulated solid wastes generated are disposed of in accordance with federal regulations. If vehicle and equipment maintenance is to be conducted on site, the EPA recommends the use of secondary containment for storage and handling of Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (POL) to protect surface waters of Tennessee and as required by the Clean Water Act.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the Department of Veterans Affairs’ proposed National Cemetery. For effective coordination, please provide this office with an electronic version of the draft EA for further review and keep the local community informed and involved throughout the project process. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at the information provided in my email.

V/R  
Douglas White  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 4 Strategic Programs Office, NEPA Section  
61 Forsyth Street, SW  
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960  
Office: 404-562-8586  
white.douglas@epa.gov

**CAUTION:** This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
Below is a stakeholder notification that must be included in the regulatory report as well as in the EA. Please forward to vendor.

Mr. Elliott,

The Division of Air Pollution Control Chattanooga Field Office received information for the proposed Chattanooga National Cemetery Project.

If this project involves construction and operation of an air contaminate source, any person wishing to construct an air contaminate source or the modify an existing air contaminate source is required to obtain a construction permit from the Division of Air Pollution Control, unless specifically exempted. This link provides information concerning Air Quality...
Construction Permits in the State of Tennessee: [https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/apc-air-pollution-control-home/apc/permits-air/air-quality-construction-permit.html](https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/apc-air-pollution-control-home/apc/permits-air/air-quality-construction-permit.html)

If this project involves asbestos removal, please contact Randall Harrison at (615) 594-6828 or Randall.Harrison@tn.gov prior to any asbestos renovation or demolition activity.

Please be advised that the Division of Air Pollution Control Open Burning Regulations do not allow the open burning of many types of demolition waste. Please contact me prior to any open burning.

In addition, reasonable precautions should be made to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne.

After reviewing the project description, the Division of Air Pollution Control does not have any other potential concerns with this project. The Tennessee Division of Air Pollution Control Regulations may be found at this link: [http://publications.tnsosfiles.com/rules/1200/1200-03/1200-03.htm](http://publications.tnsosfiles.com/rules/1200/1200-03/1200-03.htm)

Please feel free to contact me if you have any additional questions.

Thank you,
Amelia

Amelia Poe | Environmental Manager
Division of Air Pollution Control
Chattanooga Environmental Field Office
1301 Riverfront Parkway, Suite 206
Chattanooga, TN 37402
p. 423-634-5768
amelia.poe@tn.gov
tn.gov/environment

We value your feedback! Please complete our [customer satisfaction survey](mailto:).
making process for the proposed acquisition of no less than 200 acres of land in the Chattanooga, Tennessee area for the construction and operation of a new national cemetery to replace the existing Chattanooga National Cemetery (Proposed Action). The existing Chattanooga National Cemetery, located at 1200 Bailey Avenue within the City of Chattanooga, has limited remaining space for new interments and is projected to reach its burial capacity within the next 10 years. Land contiguous to the existing Chattanooga National Cemetery is fully developed and not available to acquire for cemetery expansion. The new national cemetery is needed for VA to continue to serve the burial needs of Chattanooga area Veterans and their families.

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NEPA requires that a federal agency provide the public with an opportunity to participate in the process of analyzing the impact of federal actions on the human environment. The purpose of this letter is to notify members of the community and other stakeholders of this opportunity to assist VA in identifying issues, including environmental concerns that may occur as a result of the proposed federal action. VA will also be initiating consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. 306108 at a future date. VA will be consulting with the State Historic Preservation Office, Tribes, and other consulting parties to identify historic properties that may potentially be affected by the undertaking and to seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate for potential adverse effects.

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Respectfully,

Glenn Elliott

**CAUTION:** This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
Laura Megill

From: Rob Clark
Sent: Thursday, September 23, 2021 9:36 AM
To: Laura Megill
Subject: FW: Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement NEPA EA Scoping

See below. I'm not sure the archaeological site comment is accurate. Row 10 (Katy)/ERG (Jim) will review and provide info.

Rob Clark
Manager, Environmental Services
TTL Associates, Inc.
Direct: (734) 582-4902

From: Richard Banchoff <rbanchoff@isiwdc.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 23, 2021 9:33 AM
To: Rob Clark <rclark@ttlassoc.com>
Subject: FW: Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement NEPA EA Scoping

From: Marinucci, Marianne (CFM) <Marianna.Marinucci@va.gov>
Sent: Thursday, September 23, 2021 9:30 AM
To: Richard Banchoff <rbanchoff@isiwdc.com>
Subject: FW: Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement NEPA EA Scoping

Here's another one...

This response from Stakeholder is to be included in the documentation of the EA. Please send to vendor.

Also - they are stating that there are 3 archaeological sites in Site 1 but I do not recall seeing that in the arch report. Could you please review as this will likely make the S106 consultation that much more intricate and complicated. Please make sure Katy and Jim are aware of this!

From: VACO Environment <VACOEnvironment@va.gov>
Sent: Thursday, September 23, 2021 9:17 AM
To: Fernandez, Fernando L. (CFM) <Fernando.Fernandez@va.gov>
Subject: FW: Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement NEPA EA Scoping

From: Daniel Brock <Daniel.Brock@tn.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, September 15, 2021 4:50 PM
To: VACO Environment <VACOEnvironment@va.gov>
Cc: Bryan Davidson <Bryan.Davidson@tn.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement NEPA EA Scoping

I received your NEPA scoping request for the Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement project. This project has been reviewed by our office, and based upon the information provided, has the potential to disturb significant
archaeological resources within the proposed project areas. Site 1 has three previously recorded archaeological sites (40MG172, 40MG173, 40MG174) and the Old Browder Cemetery within its boundaries. Site 2 has not been surveyed and could potentially contain significant cultural remains. We recommend that all locations to be disturbed by earthmoving activity be examined by a qualified professional archaeologist prior to project initiation. The project will also be subject to Section 106 and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Please note that a court order from Chancery Court must be obtained prior to the removal of any human graves. If human remains are encountered or accidentally uncovered by earthmoving activities, all activity within the immediate area must cease. The county coroner or medical examiner, a local law enforcement agency, and the state archaeologist’s office should be notified at once (Tennessee Code Annotated 11-6-107d). This is a state-level review only and cannot be substituted for a federal review response.

Please contact me if you have any questions or need any additional information. Thank you.

Daniel Brock
State Programs Archaeologist
Tennessee Division of Archaeology
1216 Foster Avenue
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p. 615-687-4778
Daniel.Brock@tn.gov
https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/arch-archaeology.html

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.
This message was sent with High importance.

Dear Mr. Elliott:

The Division of Underground Storage Tanks (Division) has received the correspondence dated September 2, 21 the Proposed Land Acquisition for the Construction and Operation of the Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement in Hamilton and Lookout Counties.

The Division is not aware of any circumstances relative to the UST Program which would adversely affect the "I for the Construction and Operation of the Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement Chattanooga, Tennessee attachments.

Should you have additional questions concerning this correspondence, please contact me at (423) 326-7935.

Sincerely,

William Randy Slater (Randy), PG | Environmental Manager 3
Division of Underground Storage Tanks
September 3, 2021

Mr. Glen Elliot
Department of Veteran Affairs
Office of Construction and Facilities Management
425 I Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001

re: Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement Scoping Letter
Sequatchie or Meigs County, TN

Sent via email to: vacoenvironment@va.gov

Dear Mr. Elliot:

Staff within the Division of Water Resources have reviewed the scoping document for the two potential sites for the replacement of the Chattanooga National Cemetery. Site #1 is approximately 270 acres located near the intersection of Hiwassee Highway and the Tennessee River/Chickamauga Lake in Meigs County. Site #2 is approximately 225 acres located northeast of the intersection of Bostontown Road and Kelly Cross Road in Sequatchie County.

The development of either site would disturb well more than one acre of land and require a Construction Stormwater Permit (CGP). Construction activities, including clearing, grading, filling and excavating, or other similar activities, including staging areas, that result in the disturbance of one acre or more of total land area require coverage under Tennessee’s General NPDES Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities (CGP).

Owing to the expanse of the sites and site specific conditions, they would need to have a hydrologic determination performed by a certified hydrologic professional to identify what aquatic resources within the project limits of disturbance could be impacted during the construction activities and assess the potential for any alterations to wet weather conveyances, streams, wetlands, or other aquatic resources that would require an Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit (ARAP). Site #2 would likely need stream buffers for McWilliams Creek and the unnamed tributary of McWilliams Creek that runs through the site.
Neither area has public sewer available which would mean any restrooms provided at the sites would have to be connected to large capacity septic tanks and be permitted by the Division. I believe public water systems serve the areas, but if the facilities themselves are providing the water, they would fall under the jurisdiction of the Division as a transient non-community water system.

If you have any further questions, I will be glad to try to assist you. You may reach me at (615) 532-0170 or tom.moss@tn.gov.

Sincerely,

Thomas A. Moss, P.G.
Environmental Review Coordinator

cc: Jennifer Innes, DWR Chattanooga Field Office Manager
APPENDIX C – SECTION 106 AND NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBE CORRESPONDENCE
December 7, 2021

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer
Tennessee Historical Commission, State Historic Preservation Office
2941 Lebanon Pike
Nashville, TN 37214

RE: Initiation of Section 106 consultation for the Acquisition, Construction and Operation of a new National Cemetery in the area of Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. McIntyre,

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC 306108), Chattanooga National Cemetery of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), National Cemetery Administration (NCA) is initiating Section 106 consultation with your office on implementation of the above-referenced project. VA is considering two properties for this undertaking, one in Meigs County and one in Sequatchie County. This letter presents the findings for both sites.

Meigs County Project Area

Property Description
The 257.92-acre irregularly shaped parcel is located in Meigs County, Tennessee (Figure 1 and 2). The parcel is largely agricultural fields, with no buildings on it. The project area is located to the east of the Chickamauga Lake region of the Tennessee River. It is sited just south and west of the historic site of the Blythe Ferry. See Appendix A for additional maps photos of the parcel and the surrounding area.

Brief History of Property and Study Area
This parcel is in the Appalachian Plateau, in an agricultural area adjacent to the Tennessee River, and just south of Hiawassee Island. Meigs County was founded in 1836, from lands procured from the Indian removal and the Cherokee cession. It is named after Return Jonathan Meigs, the first Cherokee agent in the area and later a Governor of Ohio. The primary economy in the area during the antebellum period was farming, largely raising hogs, wheat, and corn.

The project parcel is located approximately 0.5 miles south of the historic location of the Blythe Ferry. In 1809, William Blythe began operating a ferry at the confluence of the Tennessee and Hiawassee Rivers. This area was “a significant crossroad for development of Indian culture for
centuries,”¹ and it was an important river crossing on the “Great Road” between Knoxville and Chattanooga.² This ferry was located at the northwest corner of the Cherokee Nation. The Blythe ferry served as an important location in the history of the Trail of Tears. In October of 1838, nine of the thirteen detachments of Cherokee Chief John Ross was forced to shepherd to the Indian Territory left their ancestral lands at Blythe Ferry. The roughly 9,000 Native Americans being forced to march west were required to camp in the area for six weeks, waiting

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Figure 2 Site in Meigs County, located just south of the Hiawassee Highway-Tennessee River intersection.
for the Tennessee River to rise from extreme drought conditions. 3 William Blythe, the ferry proprietor, traveled west with his wife, Nancy Fields, who was Cherokee. The site remained a ferry until 1994, when the Highway 60 bridge was built. The site is now part of the Cherokee Removal Memorial Park at Historic Blythe Ferry, along the northern shore just east of Blythe Ferry Road. The area was largely spared the devastation of the Civil War. However, the most notable event of the conflict in the county took place on November 13, 1863, when Union troops stationed at the mouth of the Hiawassee River skirmished with Confederate artillery forces to defend the grain supplies on the island. 4 The postbellum period saw the expansion of the economy with the dawn of the steamboat era. Landings along the Tennessee River became local economic sites, centers of trade. According to historic USGS quadrangle maps and aerial photography, the project parcel has been dedicated to agriculture throughout the twentieth century.

Undertaking
The proposed project is the acquisition and subsequent development of a new National Cemetery. Specific plans for the development are not available at this time, however, it is assumed development will be typical of other National Cemeteries, including in-ground burials with standard NCA markers, columbaria, chapel, and/or the construction of support buildings that do not exceed a single story in height. Additional utilities are also anticipated.

Area of Potential Effects
The recommended APE for this undertaking encompasses the proposed acquisition parcel plus an additional 150 feet around the proposed acquisition parcel, to account for potential indirect effects due to the construction of above-ground features (Figure 3). Ground disturbance is anticipated to be limited to the boundaries of the parcel. The entire area is shielded from adjacent properties by thick vegetation to the north, west and the south, and by Highway 60 to the east; the entirety of the western boundary is also bordered by the Tennessee River.

Historic Properties
In June 2021, an architectural historian who meets the Professional Qualification Standards for History and Architectural History established by the Secretary of Interior conducted a survey and historic research to identify properties within the APE that are more than fifty years of age and that retain sufficient integrity to warrant listing in the NRHP.

Identification efforts for this study included a walking survey of the identified acquisition parcel and limited walking survey and windshield survey of the APE and surrounding area.

Images of the following built resources are available in Appendix A.

Historic Buildings
There are no listed or eligible historic buildings in the APE. There are three residences in the APE, as well as a few sheds. None of the buildings in the APE are fifty years old or older. This area does not appear to include a potential historic district, to which any buildings could contribute. None of these homes possess the qualities of significance to be individually eligible.

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3 Ibid.
Similarly, none of the outbuildings appear to be individually eligible in their own right, nor do any appear to be eligible farmsteads.

338 Burton Lane is barely visible from the public right-of-way. It is a modest ranch, built ca. 1973. It is rectangular in plan, with both stone and wood exterior cladding. The property includes one shed outbuilding and a patio. It is a single-family structure, measuring 1,248 sq-ft.\(^5\)

341 Burton Lane is a small creole cottage type building. It is side-gabled with a standing seam metal roof, and fronted by a wide, full-width porch. It was built ca. 1989, and measures 1080 sq-ft in a rectangular plan. There is a small shed outbuilding associated with this single-family residence.\(^6\)

182 Shahan Lane includes a number of late-twentieth century buildings, including this main structure. It was constructed ca. 1996, with a stone foundation, and vertical wood exterior planking. This structure appears to be more than one structure combined, and it includes a large open porch. There are also a shed, a detached garage, and three mobile homes on the property.\(^7\)

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\(^5\) [Meigs County Property Assessor, available online at](https://assessment.cot.tn.gov/RE_Assessment/ParcelDetailIMPACT.aspx).

\(^6\) [Meigs County Property Assessor, available online at](https://assessment.cot.tn.gov/RE_Assessment/ParcelDetailIMPACT.aspx).

\(^7\) [Meigs County Property Assessor, available online at](https://assessment.cot.tn.gov/RE_Assessment/ParcelDetailIMPACT.aspx).
Cemeteries
There is an unmarked cemetery located in the project area. It is identified on USGS topographic maps as the Old Browder Cemetery. The cemetery is derelict and wooded with mixed hardwoods and dense scrub vegetation. There is limited surface visibility within the area of the cemetery due to the dense vegetation. No written records of the Old Browder Cemetery have been identified.

There is no fence delineating the cemetery, however, some wooden fence posts were identified in the field, suggesting there was a fence in place at some point. This survey identified only one marked headstone which was propped against a tree, suggesting it was not in its original location. The headstone is mostly illegible, however, the surname of the individual appeared to be Todd, with a death date of August 11, 1856 (See Figure 16, Appendix A). During survey, several possible field stone markers were identified, however, these also did not appear in their original location as they are broken and scattered, with some partially buried. A few possible grave depressions were also observed, some of which are not associated with any visible stone markers. The Old Browder Cemetery is identified on historic USGS Quadrangle maps at least as early as 1942.

In general, “cemeteries and graves are among those properties that ordinarily are not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places unless they meet special requirements.” This cemetery is not eligible under its association with historic events (Criterion A), people (Criterion B), or design (Criterion C). Moreover, it does not meet the Criteria Considerations C or D, and the resource as a whole lacks integrity. For these reasons, the Old Browder Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The lack of any named headstones makes definitive identification of interments and possible descendants infeasible. NCA intends to avoid the cemetery, preserving it in place.

