

## CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

1-1. Purpose. This pamphlet establishes guidance for the management of environmental stewardship-related operations and maintenance activities at USACE civil works water resource projects and supplements ER 1130-2-540, Environmental Stewardship Operations and Maintenance Policies.

1-2. Applicability. This pamphlet applies to all USACE commands having responsibility for civil works functions.

1-3. References. See Appendix A.

1-4. Glossary.

a. Associated Records. Original records (or copies thereof) that are prepared or assembled and document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve or recover materials from a prehistoric or historic resource. Some records such as field notes, artifact inventories and oral histories may be originals that are prepared as a result of the field work, analysis and