Table 1 List of built resources in the APE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Outbuildings</th>
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<tr>
<td>338 Burton</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Single Residence</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341 Burton</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Single Residence</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182 Shahan</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Browder Cemetery</td>
<td>Ca. 1900</td>
<td>1 marked grave</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Archaeological Sites Previously Identified
A review of archaeological site files at the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) revealed three known archaeological sites identified within the survey area (40MG172, 40MG174, and 40MG176), and one site likely falling within the survey area (40MG46). Site 40MG172 is a light scatter of lithic artifacts from a slightly elevated area. Artifacts included 21 lithic flakes and three biface fragments. One biface fragment was identified as Benton Stemmed, which dates to the Late Archaic. Site 40MG174 was documented as five non-diagnostic lithic artifacts recovered from a small ridge. The previous surveys note the artifacts were found on the surface or within

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the plowzone. Due to agricultural practices in the area and the deflated nature of soils, there is little potential for archaeological site preservation. Site 40MG176 consists of a surface deposition of historic artifacts 15 meters west of Bramer Road. The site report states there is a structure depicted on the 1919 soil survey map. Site 40MG176 is most likely associated with a late nineteenth century farmstead. Site 40MG46 either falls within the survey boundary or abuts it very closely. Site 40MG46 is classified as a shell bank and open habitation with prehistoric ceramics dating to Woodland and Mississippian Periods. ERG did not relocate any previously identified sites during the current investigation. This is most likely due to a combination of imprecise mapping of the sites at the time of their original recording, post-identification ground disturbance, and limitations of the survey sampling strategy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Temporal Affiliation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>NRHP Eligibility</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>40MG46</td>
<td>Pre-Contact (Woodland/ Mississippian)</td>
<td>Shell bank; Open habitation</td>
<td>Not recorded in available documentation</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40MG172</td>
<td>Pre-Contact (Late Archaic) Post Contact</td>
<td>Open habitation; Artifact scatter; Domestic House</td>
<td>Unassessed</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40MG174</td>
<td>Pre- Contact(undetermined)</td>
<td>Open habitation</td>
<td>Unassessed</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>40MG176</td>
<td>Post Contact (1866-1932)</td>
<td>Rural Domestic House</td>
<td>Unassessed</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phase 1 Archaeological Survey**

Environmental Research Group, LLC (ERG) of Baltimore, Maryland has performed a Phase I archaeological survey to locate all archaeological sites, pre-contact, contact, and post-contact that may be located within the 267-acre project area. The current land use is agricultural with several hardwood stands and an area of dense young growth scrub vegetation. Pedestrian survey of recently planted agricultural fields was accomplished between June 28 and 30, 2021. Shovel test survey was accomplished between August 12 and September 7, 2021. Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 30-meter (m) intervals, 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter. Two pre-contact and eleven post-contact artifacts were recovered by ERG during the current investigations. These deposits do not represent significant archaeological resources and are not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A full technical report is attached hereto as Appendix B.

**Historic Landscapes**

The records of the TN SHPO indicate there are no historic landscapes in the recommended APE.

**Traditional Cultural Properties**

The records of the TN SHPO indicate there are no traditional cultural properties in the recommended APE.

**Effects on Historic Properties**

Based on the pedestrian building survey and the Phase I archaeological survey that found there are no historic properties present within the APE, NCA recommends a finding of no historic
properties affected pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) is appropriate for the proposed undertaking. NCA requests the SHPOs concurrence on the agency’s finding per 36 CFR Part 800. NCA is also contacting the federally recognized Native American Tribes and other interested parties listed in Table 3 below, to determine if any organizations have any additional information about potential historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking and presenting the results of the archaeological survey. If the parties do submit additional information, NCA will review the provided documentation to determine if the resource (1) meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP and (2) would be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking. All parties have been invited to consult.

Table 3 Invited Consulting Parties Meigs County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency / Organization</th>
<th>Contact, Title</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Historical Commission State Historic Preservation Office</td>
<td>E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr., Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>2941 Lebanon Pike Nashville, TN 37214</td>
<td>(615) 532-1550</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Patrick.mcintyre@tn.gov">Patrick.mcintyre@tn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO)</td>
<td>Dr. Valerie J. Grussing, President</td>
<td>P.O. Box 19189 Washington, DC 20036-9189</td>
<td>202-628-8476</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@nathpo.org">info@nathpo.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United South and Eastern Tribes</td>
<td>Quahna Mars, Narragansett Indian Tribe, Chairperson, Culture and Heritage Committee, Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>P.O. Box 350, Wyoming, RI 02898</td>
<td>401-364-1100 ext. 203</td>
<td><a href="mailto:qmars@ntribe.org">qmars@ntribe.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas</td>
<td>Bryant Celestine Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
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<td>(936) 563-1181</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Celestine.Bryant@actribe.org">Celestine.Bryant@actribe.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas</td>
<td>Nita Battise, Chairperson</td>
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<td>Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</td>
<td>Russell Townsend, Tribal Historic Preservation Specialist</td>
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<td>(828) 554-6851</td>
<td><a href="mailto:russtown@nc-cherokee.com">russtown@nc-cherokee.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:paxtmyer@nc-cherokee.com">paxtmyer@nc-cherokee.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Nation</td>
<td>Bill John Baker, Principal Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 948 Tahlequah, OK 74465</td>
<td>(918) 453-5000</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bill-baker@cherokee.org">bill-baker@cherokee.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Nation</td>
<td>Chuck Hoskin, Principal Chief, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
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<td>(800) 256-0671</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chuck-hoskin@cherokee.org">chuck-hoskin@cherokee.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma</td>
<td>Eric Ooahwhee-Vos, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 1425 Tahlequah, OK 74465</td>
<td>(918) 458-6717</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Eoosahwee-voss@ukb-nsn.gov">Eoosahwee-voss@ukb-nsn.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma</td>
<td>Joe Bunch, Chief</td>
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<td>(918) 431-1148</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bunch@ukb-nsn.gov">bunch@ukb-nsn.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</td>
<td>David Sickey, Chairman</td>
<td>PO Box 818, Elton, LA, 70532</td>
<td>(337) 584-1401</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dsickey@coushatta.org">dsickey@coushatta.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</td>
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<td>(337) 584-1560</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscogee (Creek) Nation</td>
<td>Corain Lowe-Zepeda, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 580, Okmulgee, OK, 74447</td>
<td>(918) 732-7835</td>
<td><a href="mailto:section106@mcn-nsn.gov">section106@mcn-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscogee (Creek) Nation</td>
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<td>(800) 482-1979</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dhill@mcn-nsn.gov">dhill@mcn-nsn.gov</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin</td>
<td>William Quackenbush, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>W9814 Airport Road Black River Falls WI 54615</td>
<td>(715) 284-7181</td>
<td><a href="mailto:BQuackenbush@ho-chunk.com">BQuackenbush@ho-chunk.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:jon.greendeer@Ho-Chunk.com">jon.greendeer@Ho-Chunk.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska</td>
<td>Coly Brown, Chairperson</td>
<td>PO Box 687 Winnebago, NE</td>
<td>(402) 878-2272</td>
<td><a href="mailto:coly.brown@winnebagotribe.com">coly.brown@winnebagotribe.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska</td>
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<td>PO Box 687 Winnebago, NE 68071</td>
<td>(402) 922-2631</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sunshine.bear@winnebagotribe.com">sunshine.bear@winnebagotribe.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Liana Hesler, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>20 White Eagle Dr. Ponca City, OK 74601</td>
<td>(580) 762-8104</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Liana.hesler@ponca.com">Liana.hesler@ponca.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:oliver.littlecook@ponca.com">oliver.littlecook@ponca.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ponca Tribe of Nebraska</td>
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<td>(402) 857-3519</td>
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<td>Ponca Tribe of Nebraska</td>
<td>Larry Wright, Chairman</td>
<td>PO Box 288 Niobrara, NE 68760</td>
<td>(402) 857-3391</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chickasaw Nation</td>
<td>Bill Anoatubby, Governor</td>
<td>PO Box 1548 Ada, OK 74821</td>
<td>(580) 436-2603</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tammy.gray@chickasaw.net">tammy.gray@chickasaw.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw Nation</td>
<td>Kirk Perry, Historic Preservation Executive Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 1548 Ada, OK 74821</td>
<td>(580) 272-5323</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tpo@chickasaw.net">tpo@chickasaw.net</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Ian Thompson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 1210 Durant, OK 74702</td>
<td>(800) 522-6170, ext. 2216</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ithompson@choctawnation.com">ithompson@choctawnation.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Gary Batton, Chief</td>
<td>PO Drawer 1210 Durant, OK 74702</td>
<td>(580) 924-8280</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jena Band of Choctaw Indians</td>
<td>Alina Shively, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 14 Jena, LA 71342</td>
<td>(318) 992-1205</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ashively@jenachoctaw.org">ashively@jenachoctaw.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jena Band of Choctaw Indians</td>
<td>B. Cheryl Smith, Principal Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 14 Jena, LA 71342</td>
<td>(318) 992-2717</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Chief@jenachoctaw.org">Chief@jenachoctaw.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians</td>
<td>Cyrus Ben, Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 6010 Choctaw, MS 39350</td>
<td>(601) 656-5251</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@choctaw.org">info@choctaw.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole Nation of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Leonard Harjo, Principal Chief</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1498 Wewoka, OK 74884</td>
<td>(405) 257-7200</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chief.prin@sno-nsn.gov">chief.prin@sno-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole Nation of Oklahoma</td>
<td>David Frank, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1498 Wewoka, OK 74884</td>
<td>(405) 257-7200</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Franks.D@sno-nsn.gov">Franks.D@sno-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole Tribe of Florida</td>
<td>Paul N. Backhouse, PhD, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>30290 Josie Billie Highway, PMB 1004 Clewiston, FL 33440</td>
<td>(863) 938-6549, ext 12244</td>
<td><a href="mailto:paulbackhouse@semtribe.com">paulbackhouse@semtribe.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole Tribe of Florida</td>
<td>Marcus Oseola, Jr., Chairman</td>
<td>6300 Stirling Road Hollywood, FL 33024</td>
<td>(800) 683-7800</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Chairman@semtribe.com">Chairman@semtribe.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Removal National Park (owned by the TVA)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6800 Blyth Ferry Lane Birchwood, TN 37308</td>
<td>423 339 2769</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>Rebecca C. Tolene, Federal Preservation Officer, Vice President, Environment, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)</td>
<td>400 W. Summit Hill Drive, WT 11C-K Knoxville, TN 37902</td>
<td>865-632-4433</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rctolene@tva.gov">rctolene@tva.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>Clinton E. Jones, Deputy Federal</td>
<td>400 W. Summit Hill Drive, WT 11C-K</td>
<td>865-632-3404</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cjoness5@tva.gov">cjoness5@tva.gov</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sequatchie County Project Area

**Property Description**

The 225-acre irregularly shaped parcel is located in Sequatchie County, Tennessee (Appendix C has maps and photographs of the project area). The parcel is largely agricultural fields, with a single residential building, dating from 2002. The parcel is located outside of the town of Dunlap. The parcel is located in the Sequatchie Valley on the Cumberland Plateau. See Appendix C for additional photos of the parcel and the surrounding area.

**Brief History of Property and Study Area**

Sequatchie County was formed in 1853, although the first settlers of European descent arrived in the area shortly after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. The economy of the county consisted primarily of subsistence agriculture and livestock. The first road in the area was constructed in 1853, connecting to the Western and Atlantic Railroad in Georgia, allowing for the expansion into market agriculture. The construction of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway through the Sequatchie Valley in 1880 sparked the coal industry. The town of Dunlap, just adjacent to the project area, became a center for coal mining, and the beehive coke ovens can still be seen in the area.

**Undertaking**

The proposed project is the acquisition and subsequent development of a new National Cemetery. Specific plans for the development were not provided; for the purposes of this study, it was assumed development typical of other National Cemeteries, including in-ground burials with standard NCA markers, columbaria, and/or the construction of support buildings that do not exceed a single story in height. Additional utilities are also anticipated.

**Area of Potential Effects (APE)**

The recommended APE for this undertaking encompasses the proposed acquisition parcel plus an additional 150 feet around the proposed acquisition parcel, to account for potential indirect effects due to the construction of above-ground features. Ground disturbance is anticipated to be limited to the boundaries of the parcel.

**Historic Properties**

In June 2021, an architectural historian who meets the *Professional Qualification Standards* for History and Architectural History established by the Secretary of Interior conducted a survey and

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9 *Tennessee Encyclopedia*, “Sequatchie County,” Holly Anne Rine, available online at [https://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entries/sequatchie-county/](https://tennesseencyclopedia.net/entries/sequatchie-county/)
historic research to identify properties within the APE that are more than fifty years of age and that retain sufficient integrity to warrant listing in the NRHP.

Identification efforts for this study included a walking survey of the identified acquisition parcel and limited walking survey and windshield survey of the APE and surrounding area.

Images of the following properties are available in Appendix C.

**Historic Buildings**

There are no listed or eligible historic buildings in the APE. There are nine residences and several outbuildings in the APE. This area does not appear to include a potential historic district, to which any buildings could contribute. Only four of the residences are more than fifty years old. None of these residences possess the qualities of significance to be individually eligible. Similarly, none of the outbuildings appear to be individually eligible in their own right, nor do any appear to be eligible farmsteads. See Appendix C for photographs of the buildings that are at least 50 years old.

**Table 4 List of buildings in the APE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Outbuildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2320 Kelly Cross Road</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>442 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>497 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>686 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(No number) Ike Boston Road</td>
<td>No date</td>
<td>No Residence</td>
<td>Barn only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(No number) Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>No Residence</td>
<td>Horse barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>379 Jack Smith Road</td>
<td>1999 and 2003</td>
<td>Two Single Family</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2320 Kelly Cross Road – This L-shaped residence was initially constructed in 1954.\(^\text{10}\) There have been at least two additions. The building rests on piers and is cross gabled with a wide front porch. The original building is a modest structure, clad in wood siding. One addition meets the center of the original building, on the west side. Attached to that is another add-on that appears to be constructed of cement blocks. There is a large, wide brick chimney fronting that section. There are several outbuildings, including a utility shed, several barns, and a derelict house that was recently bulldozed.\(^\text{11}\) None of the buildings appear to be notable construction types, nor does

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\(^{11}\) Personal communication, Sue Ann Lockhart, June 16, 2021.
preliminary research suggest it is tied to a particular historic event or significant trend; it lacks the significance necessary for inclusion in the NRHP.

163 Boston Town Road – The modest shotgun is front-gabled, with five bays. The building is set on piers, and has windows in the front, and in each original bay. It has a center gable brick chimney. According to the tax records, it was constructed in 1940, and is clad in wood siding. There are two mobile homes and a utility building on the property. The building lacks the significance necessary for inclusion in the NRHP.

551 Boston Town Road – This residence is a modest rectangular ranch. It is clad in brick, and the roof is hipped, covered in asphalt shingles. There is an attached garage on the right side, and all windows on the front façade are one-over-one half-height. It is a typical construction type, and preliminary research did not identify any connection to a notable historic event, person, or significant trend. The building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

686 Boston Town Road – This building is a side gable residence with a square plan. It is a single story, with a roof clad in corrugated metal. The building is set back from the road and is partially shielded from view by outbuildings. According to the tax parcel data, the residence is set only on the immediate land surrounding it, while the several outbuildings, including a shed and a barn, are part of a separately owned parcel. It was constructed in 1930. Windows and doors appear to be modern replacements. The building lacks the significance and integrity necessary for inclusion in the NRHP.

(No number) Ike Boston Road – This property has no residence or associated primary building. It is a typical cow barn, clad in vertical wood siding. The extended gable roof is constructed of corrugated metal. The tax records do not indicate a construction date, nor could survey effectively determine age from the public right-of-way. However, a review of historic aerial photographs indicates it dates to at least 1981. It appears to be a typical barn construction type, and preliminary research did not identify any connection to a notable historic event, person, or significant trend. The barn is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Archaeological Sites
GIS data representing previously recorded archaeological sites within the current survey area were obtained from the TDOA. The parcel owner’s agent similarly indicated that no archaeological surveys had been done on the property. Per the GIS data provided, four previously recorded archaeological sites are located within a 1-mile buffer of the current survey area (Table 2). These studies were completed between the years 1973 and 2004, and were conducted by various archaeological consultants, as well as the University of Tennessee, Chattanooga. An overview of previously recorded sites is provided below.

Table 5 Previously Recorded Sites within a 1-mile buffer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Temporal Affiliation</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Landform</th>
<th>NRHP Eligibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

13 Personal communication, Sue Ann Lockhart, June 16, 2021.
Previous Surveys and Documented Archaeological Sites

Site 40SQ9 was recorded in 1973 as a prehistoric site with a mound complex dating to the Woodland period. At one time, the mound was reported to have been very large, but at the time of investigation, it was virtually destroyed by agricultural activity. NRHP recommendations are not included in the data research for this site.

Site 40SQ99 was recorded in 1976 and 1978. Site 40SQ99 is a historic site dating to the Appalachian time period (late nineteenth century – early twentieth century). It is a stone filled privy located behind Elm Hill School/Community Center. Excavation was recommended prior to any road construction in the area. NRHP recommendations are not included in the data research for this site.

Site 40SQ109 was recorded in 2004 by TRC Solutions. This site represents an open habitation with unknown prehistoric cultural affiliation characterized by a low-density lithic scatter. Five positive shovel tests were excavated at the site that produced a total of eight pieces of lithic debitage. Deposits appeared to be shallow extending on average to 25 cmbs. No features were noted, and the site was recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusions.

Site 40SQ110 was recorded in 2004 by TRC Solutions. The site represents an open habitation containing Late Woodland Hamilton component (ca. 1500-1000 B.P.) based on the recovery of a Hamilton Incurvate projectile point, from a shovel test excavated at the site. As a whole, artifact content at the site was characterized by a low- density lithic scatter. Three positive shovel tests were excavated at the site that produced a total of seven pieces of lithic debitage in addition to the Hamilton Incurvate arrow point. Deposits appeared to be shallow extending on average to 25 cmbs. No features were noted, and the site was recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion.

Phase 1 Archaeological Survey

Environmental Research Group, LLC (ERG) of Baltimore, Maryland has performed a Phase I archaeological survey to locate all archaeological sites, pre-contact, contact, and post-contact that may be located within the project area. This survey was conducted between July 26 and August 11, 2021. Fieldwork was conducted according to Tennessee SHPO Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Studies (TDEC 2018). The Phase I archaeological survey methods employed during this investigation primarily involved the excavation of shovel tests on a 30-m grid within designated survey areas. ERG also employed visual surface inspections in areas of good surface visibility (greater than 25 percent soil exposure), and in areas suspected to
contain evidence of cultural features at ground surface (e.g., historic features, such as foundations and cisterns). The only shovel test locations not excavated by ERG (n=15) occurred at slopes exceeding 15 percent, deeply incised drainages, poorly drained wetland areas, water bodies, modern constructed surfaces such as roads, and intrusive modern disturbances such as large push/dump piles. ERG subjected these areas to surface inspection at a minimum. Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 30-meter (m) intervals, 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter. During survey, four STPs contained cultural material, including both pre-contact (n=1) and post-contact (n=6). ERG recovered the post-contact artifacts from Isolated Find (ISO) 001, which is defined by three positive STPs as well as four remnant architectural features. The pre-contact artifact is an isolated find. None of these sites possess the qualities of significance for inclusion in the NRHP. A full Phase I Archaeological Survey and Inventory is attached as Appendix D.

**Historic Landscapes**
The records of the TN SHPO indicate there are no historic landscapes in the recommended APE.

**Traditional Cultural Properties**
The records of the TN SHPO indicate there are no traditional cultural properties in the recommended APE.

**Effects on Historic Properties**
Based on the pedestrian building survey and the Phase I archaeological survey that found there are no historic properties present within the APE, NCA recommends a finding of no historic properties affected pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) is appropriate for the proposed undertaking. NCA requests the SHPOs concurrence on the agency’s finding per 36 CFR Part 800. NCA is also contacting federally recognized Native American Tribes and other interested parties listed in Table 5 below, to determine if any organizations have any additional information about potential historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking and presenting the results of the archaeological survey. All parties have been invited to participate. If the parties do submit additional information, NCA will review the provided documentation to determine if the resource (1) meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP and (2) would be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking.

**Table 6 List of Consulting Parties for Sequatchie County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency / Organization</th>
<th>Contact, Title</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Historical Commission</td>
<td>E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr. Executive Director</td>
<td>2941 Lebanon Pike</td>
<td>(615) 532-1550</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Patrick.mcintyre@tn.gov">Patrick.mcintyre@tn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Historic Preservation Office</td>
<td>and State Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>Nashville, TN 37214</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</td>
<td>Russell Townsend, Tribal Historic Preservation Specialist</td>
<td>PO Box 455, Cherokee, NC, 28719</td>
<td>(828) 554-6851</td>
<td><a href="mailto:russtown@nc-cherokee.com">russtown@nc-cherokee.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</td>
<td>Richard Sneed, Principal Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 455, Cherokee, NC, 28719</td>
<td>(828) 359-7002</td>
<td><a href="mailto:paxtmyer@nc-cherokee.com">paxtmyer@nc-cherokee.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</td>
<td>David Sickey, Chairman</td>
<td>PO Box 818, Elton, LA, 70532</td>
<td>(337) 584-1401</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dsickey@coushatta.org">dsickey@coushatta.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscogee (Creek) Nation</td>
<td>Corain Lowe-Zepeda, THPO</td>
<td>PO Box 580, Okmulgee, OK, 74447</td>
<td>(918) 732-7835</td>
<td><a href="mailto:section106@mcn-nsn.gov">section106@mcn-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscogee (Creek) Nation</td>
<td>David Hill, Principal Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 580, Okmulgee, OK, 74447</td>
<td>(800) 482-1979</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dhill@mcn-nsn.gov">dhill@mcn-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</td>
<td>Linda Langley, THPO</td>
<td>PO Box 10, Elton, LA, 70532</td>
<td>(337) 584-1560</td>
<td><a href="mailto:llangley@mcneese.edu">llangley@mcneese.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEIDA Regional Economic Development Agency</td>
<td>Beth Jones, Executive Director</td>
<td>1000 Riverfront Parkway, P.O. Box 4757 Chattanooga, TN 37405-0757</td>
<td>(423) 424-4241</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bjones@sedev.org">bjones@sedev.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequatchie County Government</td>
<td>Keith Cartwright, Executive</td>
<td>22 Cherry Street Dunlap, TN 37327</td>
<td>(423) 949-3479</td>
<td><a href="mailto:seqexec@bledsoe.net">seqexec@bledsoe.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequatchie County Historical Association</td>
<td>Edward R. Brown, President</td>
<td>350 Mountain View Road Dunlap, Tennessee 37327</td>
<td>(423) 949-2294</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nominerals@bledsoe.net">nominerals@bledsoe.net</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NCA will notify your office and proceed in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.5-800.6 should any consulting parties provide additional information concerning unidentified historic properties potentially affected by this undertaking. If you have any questions contact Mr. William Edward Hooker at William.hooker@va.gov, 202-632-6631.

Sincerely,

W. Edward Hooker, III  
Historic Architect/Cultural Resources Manager  
National Cemetery Administration  
Design and Construction Service

CC: Doug Pulak
Appendix A: Maps and Photographs of the Project Area
Figure 1 Overview of APE looking west.
Figure 2 Overview of APE looking north.
Figure 3 Overview of APE looking south.
Figure 4 Overview of APE looking southwest.
Figure 5 Overview of APE looking north.
Figure 6 Overview of APE looking northeast.
Figure 7 Overview of APE looking northeast.
Figure 8 Overview of APE looking west.
Figure 9 Overview of APE looking southwest.
Figure 10 Overview of APE looking east.
Figure 11 Overview of APE looking northwest.
Figure 12 Overview of APE looking west.
Figure 13 Overview of APE looking northwest.
Figure 14 Overview of APE looking northeast, toward SR 60, the Hiwassee Highway (note tractor trailer in the background).
Figure 15 View from the Hiwassee Bridge looking southwest into the project area.
Figure 16 338 Burton Lane, looking east.
Figure 17 341 Burton Lane, facing west.
Figure 18 182 Shahan Lane, facing south.

Figure 19 Single extant headstone leaning against a tree in the Old Browder Cemetery.
Figure 20 Project Area, outlined in red, Area of Potential Effect, shaded in blue.
Date: June 2, 2021
County: Meigs
Owner: VITAL-BLYTHE FERRY
Address: STATE HWY 60
Parcel Number: 064 003.00
Deeded Acreage: 270
Calculated Acreage: 0
Date of Imagery: 2018

Figure 21 Project Area, situated in Meigs County, Tennessee, north of Chattanooga.
Figure 22 Site in Meigs County, located just south of the Hiawassee Highway-Tennessee River intersection.
Figure 23 Project Area with Old Browder Cemetery identified. Note Blythe Ferry Road to the north, the approximate former location of the Blythe Ferry.
Appendix C: Maps and Photographs of the Project Area
Figure 1 Looking west, an overview of the only building on the parcel, a home built in 2002, belonging to the seller .......................................................... 3
Figure 2 Overview looking northwest, roofs of 442 and 409 Boston Town Road visible in the distance.......................................................... 4
Figure 3 Overview of property looking north from Kelly Cross Road........................................ 5
Figure 4 Overview looking north of barn and home adjacent to the APE................................. 6
Figure 5 Overview looking east across the APE ............................................................... 7
Figure 6 Overview looking east across the APE ............................................................... 8
Figure 7 Overview looking northeast across the APE ....................................................... 9
Figure 8 Overview looking northwest across the APE .................................................... 10
Figure 9 Overview looking north across the APE .......................................................... 11
Figure 10 Overview looking northeast across the APE .................................................. 12
Figure 11 Overview looking south across the APE ....................................................... 13
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Figure 13 686 Boston Town Road, from the public right-of-way (looking east) ................. 15
Figure 14 2320 Kelly Cross Road, from the public right-of-way (looking southeast) .............. 16
Figure 15 163 Boston Town Road looking west .......................................................... 17
Figure 16 551 Boston Town Road ranch house (ca. 1962) in the APE, looking north ............. 18
Figure 17 Barn on Boston Town Road (no street number) dating to at least 1981 (looking northeast). ........................................................................ 19
Figure 18 Sequatchie County project area general vicinity ............................................. 20
Figure 1 Looking west, an overview of the only building on the parcel, a home built in 2002, belonging to the seller.
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Figure 4 Overview looking north of barn and home adjacent to the APE.
Figure 5 Overview looking east across the APE.
Figure 6 Overview looking east across the APE.
Figure 7 Overview looking northeast across the APE.
Figure 8 Overview looking northwest across the APE.
Figure 9 Overview looking north across the APE.
Figure 10 Overview looking northeast across the APE.
Figure 11 Overview looking south across the APE.
Figure 12 Overview looking north across the APE.
Figure 13 686 Boston Town Road, from the public right-of-way (looking east).
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Figure 15 163 Boston Town Road looking west.
Figure 16 551 Boston Town Road ranch house (ca. 1962) in the APE, looking north.
Figure 17 Barn on Boston Town Road (no street number) dating to at least 1981 (looking northeast).
Figure 18 Sequatchie County project area general vicinity.
Figure 19 Sequatchie County project parcel, approximately 225 acres.
Figure 20 Project area outlined in red, Area of Potential Effects outlined in blue. Aerial photograph (ESRI) base map.
December 7, 2021

Ms. Nita Battise
Alabama -Coushatta Tribe of Texas
Chairperson
571 State Park Road 56
Livingston, TX 77351

RE: Initiation of Section 106 consultation for the Acquisition, Construction and Operation of a new National Cemetery in the area of Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Ms. Battise,

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC 306108), Chattanooga National Cemetery of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), National Cemetery Administration (NCA) is initiating Section 106 consultation with your office on implementation of the above-referenced project. VA is considering two properties for this undertaking, one in Meigs County and one in Sequatchie County. This letter presents the findings for both sites.

**Meigs County Project Area**

**Property Description**
The 257.92-acre irregularly shaped parcel is located in Meigs County, Tennessee (Figure 1 and 2). The parcel is largely agricultural fields, with no buildings on it. The project area is located to the east of the Chickamauga Lake region of the Tennessee River. It is sited just south and west of the historic site of the Blythe Ferry. See Appendix A for additional maps photos of the parcel and the surrounding area.

**Brief History of Property and Study Area**
This parcel is in the Appalachian Plateau, in an agricultural area adjacent to the Tennessee River, and just south of Hiawassee Island. Meigs County was founded in 1836, from lands procured from the Indian removal and the Cherokee cession. It is named after Return Jonathan Meigs, the first Cherokee agent in the area and later a Governor of Ohio. The primary economy in the area during the antebellum period was farming, largely raising hogs, wheat, and corn.

The project parcel is located approximately 0.5 miles south of the historic location of the Blythe Ferry. In 1809, William Blythe began operating a ferry at the confluence of the Tennessee and Hiwassee Rivers. This area was “a significant crossroad for development of Indian culture for centuries,”¹ and it was an important river crossing on the “Great Road” between Knoxville and

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¹ **Historic Site or Trail, History of Blythe Ferry Site, available online at**
Chattanooga. This ferry was located at the northwest corner of the Cherokee Nation. The Blythe ferry served as an important location in the history of the Trail of Tears. In October of 1838, nine of the thirteen detachments of Cherokee Chief John Ross was forced to shepherd to the Indian Territory left their ancestral lands at Blythe Ferry. The roughly 9,000 Native Americans being forced to march west were required to camp in the area for six weeks, waiting

Figure 1 Project Area, situated in Meigs County, Tennessee, north of Chattanooga.


Figure 2 Site in Meigs County, located just south of the Hiwassee Highway-Tennessee River intersection.
for the Tennessee River to rise from extreme drought conditions. William Blythe, the ferry proprietor, traveled west with his wife, Nancy Fields, who was Cherokee. The site remained a ferry until 1994, when the Highway 60 bridge was built. The site is now part of the Cherokee Removal Memorial Park at Historic Blythe Ferry, along the northern shore just east of Blythe Ferry Road. The area was largely spared the devastation of the Civil War. However, the most notable event of the conflict in the county took place on November 13, 1863, when Union troops stationed at the mouth of the Hiawassee River skirmished with Confederate artillery forces to defend the grain supplies on the island. The postbellum period saw the expansion of the economy with the dawn of the steamboat era. Landings along the Tennessee River became local economic sites, centers of trade. According to historic USGS quadrangle maps and aerial photography, the project parcel has been dedicated to agriculture throughout the twentieth century.

**Undertaking**

The proposed project is the acquisition and subsequent development of a new National Cemetery. Specific plans for the development are not available at this time, however, it is assumed development will be typical of other National Cemeteries, including in-ground burials with standard NCA markers, columbaria, chapel, and/or the construction of support buildings that do not exceed a single story in height. Additional utilities are also anticipated.

**Area of Potential Effects**

The recommended APE for this undertaking encompasses the proposed acquisition parcel plus an additional 150 feet around the proposed acquisition parcel, to account for potential indirect effects due to the construction of above-ground features (Figure 3). Ground disturbance is anticipated to be limited to the boundaries of the parcel. The entire area is shielded from adjacent properties by thick vegetation to the north, west and the south, and by Highway 60 to the east; the entirety of the western boundary is also bordered by the Tennessee River.

**Historic Properties**

In June 2021, an architectural historian who meets the *Professional Qualification Standards* for History and Architectural History established by the Secretary of Interior conducted a survey and historic research to identify properties within the APE that are more than fifty years of age and that retain sufficient integrity to warrant listing in the NRHP.

Identification efforts for this study included a walking survey of the identified acquisition parcel and limited walking survey and windshield survey of the APE and surrounding area.

Images of the following built resources are available in Appendix A.

**Historic Buildings**

There are no listed or eligible historic buildings in the APE. There are three residences in the APE, as well as a few sheds. None of the buildings in the APE are fifty years old or older. This area does not appear to include a potential historic district, to which any buildings could contribute. None of these homes possess the qualities of significance to be individually eligible.

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3 Ibid.
Similarly, none of the outbuildings appear to be individually eligible in their own right, nor do any appear to be eligible farmsteads.

338 Burton Lane is barely visible from the public right-of-way. It is a modest ranch, built ca. 1973. It is rectangular in plan, with both stone and wood exterior cladding. The property includes one shed outbuilding and a patio. It is a single-family structure, measuring 1,248 sq-ft.  

341 Burton Lane is a small creole cottage type building. It is side-gabled with a standing seam metal roof, and fronted by a wide, full-width porch. It was built ca. 1989, and measures 1080 sq-ft in a rectangular plan. There is a small shed outbuilding associated with this single-family residence.

182 Shahan Lane includes a number of late-twentieth century buildings, including this main structure. It was constructed ca. 1996, with a stone foundation, and vertical wood exterior planking. This structure appears to be more than one structure combined, and it includes a large open porch. There are also a shed, a detached garage, and three mobile homes on the property.

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5 Meigs County Property Assessor, available online at https://assessment.cot.tn.gov/RE_Assessment/ParcelDetailIMPACT.aspx.

6 Meigs County Property Assessor, available online at https://assessment.cot.tn.gov/RE_Assessment/ParcelDetailIMPACT.aspx.

7 Meigs County Property Assessor, available online at https://assessment.cot.tn.gov/RE_Assessment/ParcelDetailIMPACT.aspx.
Cemeteries
There is an unmarked cemetery located in the project area. It is identified on USGS topographic maps as the Old Browder Cemetery. The cemetery is derelict and wooded with mixed hardwoods and dense scrub vegetation. There is limited surface visibility within the area of the cemetery due to the dense vegetation. No written records of the Old Browder Cemetery have been identified.

There is no fence delineating the cemetery, however, some wooden fence posts were identified in the field, suggesting there was a fence in place at some point. This survey identified only one marked headstone which was propped against a tree, suggesting it was not in its original location. The headstone is mostly illegible, however, the surname of the individual appeared to be Todd, with a death date of August 11, 1856 (See Figure 16, Appendix A). During survey, several possible field stone markers were identified, however, these also did not appear in their original location as they are broken and scattered, with some partially buried. A few possible grave depressions were also observed, some of which are not associated with any visible stone markers. The Old Browder Cemetery is identified on historic USGS Quadrangle maps at least as early as 1942.

In general, “cemeteries and graves are among those properties that ordinarily are not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places unless they meet special requirements.”8 This cemetery is not eligible under its association with historic events (Criterion A), people (Criterion B), or design (Criterion C). Moreover, it does not meet the Criteria Considerations C or D, and the resource as a whole lacks integrity. For these reasons, the Old Browder Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The lack of any named headstones makes definitive identification of interments and possible descendants infeasible. NCA intends to avoid the cemetery, preserving it in place.

Table 1 List of built resources in the APE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Outbuildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>338 Burton</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Single Residence</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341 Burton</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Single Residence</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182 Shahan</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Browder Cemetery</td>
<td>Ca. 1900</td>
<td>1 marked grave</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Archaeological Sites Previously Identified
A review of archaeological site files at the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) revealed three known archaeological sites identified within the survey area (40MG172, 40MG174, and 40MG176), and one site likely falling within the survey area (40MG46). Site 40MG172 is a light scatter of lithic artifacts from a slightly elevated area. Artifacts included 21 lithic flakes and three biface fragments. One biface fragment was identified as Benton Stemmed, which dates to the Late Archaic. Site 40MG174 was documented as five non-diagnostic lithic artifacts recovered from a small ridge. The previous surveys note the artifacts were found on the surface or within

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the plowzone. Due to agricultural practices in the area and the deflated nature of soils, there is little potential for archaeological site preservation. Site 40MG176 consists of a surface deposition of historic artifacts 15 meters west of Bramer Road. The site report states there is a structure depicted on the 1919 soil survey map. Site 40MG176 is most likely associated with a late nineteenth century farmstead. Site 40MG46 either falls within the survey boundary or abuts it very closely. Site 40MG46 is classified as a shell bank and open habitation with prehistoric ceramics dating to Woodland and Mississippian Periods. ERG did not relocate any previously identified sites during the current investigation. This is most likely due to a combination of imprecise mapping of the sites at the time of their original recording, post-identification ground disturbance, and limitations of the survey sampling strategy.

**Table 2 List of previously identified sites located within in or adjacent to the APE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Temporal Affiliation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>NRHP Eligibility</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40MG46</td>
<td>Pre-Contact (Woodland/ Mississippian)</td>
<td>Shell bank; Open habitation</td>
<td>Not recorded in available documentation</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40MG172</td>
<td>Pre-Contact (Late Archaic) Post Contact</td>
<td>Open habitation; Artifact scatter; Domestic House</td>
<td>Unassessed</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40MG174</td>
<td>Pre- Contact(undetermined)</td>
<td>Open habitation</td>
<td>Unassessed</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40MG176</td>
<td>Post Contact (1866-1932)</td>
<td>Rural Domestic House</td>
<td>Unassessed</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phase 1 Archaeological Survey**

Environmental Research Group, LLC (ERG) of Baltimore, Maryland has performed a Phase I archaeological survey to locate all archaeological sites, pre-contact, contact, and post-contact that may be located within the 267-acre project area. The current land use is agricultural with several hardwood stands and an area of dense young growth scrub vegetation. Pedestrian survey of recently planted agricultural fields was accomplished between June 28 and 30, 2021. Shovel test survey was accomplished between August 12 and September 7, 2021. Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 30-meter (m) intervals, 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter. Two pre-contact and eleven post-contact artifacts were recovered by ERG during the current investigations. These deposits do not represent significant archaeological resources and are not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A full technical report is attached hereto as Appendix B.

**Historic Landscapes**

The records of the TN SHPO indicate there are no historic landscapes in the recommended APE.

**Traditional Cultural Properties**

The records of the TN SHPO indicate there are no traditional cultural properties in the recommended APE.

**Effects on Historic Properties**

Based on the pedestrian building survey and the Phase I archaeological survey that found there are no historic properties present within the APE, NCA recommends a finding of no historic
properties affected pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) is appropriate for the proposed undertaking. NCA requests the SHPOs concurrence on the agency’s finding per 36 CFR Part 800. NCA is also contacting the federally recognized Native American Tribes and other interested parties listed in Table 3 below, to determine if any organizations have any additional information about potential historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking and presenting the results of the archaeological survey. If the parties do submit additional information, NCA will review the provided documentation to determine if the resource (1) meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP and (2) would be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking. All parties have been invited to consult.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency / Organization</th>
<th>Contact, Title</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Historical Commission State Historic Preservation Office</td>
<td>E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr., Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>2941 Lebanon Pike Nashville, TN 37214</td>
<td>(615) 532-1550</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Patrick.mcintyre@tn.gov">Patrick.mcintyre@tn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO)</td>
<td>Dr. Valerie J. Grussing, President</td>
<td>P.O. Box 19189 Washington, DC 20036-9189</td>
<td>202-628-8476</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@nathpo.org">info@nathpo.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United South and Eastern Tribes</td>
<td>Quahna Mars, Narragansett Indian Tribe, Chairperson, Culture and Heritage Committee, Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>P.O. Box 350, Wyoming, RI 02898</td>
<td>401-364-1100 ext. 203</td>
<td><a href="mailto:qmars@ntribe.org">qmars@ntribe.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas</td>
<td>Bryant Celestine Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>571 State Park Road 56, Livingston, TX, 77351</td>
<td>(936) 563-1181</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Celestine.Bryant@actribe.org">Celestine.Bryant@actribe.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas</td>
<td>Nita Battise, Chairperson</td>
<td>571 State Park Road 56, Livingston, TX, 77351</td>
<td>(936) 563-1100</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tcnbattise@actribe.org">tcnbattise@actribe.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</td>
<td>Russell Townsend, Tribal Historic Preservation Specialist</td>
<td>PO Box 455, Cherokee, NC, 28719</td>
<td>(828) 554-6851</td>
<td><a href="mailto:russtown@nc-cherokee.com">russtown@nc-cherokee.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</td>
<td>Richard Sneed, Principal Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 455, Cherokee, NC, 28719</td>
<td>(828) 359-7002</td>
<td><a href="mailto:paxtmyer@nc-cherokee.com">paxtmyer@nc-cherokee.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Nation</td>
<td>Bill John Baker, Principal Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 948 Tahlequah, OK, 74465</td>
<td>(918) 453-5000</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bill-baker@cherokee.org">bill-baker@cherokee.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Nation</td>
<td>Chuck Hoskin, Principal Chief, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 948 Tahlequah, OK, 74465</td>
<td>(800) 256-0671</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chuck-hoskin@cherokee.org">chuck-hoskin@cherokee.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma</td>
<td>Eric Oosahwee-Voss, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 1425 Tahlequah, OK, 74465</td>
<td>(918) 458-6717</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Eoosahwee-voss@ukb-nsn.gov">Eoosahwee-voss@ukb-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma</td>
<td>Joe Bunch, Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 746 Tahlequah, OK, 74465</td>
<td>(918) 431-1148</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bunch@ukb-nsn.gov">bunch@ukb-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</td>
<td>David Sickey, Chairman</td>
<td>PO Box 818, Elton, LA, 70532</td>
<td>(337) 584-1401</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dsickey@coushatta.org">dsickey@coushatta.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</td>
<td>Linda Langley, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 10, Elton, LA, 70532</td>
<td>(337) 584-1560</td>
<td><a href="mailto:langley@mcneese.edu">langley@mcneese.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscogee (Creek) Nation</td>
<td>Corain Lowe-Zepeda, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 580, Okmulgee, OK, 74447</td>
<td>(918) 732-7835</td>
<td><a href="mailto:section106@mcn-nsn.gov">section106@mcn-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscogee (Creek) Nation</td>
<td>David Hill, Principal Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 580, Okmulgee, OK, 74447</td>
<td>(800) 482-1979</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dhill@mcn-nsn.gov">dhill@mcn-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin</td>
<td>William Quackenbush, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>W9814 Airport Road Black River Falls WI 54615</td>
<td>(715) 284-7181</td>
<td><a href="mailto:BQuackenbush@ho-chunk.com">BQuackenbush@ho-chunk.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin</td>
<td>Jon Greendeer, President</td>
<td>W9814 Airport Road Black River Falls WI 54615</td>
<td>(715) 284-9343</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Jon.Greendeer@Ho-Chunk.com">Jon.Greendeer@Ho-Chunk.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska</td>
<td>Coly Brown, Chairperson</td>
<td>PO Box 687 Winnebago, NE</td>
<td>(402) 878-2272</td>
<td><a href="mailto:coly.brown@winnebagotribe.com">coly.brown@winnebagotribe.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska</td>
<td>Sunshine Thomas-Bear, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 687 Winnebago, NE 68071</td>
<td>(402) 922-2631</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sunshine.bear@winnebagotribe.com">sunshine.bear@winnebagotribe.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Liana Hesler, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>20 White Eagle Dr. Ponca City, OK 74601</td>
<td>(580) 762-8104</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Liana.hesler@ponca.com">Liana.hesler@ponca.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Oliver Littlecook, Chairman</td>
<td>20 White Eagle Dr. Ponca City, OK 74601</td>
<td>(580) 762-8104</td>
<td><a href="mailto:oliver.littlecook@ponca.com">oliver.littlecook@ponca.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponca Tribe of Nebraska</td>
<td>Staci Hesler, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 288 Niobrara, NE 68760</td>
<td>(402) 857-3519</td>
<td><a href="mailto:staci.hesler@ponca.com">staci.hesler@ponca.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponca Tribe of Nebraska</td>
<td>Larry Wright, Chairman</td>
<td>PO Box 288 Niobrara, NE 68760</td>
<td>(402) 857-3391</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw Nation</td>
<td>Bill Anoatubby, Governor</td>
<td>PO Box 1548 Ada, OK 74821</td>
<td>(580) 436-2603</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tammy.gray@chickasaw.net">tammy.gray@chickasaw.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw Nation</td>
<td>Kirk Perry, Historic Preservation Executive Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 1548 Ada, OK 74821</td>
<td>(580) 272-5323</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kperry@chickasaw.net">kperry@chickasaw.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Ian Thompson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 1210 Durant, OK 74702</td>
<td>(800) 522-6170, ext. 2216</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ithompson@choctawnation.com">ithompson@choctawnation.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Gary Batton, Chief</td>
<td>PO Drawer 1210 Durant, OK 74702</td>
<td>(580) 924-8280</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gbatton@choctawnation.com">gbatton@choctawnation.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jena Band of Choctaw Indians</td>
<td>Alina Shively Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 14 Jena, LA 71342</td>
<td>(318) 992-1205</td>
<td><a href="mailto:a.shively@jenachoctaw.org">a.shively@jenachoctaw.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jena Band of Choctaw Indians</td>
<td>B. Cheryl Smith, Principal Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 14 Jena, LA 71342</td>
<td>(318) 992-2717</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Chief@jenachoctaw.org">Chief@jenachoctaw.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians</td>
<td>Cyrus Ben, Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 6010 Choctaw, MS 39350</td>
<td>(601) 656-5251</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@choctaw.org">info@choctaw.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Seminole Nation of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Leonard Harjo, Principal Chief</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1498 Wewoka, OK 74884</td>
<td>(405) 257-7200</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chief.prin@sno-nsn.gov">chief.prin@sno-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole Nation of Oklahoma</td>
<td>David Frank, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1498 Wewoka, OK 74884</td>
<td>(405) 257-7200</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Frank.s.D@sno-nsn.gov">Frank.s.D@sno-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole Tribe of Florida</td>
<td>Paul N. Backhouse, PhD, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>30290 Josie Billie Highway, PMB 1004 Clewiston, FL 33440</td>
<td>(863) 938-6549, ext 12244</td>
<td><a href="mailto:paulbackhouse@semtribe.com">paulbackhouse@semtribe.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole Tribe of Florida</td>
<td>Marcus Oseola, Jr., Chairman</td>
<td>6300 Stirling Road Hollywood, FL 33024</td>
<td>(800) 683-7800</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Chairman@semtribe.com">Chairman@semtribe.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Removal National Park (owned by the TVA)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6800 Blyth Ferry Lane Birchwood, TN 37308</td>
<td>423 339 2769</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>Rebecca C. Tolene, Federal Preservation Officer, Vice President, Environment, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)</td>
<td>400 W. Summit Hill Drive, WT 11C-K, Knoxville, TN 37902</td>
<td>865-632-4433</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rctolene@tva.gov">rctolene@tva.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>Clinton E. Jones, Deputy Federal</td>
<td>400 W. Summit Hill Drive, WT 11C-K</td>
<td>865-632-3404</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cjones5@tva.gov">cjones5@tva.gov</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sequatchie County Project Area

Property Description
The 225-acre irregularly shaped parcel is located in Sequatchie County, Tennessee (Appendix C has maps and photographs of the project area). The parcel is largely agricultural fields, with a single residential building, dating from 2002. The parcel is located outside of the town of Dunlap. The parcel is located in the Sequatchie Valley on the Cumberland Plateau. See Appendix C for additional photos of the parcel and the surrounding area.

Brief History of Property and Study Area
Sequatchie County was formed in 1853, although the first settlers of European descent arrived in the area shortly after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. The economy of the county consisted primarily of subsistence agriculture and livestock. The first road in the area was constructed in 1853, connecting to the Western and Atlantic Railroad in Georgia, allowing for the expansion into market agriculture.9 The construction of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway through the Sequatchie Valley in 1880 sparked the coal industry. The town of Dunlap, just adjacent to the project area, became a center for coal mining, and the beehive coke ovens can still be seen in the area.

Undertaking
The proposed project is the acquisition and subsequent development of a new National Cemetery. Specific plans for the development were not provided; for the purposes of this study, it was assumed development typical of other National Cemeteries, including in-ground burials with standard NCA markers, columbaria, and/or the construction of support buildings that do not exceed a single story in height. Additional utilities are also anticipated.

Area of Potential Effects (APE)
The recommended APE for this undertaking encompasses the proposed acquisition parcel plus an additional 150 feet around the proposed acquisition parcel, to account for potential indirect effects due to the construction of above-ground features. Ground disturbance is anticipated to be limited to the boundaries of the parcel.

Historic Properties
In June 2021, an architectural historian who meets the Professional Qualification Standards for History and Architectural History established by the Secretary of Interior conducted a survey and

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Historic research to identify properties within the APE that are more than fifty years of age and that retain sufficient integrity to warrant listing in the NRHP.

Identification efforts for this study included a walking survey of the identified acquisition parcel and limited walking survey and windshield survey of the APE and surrounding area.

Images of the following properties are available in Appendix C.

**Historic Buildings**

There are no listed or eligible historic buildings in the APE. There are nine residences and several outbuildings in the APE. This area does not appear to include a potential historic district, to which any buildings could contribute. Only four of the residences are more than fifty years old. None of these residences possess the qualities of significance to be individually eligible. Similarly, none of the outbuildings appear to be individually eligible in their own right, nor do any appear to be eligible farmsteads. See Appendix C for photographs of the buildings that are at least 50 years old.

**Table 4 List of buildings in the APE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Outbuildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2320 Kelly Cross Road</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>442 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>497 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>686 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(No number) Ike Boston Road</td>
<td>No date</td>
<td>No Residence</td>
<td>Barn only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(No number) Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>No Residence</td>
<td>Horse barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>379 Jack Smith Road</td>
<td>1999 and 2003</td>
<td>Two Single Family</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2320 Kelly Cross Road – This L-shaped residence was initially constructed in 1954.10 There have been at least two additions. The building rests on piers and is cross gabled with a wide front porch. The original building is a modest structure, clad in wood siding. One addition meets the center of the original building, on the west side. Attached to that is another add-on that appears to be constructed of cement blocks. There is a large, wide brick chimney fronting that section. There are several outbuildings, including a utility shed, several barns, and a derelict house that was recently bulldozed.11 None of the buildings appear to be notable construction types, nor does

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11 Personal communication, Sue Ann Lockhart, June 16, 2021.
preliminary research suggest it is tied to a particular historic event or significant trend; it lacks the significance necessary for inclusion in the NRHP.

163 Boston Town Road – The modest shotgun is front-gabled, with five bays. The building is set on piers, and has windows in the front, and in each original bay. It has a center gable brick chimney. According to the tax records, it was constructed in 1940, and is clad in wood siding. There are two mobile homes and a utility building on the property. The building lacks the significance necessary for inclusion in the NRHP.

551 Boston Town Road – This residence is a modest rectangular ranch. It is clad in brick, and the roof is hipped, covered in asphalt shingles. There is an attached garage on the right side, and all windows on the front façade are one-over-one half-height. It is a typical construction type, and preliminary research did not identify any connection to a notable historic event, person, or significant trend. The building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

686 Boston Town Road – This building is a side gable residence with a square plan. It is a single story, with a roof clad in corrugated metal. The building is set back from the road and is partially shielded from view by outbuildings. According to the tax parcel data, the residence is set only on the immediate land surrounding it, while the several outbuildings, including a shed and a barn, are part of a separately owned parcel. It was constructed in 1930. Windows and doors appear to be modern replacements. The building lacks the significance and integrity necessary for inclusion in the NRHP.

(No number) Ike Boston Road – This property has no residence or associated primary building. It is a typical cow barn, clad in vertical wood siding. The extended gable roof is constructed of corrugated metal. The tax records do not indicate a construction date, nor could survey effectively determine age from the public right-of-way. However, a review of historic aerial photographs indicates it dates to at least 1981. It appears to be a typical barn construction type, and preliminary research did not identify any connection to a notable historic event, person, or significant trend. The barn is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Archaeological Sites
GIS data representing previously recorded archaeological sites within the current survey area were obtained from the TDOA. The parcel owner’s agent similarly indicated that no archaeological surveys had been done on the property. Per the GIS data provided, four previously recorded archaeological sites are located within a 1-mile buffer of the current survey area (Table 2). These studies were completed between the years 1973 and 2004, and were conducted by various archaeological consultants, as well as the University of Tennessee, Chattanooga. An overview of previously recorded sites is provided below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Temporal Affiliation</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Landform</th>
<th>NRHP Eligibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


13 Personal communication, Sue Ann Lockhart, June 16, 2021.
Previous Surveys and Documented Archaeological Sites
Site 40SQ9 was recorded in 1973 as a prehistoric site with a mound complex dating to the Woodland period. At one time, the mound was reported to have been very large, but at the time of investigation, it was virtually destroyed by agricultural activity. NRHP recommendations are not included in the data research for this site.

Site 40SQ99 was recorded in 1976 and 1978. Site 40SQ99 is a historic site dating to the Appalachian time period (late nineteenth century – early twentieth century). It is a stone filled privy located behind Elm Hill School/Community Center. Excavation was recommended prior to any road construction in the area. NRHP recommendations are not included in the data research for this site.

Site 40SQ109 was recorded in 2004 by TRC Solutions. This site represents an open habitation with unknown prehistoric cultural affiliation characterized by a low-density lithic scatter. Five positive shovel tests were excavated at the site that produced a total of eight pieces of lithic debitage. Deposits appeared to be shallow extending on average to 25 cmbs. No features were noted, and the site was recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusions.

Site 40SQ110 was recorded in 2004 by TRC Solutions. The site represents an open habitation containing Late Woodland Hamilton component (ca. 1500-1000 B.P.) based on the recovery of a Hamilton Incurvate projectile point, from a shovel test excavated at the site. As a whole, artifact content at the site was characterized by a low-density lithic scatter. Three positive shovel tests were excavated at the site that produced a total of seven pieces of lithic debitage in addition to the Hamilton Incurvate arrow point. Deposits appeared to be shallow extending on average to 25 cmbs. No features were noted, and the site was recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion.

Phase 1 Archaeological Survey
Environmental Research Group, LLC (ERG) of Baltimore, Maryland has performed a Phase I archaeological survey to locate all archaeological sites, pre-contact, contact, and post-contact that may be located within the project area. This survey was conducted between July 26 and August 11, 2021. Fieldwork was conducted according to Tennessee SHPO Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Studies (TDEC 2018). The Phase I archaeological survey methods employed during this investigation primarily involved the excavation of shovel tests on a 30-m grid within designated survey areas. ERG also employed visual surface inspections in areas of good surface visibility (greater than 25 percent soil exposure), and in areas suspected to
contain evidence of cultural features at ground surface (e.g., historic features, such as foundations and cisterns). The only shovel test locations not excavated by ERG (n=15) occurred at slopes exceeding 15 percent, deeply incised drainages, poorly drained wetland areas, water bodies, modern constructed surfaces such as roads, and intrusive modern disturbances such as large push/dump piles. ERG subjected these areas to surface inspection at a minimum. Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 30-meter (m) intervals, 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter. During survey, four STPs contained cultural material, including both pre-contact (n=1) and post-contact (n=6). ERG recovered the post-contact artifacts from Isolated Find (ISO) 001, which is defined by three positive STPs as well as four remnant architectural features. The pre-contact artifact is an isolated find. None of these sites possess the qualities of significance for inclusion in the NRHP. A full Phase I Archaeological Survey and Inventory is attached as Appendix D.

Historic Landscapes
The records of the TN SHPO indicate there are no historic landscapes in the recommended APE.

Traditional Cultural Properties
The records of the TN SHPO indicate there are no traditional cultural properties in the recommended APE.

Effects on Historic Properties
Based on the pedestrian building survey and the Phase I archaeological survey that found there are no historic properties present within the APE, NCA recommends a finding of no historic properties affected pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) is appropriate for the proposed undertaking. NCA requests the SHPOs concurrence on the agency’s finding per 36 CFR Part 800. NCA is also contacting federally recognized Native American Tribes and other interested parties listed in Table 5 below, to determine if any organizations have any additional information about potential historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking and presenting the results of the archaeological survey. All parties have been invited to participate. If the parties do submit additional information, NCA will review the provided documentation to determine if the resource (1) meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP and (2) would be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking.

Table 6 List of Consulting Parties for Sequatchie County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency / Organization</th>
<th>Contact, Title</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Historical Commission State Historic Preservation Office</td>
<td>E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr. Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>2941 Lebanon Pike, Nashville, TN 37214</td>
<td>(615) 532-1550</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Patrick.mcintyre@tn.gov">Patrick.mcintyre@tn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</td>
<td>Russell Townsend, Tribal Historic Preservation Specialist</td>
<td>PO Box 455, Cherokee, NC, 28719</td>
<td>(828) 554-6851</td>
<td><a href="mailto:russtown@nc-cherokee.com">russtown@nc-cherokee.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians  | Richard Sneed, Principal Chief  | PO Box 455, Cherokee, NC, 28719  | (828) 359-7002  | paxtmyer@nc-cherokee.com  
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana  | David Sickey Chairman  | PO Box 818, Elton, LA, 70532  | (337) 584-1401  | dsickey@coushatta.org  
Muscogee (Creek) Nation  | Corain Lowe-Zepeda THPO  | PO Box 580, Okmulgee, OK, 74447  | (918) 732-7835  | section106@mcn-nsn.gov  
Muscogee (Creek) Nation  | David Hill Principal Chief  | PO Box 580, Okmulgee, OK, 74447  | (800) 482-1979  | dhill@mcn-nsn.gov  
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana  | Linda Langley THPO  | PO Box 10, Elton, LA, 70532  | (337) 584-1560  | llangley@mcneese.edu  
SEIDA Regional Economic Development Agency  | Beth Jones, Executive Director  | 1000 Riverfront Parkway, P.O. Box 4757, Chattanooga, TN 37405-0757  | (423) 424-4241  | bjones@sedev.org  
Sequatchie County Government  | Keith Cartwright, County Executive  | 22 Cherry Street, Dunlap, TN 37327  | (423) 949-3479  | seqexec@bledsoe.net  
Sequatchie County Historical Association  | Edward R. Brown, President  | 350 Mountain View Road, Dunlap, Tennessee 37327  | (423) 949-2294  | nominerals@bledsoe.net  

NCA will notify your office and proceed in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.5-800.6 should any consulting parties provide additional information concerning unidentified historic properties potentially affected by this undertaking. If you have any questions contact Mr. William Edward Hooker at William.hooker@va.gov, 202-632-6631.

Sincerely,

W. Edward Hooker, III  
Historic Architect/Cultural Resources Manager  
National Cemetery Administration  
Design and Construction Service

CC: Doug Pulak
December 8, 2021

Keith Cartwright
Sequatchie County Government
County Executive
22 Cherry Street
Dunlap, TN  37327

RE: Initiation of Section 106 consultation for the Acquisition, Construction and Operation of a new National Cemetery in the area of Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. Cartwright,

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC 306108), Chattanooga National Cemetery of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), National Cemetery Administration (NCA) is initiating Section 106 consultation with your office on implementation of the above-referenced project. VA is considering two properties for this undertaking, one in Meigs County and one in Sequatchie County. This letter presents the findings for both sites.

Meigs County Project Area

Property Description
The 257.92-acre irregularly shaped parcel is located in Meigs County, Tennessee (Figure 1 and 2). The parcel is largely agricultural fields, with no buildings on it. The project area is located to the east of the Chickamauga Lake region of the Tennessee River. It is sited just south and west of the historic site of the Blythe Ferry. See Appendix A for additional maps photos of the parcel and the surrounding area.

Brief History of Property and Study Area
This parcel is in the Appalachian Plateau, in an agricultural area adjacent to the Tennessee River, and just south of Hiawassee Island. Meigs County was founded in 1836, from lands procured from the Indian removal and the Cherokee cession. It is named after Return Jonathan Meigs, the first Cherokee agent in the area and later a Governor of Ohio. The primary economy in the area during the antebellum period was farming, largely raising hogs, wheat, and corn.

The project parcel is located approximately 0.5 miles south of the historic location of the Blythe Ferry. In 1809, William Blythe began operating a ferry at the confluence of the Tennessee and Hiawassee Rivers This area was “a significant crossroad for development of Indian culture for centuries,”1 and it was an important river crossing on the “Great Road” between Knoxville and

1 Historic Site or Trail, History of Blythe Ferry Site, available online at
This ferry was located at the northwest corner of the Cherokee Nation. The Blythe ferry served as an important location in the history of the Trail of Tears. In October of 1838, nine of the thirteen detachments of Cherokee Chief John Ross was forced to shepherd to the Indian Territory left their ancestral lands at Blythe Ferry. The roughly 9,000 Native Americans being forced to march west were required to camp in the area for six weeks, waiting.

Figure 1 Project Area, situated in Meigs County, Tennessee, north of Chattanooga.


Figure 2 Site in Meigs County, located just south of the Hiwassee Highway-Tennessee River intersection.
for the Tennessee River to rise from extreme drought conditions.³ William Blythe, the ferry proprietor, traveled west with his wife, Nancy Fields, who was Cherokee. The site remained a ferry until 1994, when the Highway 60 bridge was built. The site is now part of the Cherokee Removal Memorial Park at Historic Blythe Ferry, along the northern shore just east of Blythe Ferry Road. The area was largely spared the devastation of the Civil War. However, the most notable event of the conflict in the county took place on November 13, 1863, when Union troops stationed at the mouth of the Hiawassee River skirmished with Confederate artillery forces to defend the grain supplies on the island.⁴ The postbellum period saw the expansion of the economy with the dawn of the steamboat era. Landings along the Tennessee River became local economic sites, centers of trade. According to historic USGS quadrangle maps and aerial photography, the project parcel has been dedicated to agriculture throughout the twentieth century.

Undertaking
The proposed project is the acquisition and subsequent development of a new National Cemetery. Specific plans for the development are not available at this time, however, it is assumed development will be typical of other National Cemeteries, including in-ground burials with standard NCA markers, columbaria, chapel, and/or the construction of support buildings that do not exceed a single story in height. Additional utilities are also anticipated.

Area of Potential Effects
The recommended APE for this undertaking encompasses the proposed acquisition parcel plus an additional 150 feet around the proposed acquisition parcel, to account for potential indirect effects due to the construction of above-ground features (Figure 3). Ground disturbance is anticipated to be limited to the boundaries of the parcel. The entire area is shielded from adjacent properties by thick vegetation to the north, west and the south, and by Highway 60 to the east; the entirety of the western boundary is also bordered by the Tennessee River.

Historic Properties
In June 2021, an architectural historian who meets the Professional Qualification Standards for History and Architectural History established by the Secretary of Interior conducted a survey and historic research to identify properties within the APE that are more than fifty years of age and that retain sufficient integrity to warrant listing in the NRHP.

Identification efforts for this study included a walking survey of the identified acquisition parcel and limited walking survey and windshield survey of the APE and surrounding area.

Images of the following built resources are available in Appendix A.

Historic Buildings
There are no listed or eligible historic buildings in the APE. There are three residences in the APE, as well as a few sheds. None of the buildings in the APE are fifty years old or older. This area does not appear to include a potential historic district, to which any buildings could contribute. None of these homes possess the qualities of significance to be individually eligible.

³ Ibid.
Similarly, none of the outbuildings appear to be individually eligible in their own right, nor do any appear to be eligible farmsteads.

338 Burton Lane is barely visible from the public right-of-way. It is a modest ranch, built ca. 1973. It is rectangular in plan, with both stone and wood exterior cladding. The property includes one shed outbuilding and a patio. It is a single-family structure, measuring 1,248 sq-ft.\(^5\)

341 Burton Lane is a small creole cottage type building. It is side-gabled with a standing seam metal roof, and fronted by a wide, full-width porch. It was built ca. 1989, and measures 1080 sq-ft in a rectangular plan. There is a small shed outbuilding associated with this single-family residence.\(^6\)

182 Shahan Lane includes a number of late-twentieth century buildings, including this main structure. It was constructed ca. 1996, with a stone foundation, and vertical wood exterior planking. This structure appears to be more than one structure combined, and it includes a large open porch. There are also a shed, a detached garage, and three mobile homes on the property.\(^7\)

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\(^5\) Meigs County Property Assessor, available online at [https://assessment.cot.tn.gov/RE_Assessment/ParcelDetailIMPACT.aspx](https://assessment.cot.tn.gov/RE_Assessment/ParcelDetailIMPACT.aspx).

\(^6\) Meigs County Property Assessor, available online at [https://assessment.cot.tn.gov/RE_Assessment/ParcelDetailIMPACT.aspx](https://assessment.cot.tn.gov/RE_Assessment/ParcelDetailIMPACT.aspx).

\(^7\) Meigs County Property Assessor, available online at [https://assessment.cot.tn.gov/RE_Assessment/ParcelDetailIMPACT.aspx](https://assessment.cot.tn.gov/RE_Assessment/ParcelDetailIMPACT.aspx).
Cemeteries

There is an unmarked cemetery located in the project area. It is identified on USGS topographic maps as the Old Browder Cemetery. The cemetery is derelict and wooded with mixed hardwoods and dense scrub vegetation. There is limited surface visibility within the area of the cemetery due to the dense vegetation. No written records of the Old Browder Cemetery have been identified.

There is no fence delineating the cemetery, however, some wooden fence posts were identified in the field, suggesting there was a fence in place at some point. This survey identified only one marked headstone which was propped against a tree, suggesting it was not in its original location. The headstone is mostly illegible, however, the surname of the individual appeared to be Todd, with a death date of August 11, 1856 (See Figure 16, Appendix A). During survey, several possible field stone markers were identified, however, these also did not appear in their original location as they are broken and scattered, with some partially buried. A few possible grave depressions were also observed, some of which are not associated with any visible stone markers. The Old Browder Cemetery is identified on historic USGS Quadrangle maps at least as early as 1942.

In general, “cemeteries and graves are among those properties that ordinarily are not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places unless they meet special requirements.” This cemetery is not eligible under its association with historic events (Criterion A), people (Criterion B), or design (Criterion C). Moreover, it does not meet the Criteria Considerations C or D, and the resource as a whole lacks integrity. For these reasons, the Old Browder Cemetery is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The lack of any named headstones makes definitive identification of interments and possible descendants infeasible. NCA intends to avoid the cemetery, preserving it in place.

Table 1 List of built resources in the APE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Outbuildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>338 Burton</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Single Residence</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341 Burton</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Single Residence</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182 Shahan</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Browder Cemetery</td>
<td>Ca. 1900</td>
<td>1 marked grave</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Archaeological Sites Previously Identified

A review of archaeological site files at the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) revealed three known archaeological sites identified within the survey area (40MG172, 40MG174, and 40MG176), and one site likely falling within the survey area (40MG46). Site 40MG172 is a light scatter of lithic artifacts from a slightly elevated area. Artifacts included 21 lithic flakes and three biface fragments. One biface fragment was identified as Benton Stemmed, which dates to the Late Archaic. Site 40MG174 was documented as five non-diagnostic lithic artifacts recovered from a small ridge. The previous surveys note the artifacts were found on the surface or within

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the plowzone. Due to agricultural practices in the area and the deflated nature of soils, there is little potential for archaeological site preservation. Site 40MG176 consists of a surface deposition of historic artifacts 15 meters west of Bramer Road. The site report states there is a structure depicted on the 1919 soil survey map. Site 40MG176 is most likely associated with a late nineteenth century farmstead. Site 40MG46 either falls within the survey boundary or abuts it very closely. Site 40MG46 is classified as a shell bank and open habitation with prehistoric ceramics dating to Woodland and Mississippian Periods. ERG did not relocate any previously identified sites during the current investigation. This is most likely due to a combination of imprecise mapping of the sites at the time of their original recording, post-identification ground disturbance, and limitations of the survey sampling strategy.

Table 2 List of previously identified sites located within in or adjacent to the APE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Temporal Affiliation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>NRHP Eligibility</th>
<th>Relocated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40MG46</td>
<td>Pre-Contact (Woodland/ Mississippian)</td>
<td>Shell bank; Open habitation</td>
<td>Not recorded in available documentation</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40MG172</td>
<td>Pre-Contact (Late Archaic) Post Contact</td>
<td>Open habitation; Artifact scatter; Domestic House</td>
<td>Unassessed</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40MG174</td>
<td>Pre-Contact (undetermined)</td>
<td>Open habitation</td>
<td>Unassessed</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40MG176</td>
<td>Post Contact (1866-1932)</td>
<td>Rural Domestic House</td>
<td>Unassessed</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phase 1 Archaeological Survey**

Environmental Research Group, LLC (ERG) of Baltimore, Maryland has performed a Phase I archaeological survey to locate all archaeological sites, pre-contact, contact, and post-contact that may be located within the 267-acre project area. The current land use is agricultural with several hardwood stands and an area of dense young growth scrub vegetation. Pedestrian survey of recently planted agricultural fields was accomplished between June 28 and 30, 2021. Shovel test survey was accomplished between August 12 and September 7, 2021. Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 30-meter (m) intervals, 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter. Two pre-contact and eleven post-contact artifacts were recovered by ERG during the current investigations. These deposits do not represent significant archaeological resources and are not considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A full technical report is attached hereto as Appendix B.

**Historic Landscapes**

The records of the TN SHPO indicate there are no historic landscapes in the recommended APE.

**Traditional Cultural Properties**

The records of the TN SHPO indicate there are no traditional cultural properties in the recommended APE.

**Effects on Historic Properties**

Based on the pedestrian building survey and the Phase I archaeological survey that found there are no historic properties present within the APE, NCA recommends a finding of no historic
properties affected pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) is appropriate for the proposed undertaking. NCA requests the SHPOs concurrence on the agency’s finding per 36 CFR Part 800. NCA is also contacting the federally recognized Native American Tribes and other interested parties listed in Table 3 below, to determine if any organizations have any additional information about potential historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking and presenting the results of the archaeological survey. If the parties do submit additional information, NCA will review the provided documentation to determine if the resource (1) meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP and (2) would be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking. All parties have been invited to consult.

### Table 3 Invited Consulting Parties Meigs County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency / Organization</th>
<th>Contact, Title</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Historical Commission State Historic Preservation Office</td>
<td>E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr., Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>2941 Lebanon Pike, Nashville, TN 37214</td>
<td>(615) 532-1550</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Patrick.mcintyre@tn.gov">Patrick.mcintyre@tn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO)</td>
<td>Dr. Valerie J. Grussing, President</td>
<td>P.O. Box 19189, Washington, DC 20036-9189</td>
<td>202-628-8476</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@nathpo.org">info@nathpo.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United South and Eastern Tribes</td>
<td>Quahna Mars, Narragansett Indian Tribe, Chairperson, Culture and Heritage Committee, Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>P.O. Box 350, Wyoming, RI 02898</td>
<td>401-364-1100 ext. 203</td>
<td><a href="mailto:qmars@ntribe.org">qmars@ntribe.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas</td>
<td>Bryant Celestine Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>571 State Park Road 56, Livingston, TX, 77351</td>
<td>(936) 563-1181</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Celestine.Bryant@actribe.org">Celestine.Bryant@actribe.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas</td>
<td>Nita Battise, Chairperson</td>
<td>571 State Park Road 56, Livingston, TX, 77351</td>
<td>(936) 563-1100</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tcnbattise@actribe.org">tcnbattise@actribe.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</td>
<td>Russell Townsend, Tribal Historic Preservation Specialist</td>
<td>PO Box 455, Cherokee, NC, 28719</td>
<td>(828) 554-6851</td>
<td><a href="mailto:russtown@nc-cherokee.com">russtown@nc-cherokee.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</td>
<td>Richard Sneed, Principal Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 455, Cherokee, NC, 28719</td>
<td>(828) 359-7002</td>
<td><a href="mailto:paxtmyer@nc-cherokee.com">paxtmyer@nc-cherokee.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Nation</td>
<td>Bill John Baker, Principal Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 948 Tahlequah, OK 74465</td>
<td>(918) 453-5000</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bill-baker@cherokee.org">bill-baker@cherokee.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Nation</td>
<td>Chuck Hoskin, Principal Chief, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 948 Tahlequah, OK 74465</td>
<td>(918) 256-0671</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chuck-hoskin@cherokee.org">chuck-hoskin@cherokee.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma</td>
<td>Eric Oosahwee-Voss, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 1425 Tahlequah, OK 74465</td>
<td>(918) 458-6717</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Eoosahwee-voss@ukb-nsn.gov">Eoosahwee-voss@ukb-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma</td>
<td>Joe Bunch, Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 746 Tahlequah, OK 74465</td>
<td>(918) 431-1148</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bunch@ukb-nsn.gov">bunch@ukb-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</td>
<td>David Sickey, Chairman</td>
<td>PO Box 818, Elton, LA, 70532</td>
<td>(337) 584-1401</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dsickey@coushatta.org">dsickey@coushatta.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</td>
<td>Linda Langley, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 10, Elton, LA, 70532</td>
<td>(337) 584-1560</td>
<td><a href="mailto:langley@mcneese.edu">langley@mcneese.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Nation</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscogee (Creek) Nation</td>
<td>Corain Lowe-Zepeda,</td>
<td>PO Box 580, Okmulgee, OK, 74447</td>
<td>(918) 732-7835</td>
<td><a href="mailto:section106@mcn-nsn.gov">section106@mcn-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscogee (Creek) Nation</td>
<td>David Hill, Principal Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 580, Okmulgee, OK, 74447</td>
<td>(800) 482-1979</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cdhill@mcn-nsn.gov">cdhill@mcn-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>William Quackenbush,</td>
<td>W9814 Airport Road Black River Falls WI 54615</td>
<td>(715) 284-7181</td>
<td><a href="mailto:BQuackenbush@ho-chunk.com">BQuackenbush@ho-chunk.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin</td>
<td>Jon Greendeer, President</td>
<td>W9814 Airport Road Black River Falls WI 54615</td>
<td>(715) 284-9343</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Jon.Greendeer@Ho-Chunk.com">Jon.Greendeer@Ho-Chunk.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coly Brown, Chairperson</td>
<td>PO Box 687 Winnebago, NE</td>
<td>(402) 878-2272</td>
<td><a href="mailto:coly.brown@winnebagotribe.com">coly.brown@winnebagotribe.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska</td>
<td>Sunshine Thomas-Bear,</td>
<td>PO Box 687 Winnebago, NE</td>
<td>(402) 922-2631</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sunshine.bear@winnebagotribe.com">sunshine.bear@winnebagotribe.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Liana Hesler, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>20 White Eagle Dr. Ponca City, OK 74601</td>
<td>(580) 762-8104</td>
<td><a href="mailto:liana.hesler@ponca.com">liana.hesler@ponca.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Oliver Littlecook Chairman</td>
<td>20 White Eagle Dr. Ponca City, OK 74601</td>
<td>(580) 762-8104</td>
<td><a href="mailto:oliver.littlecook@ponca.com">oliver.littlecook@ponca.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponca Tribe of Nebraska</td>
<td>Staci Hesler, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 288 Niobrara, NE 68760</td>
<td>(402) 857-3519</td>
<td><a href="mailto:staci.hesler@ponca.com">staci.hesler@ponca.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponca Tribe of Nebraska</td>
<td>Larry Wright, Chairman</td>
<td>PO Box 288 Niobrara, NE 68760</td>
<td>(402) 857-3391</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw Nation</td>
<td>Bill Anoatubby, Governor</td>
<td>PO Box 1548 Ada, OK 74821</td>
<td>(580) 436-2603</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tammy.gray@chickasaw.net">tammy.gray@chickasaw.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw Nation</td>
<td>Kirk Perry, Historic Preservation Executive Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 1548 Ada, OK 74821</td>
<td>(580) 272-5323</td>
<td><a href="mailto:treeo@chickasaw.net">treeo@chickasaw.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Ian Thompson, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 1210 Durant, OK 74601</td>
<td>(800) 522-6170</td>
<td>ext. 2216 <a href="mailto:i.thompson@choctawnation.com">i.thompson@choctawnation.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Gary Batton, Chief</td>
<td>PO Drawer 1210 Durant, OK 74702</td>
<td>(580) 924-8280</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gbatton@choctawnation.com">gbatton@choctawnation.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jena Band of Choctaw Indians</td>
<td>Alina Shively Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 14 Jena, LA 71342</td>
<td>(318) 992-1205</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ashively@jenachoctaw.org">ashively@jenachoctaw.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jena Band of Choctaw Indians</td>
<td>B. Cheryl Smith, Principal Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 14 Jena, LA 71342</td>
<td>(318) 992-2717</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Chief@jenachoctaw.org">Chief@jenachoctaw.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians</td>
<td>Cyrus Ben, Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 6010 Choctaw, MS 39350</td>
<td>(601) 656-5251</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@choctaw.org">info@choctaw.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole Nation of Oklahoma</td>
<td>Leonard Harjo, Principal Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 1498 Wewoka, OK 74884</td>
<td>(405) 257-7200</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Chief@mcn-nsn.gov">Chief@mcn-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole Nation of Oklahoma</td>
<td>David Frank, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>PO Box 1498 Wewoka, OK 74884</td>
<td>(405) 257-7200</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Franks.D@mcn-nsn.gov">Franks.D@mcn-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole Tribe of Florida</td>
<td>Paul N. Backhouse, PhD, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>30290 Josie Billie Highway, PMB 1004 Clewiston, FL 33440</td>
<td>(863) 938-6549,</td>
<td>ext 12244 <a href="mailto:paulbackhouse@semtribe.com">paulbackhouse@semtribe.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole Tribe of Florida</td>
<td>Marcus Oseola, Jr., Chairman</td>
<td>6300 Stirling Road Hollywood, FL 33024</td>
<td>(800) 683-7800</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Chairman@semtribe.com">Chairman@semtribe.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Removal National Park (owned by the TVA)</td>
<td></td>
<td>6800 Blyth Ferry Lane Birchwood, TN 37308</td>
<td>423 339 2769</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>Rebecca C. Tolene,</td>
<td>400 W. Summit Hill Drive, WT 11C-K</td>
<td>865-632-4433</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cctolene@tva.gov">cctolene@tva.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal Preservation Officer, Vice President, Environment, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>Clinton E. Jones,</td>
<td>400 W. Summit Hill Drive, WT 11C-K</td>
<td>865-632-3404</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cjones5@tva.gov">cjones5@tva.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deputy Federal</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Sequatchie County Project Area**

**Property Description**
The 225-acre irregularly shaped parcel is located in Sequatchie County, Tennessee (Appendix C has maps and photographs of the project area). The parcel is largely agricultural fields, with a single residential building, dating from 2002. The parcel is located outside of the town of Dunlap. The parcel is located in the Sequatchie Valley on the Cumberland Plateau. See Appendix C for additional photos of the parcel and the surrounding area.

**Brief History of Property and Study Area**
Sequatchie County was formed in 1853, although the first settlers of European descent arrived in the area shortly after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. The economy of the county consisted primarily of subsistence agriculture and livestock. The first road in the area was constructed in 1853, connecting to the Western and Atlantic Railroad in Georgia, allowing for the expansion into market agriculture. The construction of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railway through the Sequatchie Valley in 1880 sparked the coal industry. The town of Dunlap, just adjacent to the project area, became a center for coal mining, and the beehive coke ovens can still be seen in the area.

**Undertaking**
The proposed project is the acquisition and subsequent development of a new National Cemetery. Specific plans for the development were not provided; for the purposes of this study, it was assumed development typical of other National Cemeteries, including in-ground burials with standard NCA markers, columbaria, and/or the construction of support buildings that do not exceed a single story in height. Additional utilities are also anticipated.

**Area of Potential Effects (APE)**
The recommended APE for this undertaking encompasses the proposed acquisition parcel plus an additional 150 feet around the proposed acquisition parcel, to account for potential indirect effects due to the construction of above-ground features. Ground disturbance is anticipated to be limited to the boundaries of the parcel.

**Historic Properties**
In June 2021, an architectural historian who meets the *Professional Qualification Standards* for History and Architectural History established by the Secretary of Interior conducted a survey and

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9 *Tennessee Encyclopedia*, “Sequatchie County,” Holly Anne Rine, available online at [https://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entries/sequatchie-county/](https://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entries/sequatchie-county/)
historic research to identify properties within the APE that are more than fifty years of age and that retain sufficient integrity to warrant listing in the NRHP.

Identification efforts for this study included a walking survey of the identified acquisition parcel and limited walking survey and windshield survey of the APE and surrounding area.

Images of the following properties are available in Appendix C.

**Historic Buildings**
There are no listed or eligible historic buildings in the APE. There are nine residences and several outbuildings in the APE. This area does not appear to include a potential historic district, to which any buildings could contribute. Only four of the residences are more than fifty years old. None of these residences possess the qualities of significance to be individually eligible. Similarly, none of the outbuildings appear to be individually eligible in their own right, nor do any appear to be eligible farmsteads. See Appendix C for photographs of the buildings that are at least 50 years old.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Outbuildings</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2320 Kelly Cross Road</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>442 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>497 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>686 Boston Town Road</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Single Family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(No number) Ike Boston</td>
<td>No date</td>
<td>No Residence</td>
<td>Barn only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(No number) Boston Town</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>No Residence</td>
<td>Horse barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>379 Jack Smith Road</td>
<td>1999 and</td>
<td>Two Single Family</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2320 Kelly Cross Road – This L-shaped residence was initially constructed in 1954.10 There have been at least two additions. The building rests on piers and is cross gabled with a wide front porch. The original building is a modest structure, clad in wood siding. One addition meets the center of the original building, on the west side. Attached to that is another add-on that appears to be constructed of cement blocks. There is a large, wide brick chimney fronting that section. There are several outbuildings, including a utility shed, several barns, and a derelict house that was recently bulldozed.11 None of the buildings appear to be notable construction types, nor does

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11 Personal communication, Sue Ann Lockhart, June 16, 2021.
preliminary research suggest it is tied to a particular historic event or significant trend; it lacks the significance necessary for inclusion in the NRHP.

163 Boston Town Road – The modest shotgun is front-gabled, with five bays. The building is set on piers, and has windows in the front, and in each original bay. It has a center gable brick chimney. According to the tax records, it was constructed in 1940, and is clad in wood siding. There are two mobile homes and a utility building on the property. The building lacks the significance necessary for inclusion in the NRHP.

551 Boston Town Road – This residence is a modest rectangular ranch. It is clad in brick, and the roof is hipped, covered in asphalt shingles. There is an attached garage on the right side, and all windows on the front façade are one-over-one half-height. It is a typical construction type, and preliminary research did not identify any connection to a notable historic event, person, or significant trend. The building is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

686 Boston Town Road – This building is a side gable residence with a square plan. It is a single story, with a roof clad in corrugated metal. The building is set back from the road and is partially shielded from view by outbuildings. According to the tax parcel data, the residence is set only on the immediate land surrounding it, while the several outbuildings, including a shed and a barn, are part of a separately owned parcel. It was constructed in 1930. Windows and doors appear to be modern replacements. The building lacks the significance and integrity necessary for inclusion in the NRHP.

(No number) Ike Boston Road – This property has no residence or associated primary building. It is a typical cow barn, clad in vertical wood siding. The extended gable roof is constructed of corrugated metal. The tax records do not indicate a construction date, nor could survey effectively determine age from the public right-of-way. However, a review of historic aerial photographs indicates it dates to at least 1981. It appears to be a typical barn construction type, and preliminary research did not identify any connection to a notable historic event, person, or significant trend. The barn is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**Archaeological Sites**

GIS data representing previously recorded archaeological sites within the current survey area were obtained from the TDOA. The parcel owner’s agent similarly indicated that no archaeological surveys had been done on the property. Per the GIS data provided, four previously recorded archaeological sites are located within a 1-mile buffer of the current survey area (Table 2). These studies were completed between the years 1973 and 2004, and were conducted by various archaeological consultants, as well as the University of Tennessee, Chattanooga. An overview of previously recorded sites is provided below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Temporal Affiliation</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Landform</th>
<th>NRHP Eligibility</th>
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13 Personal communication, Sue Ann Lockhart, June 16, 2021.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Pre-contact</th>
<th>Mound</th>
<th>Unknown/not recorded in available documentation</th>
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<td>40SQ9</td>
<td>Pre-contact (Woodland)</td>
<td>Mound</td>
<td>Unknown/not recorded in available documentation</td>
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<tr>
<td>40SQ99</td>
<td>Post-contact (1866-1932)</td>
<td>Elm Hill School (now Community Center)</td>
<td>Stone filled privy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40SQ109</td>
<td>Pre-contact (undetermined)</td>
<td>Open habitation</td>
<td>Recommended not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40SQ110</td>
<td>Pre-contact (Woodland)</td>
<td>Open habitation</td>
<td>Recommended not eligible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Previous Surveys and Documented Archaeological Sites

Site 40SQ9 was recorded in 1973 as a prehistoric site with a mound complex dating to the Woodland period. At one time, the mound was reported to have been very large, but at the time of investigation, it was virtually destroyed by agricultural activity. NRHP recommendations are not included in the data research for this site.

Site 40SQ99 was recorded in 1976 and 1978. Site 40SQ99 is a historic site dating to the Appalachian time period (late nineteenth century – early twentieth century). It is a stone filled privy located behind Elm Hill School/Community Center. Excavation was recommended prior to any road construction in the area. NRHP recommendations are not included in the data research for this site.

Site 40SQ109 was recorded in 2004 by TRC Solutions. This site represents an open habitation with unknown prehistoric cultural affiliation characterized by a low-density lithic scatter. Five positive shovel tests were excavated at the site that produced a total of eight pieces of lithic debitage. Deposits appeared to be shallow extending on average to 25 cmbs. No features were noted, and the site was recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusions.

Site 40SQ110 was recorded in 2004 by TRC Solutions. The site represents an open habitation containing Late Woodland Hamilton component (ca. 1500-1000 B.P.) based on the recovery of a Hamilton Incurvate projectile point, from a shovel test excavated at the site. As a whole, artifact content at the site was characterized by a low-density lithic scatter. Three positive shovel tests were excavated at the site that produced a total of seven pieces of lithic debitage in addition to the Hamilton Incurvate arrow point. Deposits appeared to be shallow extending on average to 25 cmbs. No features were noted, and the site was recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion.

Phase 1 Archaeological Survey

Environmental Research Group, LLC (ERG) of Baltimore, Maryland has performed a Phase I archaeological survey to locate all archaeological sites, pre-contact, contact, and post-contact that may be located within the project area. This survey was conducted between July 26 and August 11, 2021. Fieldwork was conducted according to Tennessee SHPO Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Resource Management Studies (TDEC 2018). The Phase I archaeological survey methods employed during this investigation primarily involved the excavation of shovel tests on a 30-m grid within designated survey areas. ERG also employed visual surface inspections in areas of good surface visibility (greater than 25 percent soil exposure), and in areas suspected to
contain evidence of cultural features at ground surface (e.g., historic features, such as foundations and cisterns). The only shovel test locations not excavated by ERG (n=15) occurred at slopes exceeding 15 percent, deeply incised drainages, poorly drained wetland areas, water bodies, modern constructed surfaces such as roads, and intrusive modern disturbances such as large push/dump piles. ERG subjected these areas to surface inspection at a minimum. Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 30-meter (m) intervals, 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter. During survey, four STPs contained cultural material, including both pre-contact (n=1) and post-contact (n=6). ERG recovered the post-contact artifacts from Isolated Find (ISO) 001, which is defined by three positive STPs as well as four remnant architectural features. The pre-contact artifact is an isolated find. None of these sites possess the qualities of significance for inclusion in the NRHP. A full Phase I Archaeological Survey and Inventory is attached as Appendix D.

**Historic Landscapes**

The records of the TN SHPO indicate there are no historic landscapes in the recommended APE.

**Traditional Cultural Properties**

The records of the TN SHPO indicate there are no traditional cultural properties in the recommended APE.

**Effects on Historic Properties**

Based on the pedestrian building survey and the Phase I archaeological survey that found there are no historic properties present within the APE, NCA recommends a finding of no historic properties affected pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) is appropriate for the proposed undertaking. NCA requests the SHPOs concurrence on the agency’s finding per 36 CFR Part 800. NCA is also contacting federally recognized Native American Tribes and other interested parties listed in Table 5 below, to determine if any organizations have any additional information about potential historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking and presenting the results of the archaeological survey. All parties have been invited to participate. If the parties do submit additional information, NCA will review the provided documentation to determine if the resource (1) meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP and (2) would be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking.

**Table 6 List of Consulting Parties for Sequatchie County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency / Organization</th>
<th>Contact, Title</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Historical Commission</td>
<td>E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr. Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer</td>
<td>2941 Lebanon Pike Nashville, TN 37214</td>
<td>(615) 532-1550</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Patrick.mcintyre@tn.gov">Patrick.mcintyre@tn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Historic Preservation Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</td>
<td>Russell Townsend, Tribal Historic Preservation Specialist</td>
<td>PO Box 455, Cherokee, NC, 28719</td>
<td>(828) 554-6851</td>
<td><a href="mailto:russtown@nc-cherokee.com">russtown@nc-cherokee.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians</td>
<td>Richard Sneed, Principal Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 455, Cherokee, NC, 28719</td>
<td>(828) 359-7002</td>
<td><a href="mailto:paxtmyer@nc-cherokee.com">paxtmyer@nc-cherokee.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</td>
<td>David Sickey Chairman</td>
<td>PO Box 818, Elton, LA, 70532</td>
<td>(337) 584-1401</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dscickey@coushatta.org">dscickey@coushatta.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscogee (Creek) Nation</td>
<td>Corain Lowe-Zepeda THPO</td>
<td>PO Box 580, Okmulgee, OK, 74447</td>
<td>(918) 732-7835</td>
<td><a href="mailto:section106@mcn-nsn.gov">section106@mcn-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscogee (Creek) Nation</td>
<td>David Hill Principal Chief</td>
<td>PO Box 580, Okmulgee, OK, 74447</td>
<td>(800) 482-1979</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dhill@mcn-nsn.gov">dhill@mcn-nsn.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana</td>
<td>Linda Langley THPO</td>
<td>PO Box 10, Elton, LA, 70532</td>
<td>(337) 584-1560</td>
<td><a href="mailto:llangley@mcneese.edu">llangley@mcneese.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEIDA Regional Economic</td>
<td>Beth Jones, Executive Director</td>
<td>1000 Riverfront Parkway, P.O. Box 4757 Chattanooga, TN 37405-0757</td>
<td>(423) 424-4241</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bjones@sedev.org">bjones@sedev.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequatchie County Government</td>
<td>Keith Cartwright, County</td>
<td>22 Cherry Street Dunlap, TN 37327</td>
<td>(423) 949-3479</td>
<td><a href="mailto:seqexec@bledsoe.net">seqexec@bledsoe.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Executive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequatchie County Historical</td>
<td>Edward R. Brown, President</td>
<td>350 Mountain View Road Dunlap, Tennessee 37327</td>
<td>(423) 949-2294</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nominerals@bledsoe.net">nominerals@bledsoe.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NCA will notify your office and proceed in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.5-800.6 should any consulting parties provide additional information concerning unidentified historic properties potentially affected by this undertaking. If you have any questions contact Mr. William Edward Hooker at William.hooker@va.gov, 202-632-6631.

Sincerely,

W. Edward Hooker, III
Historic Architect/Cultural Resources Manager
National Cemetery Administration
Design and Construction Service

CC: Doug Pulak
December 27, 2021

Mr. W. Edward Hooker III
National Cemetery Administration
Department of Veterans Affairs
National Cemetery Administration
Washington, DC 20420

RE: VA / Department of Veteran’s Affairs, Acquisition, Construction and Operation of a new National Cemetery, Birchwood, Meigs County, TN

Dear Mr. Hooker:

In response to your request, we have reviewed the archaeological resources survey report and accompanying documentation submitted by you regarding the above-referenced undertaking. Our review of and comment on your proposed undertaking are among the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This Act requires federal agencies or applicants for federal assistance to consult with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office before they carry out their proposed undertakings. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has codified procedures for carrying out Section 106 review in 36 CFR 800 (Federal Register, December 12, 2000, 77698-77739).

In the final report, please include the date that background research was conducted with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA). Additionally, updated site records for previously identified, but not relocated, sites 40MG46, 40MG172, 40MG174, and 40MG176 must be submitted to the TDOA.

Considering the information provided, we concur that no historic properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by this undertaking. If project plans are changed or archaeological remains are discovered during project construction, please contact this office to determine what further action, if any, will be necessary to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Questions or comments may be directed to Jennifer Barnett (615) 687-4780, Jennifer.Barnett@tn.gov.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

EPM/jmb
December 27, 2021

Mr. W. Edward Hooker III
National Cemetery Administration
Department of Veterans Affairs
National Cemetery Administration
Washington, DC 20420

RE: VA / Department of Veteran’s Affairs, Acquisition, Construction and Operation of a new National Cemetery, Dunlap, Sequatchie County, TN

Dear Mr. Hooker:

In response to your request, we have reviewed the archaeological resources survey report and accompanying documentation submitted by you regarding the above-referenced undertaking. Our review of and comment on your proposed undertaking are among the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This Act requires federal agencies or applicants for federal assistance to consult with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office before they carry out their proposed undertakings. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has codified procedures for carrying out Section 106 review in 36 CFR 800 (Federal Register, December 12, 2000, 77698-77739).

In the final report, please include the date that background research was conducted with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology.

Considering the information provided, we concur that no historic properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by this undertaking. If project plans are changed or archaeological remains are discovered during project construction, please contact this office to determine what further action, if any, will be necessary to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Questions or comments may be directed to Jennifer Barnett (615) 687-4780, Jennifer.Barnett@tn.gov.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

E. Patrick McIntyre, Jr.
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

EPM/jmb
APPENDIX D – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
SITE 1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo #1: Looking northwest across Site 1 from the southeast corner.

Photo #2: Looking southwest across the southern portion of Site 1 and vacated road.

Photo #3: Looking southeast across the eastern Site 1 boundary and detention pond from the central access road.

Photo #4: Looking northeast across the eastern portion of Site 1.

Photo #5: Looking southeast across the eastern portion of Site 1.

Photo #6: Looking northeast at the wooded area in the north-central portion of Site 1 that contains Old Browder Cemetery.

Proposed Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement
Site 1
Meigs County, Tennessee
TTL Project No. 1995301

July 2021
SITE 1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo #7: Looking west along the access road located in the central portion of Site 1.

Photo #8: Looking northwest across the eastern Site 1 boundary and detention pond from the central access road.

Photo #9: Looking southwest across the northern portion of Site 1.

Photo #10: Looking south across the southwestern portion of Site 1.

Photo #11: Wooded area along the western portion of Site 1.

Photo #12: Stormwater drainage located in the northern portion of Site 1.

Proposed Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement
Site 1
Meigs County, Tennessee
TTL Project No. 1995301
July 2021
SITE 1 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo #13: Concrete and corrugated piping next to stormwater drainage ditch in northern portion of Site 1.

Photo #14: Agricultural lime pile remnant located in the southern portion of Site 1.

Photo #15: Typical farming implements/attachments located in various locations at Site 1.

Photo #16: Packaged hay bales located in the central portion of Site 1.
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
ADJOINING PROPERTIES

Photo #17: West adjoining Chickamauga Lake.

Photo #18: Northeast adjoining Hiwassee Highway.

Photo #19: East adjoining agricultural, residential, and wooded land located beyond Hiwassee Highway.

Photo #20: South adjoining wooded land and residences.

Proposed Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement
Site 1
Meigs County, Tennessee
TTL Project No. 1995301

July 2021
SITE 2 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo #1: Looking east across the southeastern portion of Site 2.

Photo #2: Looking northeast across the south-central portion of Site 2.

Photo #3: Intermittent stream located along the tree line in the central portion of Site 2.

Photo #4: Looking north across the east-central portion of Site 2.

Photo #5: McWilliams Creek located along the eastern Site 2 boundary.

Photo #6: Looking north across the southwestern portion of Site 2.

Proposed Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement
Site 2
Sequatchie County, Tennessee
TTL Project No. 1995301

July 2021
SITE 2 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo #7: Intermittent stream in the southwestern portion of Site 2 from Bostontown Road.

Photo #8: Looking northeast across the northeastern portion of Site 2.

Photo #9: Hunting blind located in a thicket of trees in the northeastern portion of Site 2.

Photo #10: Looking northeast across the northern portion of Site 2.

Photo #11: Debris pile containing corroded metal drums and various wood pieces located in the north-central portion of Site 2.

Photo #12: Wooded area located in the northern portion of Site 2.
SITE 2 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo #13: Looking east across the west side of the residence located in the west-central portion of Site 2.

Photo #14: Looking northeast at the south side of the Site 2 residence.

Photo #15: Looking northwest across the east side of the Site 2 residence and associated 250-gallon propane tank (left).

Photo #16: Shed located east of the Site 2 residence and single pole-mounted transformer beyond.

Photo #17: Looking southwest across the north side of the Site 2 residence and shed located to the north.

Photo #18: Potable water well located northwest of the Site 2 residence.

Proposed Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement
Site 2
Sequatchie County, Tennessee
TTL Project No. 1995301

July 2021
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
ADJOINING PROPERTIES

Photo #19: Off-site residence located north of Site 2.

Photo #20: Agricultural field located east of Site 2.

Photo #21: Residences and agricultural fields located south of Site 2 beyond Kelly Cross Road.

Photo #22: South adjoining City of Dunlap water pump station located near the intersection of Kelly Cross Road and Bostontown Road.

Photo #23: West adjoining residence located beyond Bostontown Road.

Photo #24: Northwest adjoining residence and pasture land.
APPENDIX E – OTHER RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

- Soil Survey Maps
- IPaC Reports
- NWI Wetlands Maps
- Floodplain Maps
- EJSCREEN Reports
Soil Map—Meigs County, Tennessee
(Site 1)

**MAP LEGEND**

- **Area of Interest (AOI)**
  - Area of Interest (AOI)
- **Soils**
  - Soil Map Unit Polygons
  - Soil Map Unit Lines
  - Soil Map Unit Points
- **Special Point Features**
  - Blowout
  - Borrow Pit
  - Clay Spot
  - Closed Depression
  - Gravel Pit
  - Gravelly Spot
  - Landfill
  - Lava Flow
  - Marsh or swamp
  - Mine or Quarry
  - Miscellaneous Water
  - Perennial Water
  - Rock Outcrop
  - Saline Spot
  - Sandy Spot
  - Severely Eroded Spot
  - Sinkhole
  - Slide or Slip
  - Sodic Spot
- **Water Features**
  - Streams and Canals
- **Transportation**
  - Rails
  - Interstate Highways
  - US Routes
  - Major Roads
  - Local Roads
- **Background**
  - Aerial Photography

**MAP INFORMATION**

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Meigs County, Tennessee

Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 10, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 20, 2012—Oct 26, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.
### Map Unit Legend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Unit Symbol</th>
<th>Map Unit Name</th>
<th>Acres in AOI</th>
<th>Percent of AOI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DeC2</td>
<td>Dewey silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EsB2</td>
<td>Etowah silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EsC2</td>
<td>Etowah silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FcC</td>
<td>Fullerton gravelly silt loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FcD</td>
<td>Fullerton gravelly silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FcF</td>
<td>Fullerton gravelly silt loam, 25 to 60 percent slopes</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha</td>
<td>Hamblen-Tupelo complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re</td>
<td>Rockdell-Ennis complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sh</td>
<td>Shady-Hamblen complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TmC</td>
<td>Tasso-Minvale complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WaB2</td>
<td>Waynesboro clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WaC</td>
<td>Waynesboro loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WaC2</td>
<td>Waynesboro clay loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WaD</td>
<td>Waynesboro loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WaD2</td>
<td>Waynesboro clay loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WrC</td>
<td>Waynesboro gravelly loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WrD</td>
<td>Waynesboro gravelly loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WrF</td>
<td>Waynesboro gravelly loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals for Area of Interest**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres in AOI</th>
<th>Percent of AOI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>277.6</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)
Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Sequatchie County, Tennessee
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Jun 1, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 23, 2011—Oct 20, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.
### Map Unit Legend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map Unit Symbol</th>
<th>Map Unit Name</th>
<th>Acres in AOI</th>
<th>Percent of AOI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BoE</td>
<td>Bodine and Pailo gravelly loams, 20 to 50 percent slopes</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CtcC2</td>
<td>Colbert-Talbott-Braxton complex, 5 to 12 percent slopes, eroded</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FnC2</td>
<td>Fullerton gravelly silt loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes, eroded</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FnE</td>
<td>Fullerton gravelly loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HoB</td>
<td>Holston loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HoC2</td>
<td>Holston loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mn</td>
<td>Melvin and Newark silt loams, depressional</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MvC</td>
<td>Minvale gravelly loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MvD</td>
<td>Minvale gravelly loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SeA</td>
<td>Sequatchie loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, rarely flooded</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SeB</td>
<td>Sequatchie loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Su</td>
<td>Sullivan loam, occasionally flooded</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sw</td>
<td>Swafford loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WaC2</td>
<td>Waynesboro loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, eroded</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WaD2</td>
<td>Waynesboro loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WaD3</td>
<td>Waynesboro clay loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals for Area of Interest</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>230.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Reply Refer To:  
Consultation Code: 04ET1000-2021-SLI-1065
Event Code: 04ET1000-2021-E-02296
Project Name: Proposed Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement (Site 1)

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2))
(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at:
http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm;

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands
Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Tennessee Ecological Services Field Office
446 Neal Street
Cookeville, TN 38501-4027
(931) 528-6481
**Project Summary**

Consultation Code: 04ET1000-2021-SLI-1065  
Event Code: 04ET1000-2021-E-02296  
Project Name: Proposed Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement (Site 1)  
Project Type: LAND - ACQUISITION  
Project Description: Approximately 270-acre parcel of unimproved agricultural land and wooded land.

Project Location:
Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: [https://www.google.com/maps/@35.3984545,-85.01724913867687,14z](https://www.google.com/maps/@35.3984545,-85.01724913867687,14z)

Counties: Meigs County, Tennessee
Endangered Species Act Species
There is a total of 10 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries\(^1\), as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

---

1. [NOAA Fisheries](https://www.noaa.gov), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

### Mammals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gray Bat Myotis grisescens</strong></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6329">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6329</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Indiana Bat Myotis sodalis** | Endangered |
| No final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. | |
| Species profile: [https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949](https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949) | |

| **Northern Long-eared Bat Myotis septentrionalis** | Threatened |
| No critical habitat has been designated for this species. | |
| Species profile: [https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045](https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045) | |

### Fishes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Laurel Dace Chrosomus saylori</strong></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1194">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1194</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Snail Darter Percina tanasi** | Threatened |
| There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. | |
| Species profile: [https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5603](https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5603) | |
Clams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dromedary Pearlymussel <em>Dromus dromas</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population: Wherever found; Except where listed as Experimental Populations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6377">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6377</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanshell <em>Cyprogenia stegaria</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4822">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4822</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orangefoot Pimpleback (pearlymussel) <em>Plethobasus cooperianus</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1132">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1132</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Mucket (pearlymussel) <em>Lampsilis abrupta</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7829">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7829</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough Pigtoe <em>Pleurobema plenum</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6894">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6894</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.
USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.
Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act\(^1\) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act\(^2\).

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

1. The **Migratory Birds Treaty Act** of 1918.
2. The **Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act** of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>BREEDING SEASON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Bald Eagle** *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*  
This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.  
[https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626](https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626)  
Breeds Sep 1 to Aug 31 | |
| **Golden Eagle** *Aquila chrysaetos*  
This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.  
[https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680](https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680)  
Breeds elsewhere | |
**Probability Of Presence Summary**

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

**Probability of Presence (■)**

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

**Breeding Season (■)**

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

**Survey Effort (■)**

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.
**No Data (−)**
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

**Survey Timeframe**
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUN</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>OCT</th>
<th>NOV</th>
<th>DEC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bald Eagle</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-BCC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden Eagle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rusty Blackbird</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCC - BCR</td>
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</table>

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- [Nationwide conservation measures for birds](http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf)

**Migratory Birds FAQ**
Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.
What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?
The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the AKN Phenology Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?
The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?
To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?
Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

**Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects**

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

**What if I have eagles on my list?**

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

**Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report**

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell
me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.
Wetlands
Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

LAKE
- L1UBHh
- L2AB3Fh

FRESHWATER POND
- PUBHh
- PUBHx
United States Department of the Interior
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Tennessee Ecological Services Field Office
446 Neal Street
Cookeville, TN 38501-4027
Phone: (931) 528-6481 Fax: (931) 528-7075

In Reply Refer To: August 08, 2021
Consultation Code: 04ET1000-2021-SLI-1066
Event Code: 04ET1000-2021-E-02298
Project Name: Proposed Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement (Site 2)

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2))
(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands
Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Tennessee Ecological Services Field Office
446 Neal Street
Cookeville, TN 38501-4027
(931) 528-6481
Project Summary
Consultation Code: 04ET1000-2021-SLI-1066
Event Code: 04ET1000-2021-E-02298
Project Name: Proposed Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement (Site 2)
Project Type: LAND - ACQUISITION
Project Description: Approximately 225 acres of unimproved agricultural and wooded land.
Project Location: Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@35.412708550000005,-85.3281855705544,14z

Counties: Sequatchie County, Tennessee
Endangered Species Act Species
There is a total of 8 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries\(^1\), as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

### Mammals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gray Bat</strong> Myotis grisescens</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6329">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6329</a></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indiana Bat</strong> Myotis sodalis</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949</a></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Long-eared Bat</strong> Myotis septentrionalis</td>
<td>Threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045</a></td>
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</table>

### Clams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oyster Mussel</strong> Epioblasma capsaeformis</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population: Wherever found; Except where listed as Experimental Populations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2099">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2099</a></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slabside Pearlmussel</strong> Pleuronaia dolabelloides</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1518">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1518</a></td>
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</table>
### Flowering Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large-flowered Skullcap <em>Scutellaria montana</em></td>
<td>Threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4721">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4721</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia Spiraea <em>Spiraea virginiana</em></td>
<td>Threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1728">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1728</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>White Fringeless Orchid <em>Platanthera integrilabia</em></td>
<td>Threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1889">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1889</a></td>
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</table>

### Critical habitats

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3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>BREEDING SEASON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rusty Blackbird <em>Euphagus carolinus</em></td>
<td>Breeds elsewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Probability Of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (\(\square\))
Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

**Breeding Season**
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

**Survey Effort**
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

**No Data**
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

**Survey Timeframe**
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.
Additional information can be found using the following links:


**Migratory Birds FAQ**

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the AKN Phenology Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?
The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

**How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?**

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

**What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?**

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawai'i, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

**Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects**

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.
Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

**What if I have eagles on my list?**
If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

**Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report**
The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.
**Wetlands**

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND
- **PFO1A**

RIVERINE
- **R5UBH**
Meigs County (Site 1)

August 9, 2021

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.
Sequatchie County (Site 2)

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.
# EJSCREEN Report (Version 2020)

2 miles Ring Centered at 35.398797, -85.017697, TENNESSEE, EPA Region 4  
Approximate Population: 585  
Input Area (sq. miles): 12.56  
Site 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Variables</th>
<th>State Percentile</th>
<th>EPA Region Percentile</th>
<th>USA Percentile</th>
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<tr>
<td>EJ Index for PM2.5</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>EJ Index for Ozone</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for NATA Diesel PM</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>EJ Index for NATA Air Toxics Cancer Risk</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for NATA Respiratory Hazard Index</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for Superfund Proximity</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for RMP Proximity</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

August 13, 2021
## Selected Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Indicators</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>State Avg.</th>
<th>%ile in State</th>
<th>EPA Region Avg.</th>
<th>%ile in EPA Region</th>
<th>USA Avg.</th>
<th>%ile in USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in $\mu g/m^3$)</td>
<td>8.45</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>8.57</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>8.65</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone (ppb)</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATA* Diesel PM ($\mu g/m^3$)</td>
<td>0.216</td>
<td>0.365</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.417</td>
<td>&lt;50th</td>
<td>0.478</td>
<td>&lt;50th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>&lt;50th</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>60-70th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>&lt;50th</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>60-70th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)</td>
<td>0.091</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)</td>
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<td>0.089</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0.083</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)</td>
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<td>Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)</td>
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<td>0.043</td>
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### Demographic Indicators

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<tr>
<th>Demographic Index</th>
<th>22%</th>
<th>31%</th>
<th>39</th>
<th>37%</th>
<th>27</th>
<th>36%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People of Color Population</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Income Population</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linguistically Isolated Population</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population With Less Than High School Education</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<td>13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population Under 5 years of age</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population over 64 years of age</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>54</td>
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*The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice
EJSCREEN Report (Version 2020)
2 miles Ring Centered at 35.411430,-85.330129, TENNESSEE, EPA Region 4
Approximate Population: 516
Input Area (sq. miles): 12.56
Site 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Variables</th>
<th>State Percentile</th>
<th>EPA Region Percentile</th>
<th>USA Percentile</th>
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<td>EJ Index for PM2.5</td>
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<td>EJ Index for Ozone</td>
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<td>EJ Index for NATA Air Toxics Cancer Risk</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>EJ Index for NATA Respiratory Hazard Index</td>
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<td>EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume</td>
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<td>EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator</td>
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<td>EJ Index for Superfund Proximity</td>
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<td>EJ Index for RMP Proximity</td>
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<td>EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity</td>
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<td>EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>26</td>
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This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

August 13, 2021
Approximate Population: 516
Input Area (sq. miles): 12.56
Site 2

Sites reporting to EPA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<tr>
<td>Superfund NPL</td>
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<td>Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)</td>
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</table>
EJSCREEN Report (Version 2020)
2 miles Ring Centered at 35.411430.-85.330129, TENNESSEE, EPA Region 4
Approximate Population: 516
Input Area (sq. miles): 12.56

Site 2

<table>
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<th>%ile in State</th>
<th>EPA Region Avg.</th>
<th>%ile in EPA Region</th>
<th>USA Avg.</th>
<th>%ile in USA</th>
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<td>32</td>
<td>8.57</td>
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<td>8.55</td>
<td>37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ozone (ppb)</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATA* Diesel PM (µg/m³)</td>
<td>0.156</td>
<td>0.395</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.417</td>
<td>&lt;50th</td>
<td>0.478</td>
<td>&lt;50th</td>
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<tr>
<td>NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>&lt;50th</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>&lt;50th</td>
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<tr>
<td>NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>&lt;50th</td>
<td>0.44</td>
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<td>Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)</td>
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<td>41</td>
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<td>RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)</td>
<td>0.055</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)</td>
<td>7.7E-05</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demographic Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Indicators</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>State Avg.</th>
<th>%ile in State</th>
<th>EPA Region Avg.</th>
<th>%ile in EPA Region</th>
<th>USA Avg.</th>
<th>%ile in USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demographic Index</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People of Color Population</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Income Population</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linguistically Isolated Population</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population With Less Than High School Education</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Under 5 years of age</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population over 64 years of age</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice
APPENDIX F – PUBLIC NOTICES AND COMMENTS
The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Office of Construction and Facilities Management is gathering information to assist with the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) as part of the federal decision-making process for the proposed acquisition of land in the Chattanooga, Tennessee area for the construction and operation of a new national cemetery to replace the existing Chattanooga National Cemetery, which is projected to reach its burial capacity within the next 10 years. Two sites are being considered for the new national cemetery:

Site 1 - approximately 270 acres of land located south of the intersection of Hiwassee Highway and Chickamauga Lake/Tennessee River in Meigs County, Tennessee.

Site 2 - approximately 225 acres of land located northeast of the intersection of Bostontown Road and Kelly Cross Road in Sequatchie County, Tennessee.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), VA is seeking the public’s input on issues to be addressed during the NEPA process, including environmental concerns that may occur as a result of the proposed federal action.

A public scoping period is open through **October 2, 2021**. During this time, the public is invited to submit comments on the proposed action and identify potential issues or concerns for consideration in the NEPA process. All submissions should be sent/made via email to vacoenvironment@va.gov with the subject line “Chattanooga National Cemetery Replacement NEPA EA Scoping.”

If including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personally identifiable information in your comment, please be aware that your entire comment – including your personal identifiable information – may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personally identifiable information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.
AFFIDAVIT • STATE OF TENNESSEE • HAMILTON COUNTY

Before me personally appeared Jim Stevens, who being duly sworn that he is the Legal Sales Representative of the CHATTANOOGA TIMES FREE PRESS, and that the Legal Ad of which the attached is a true copy, has been published in the above named newspaper and on the corresponding newspaper website on the following dates, to-wit:


And that there is due or has been paid the CHATTANOOGA TIMES FREE PRESS for publication the sum of $416.70. (Includes $10.00 Affidavit Charge).

Sworn to and subscribed before me this date: 09/15/2021

My Commission Expires 02/28/2023
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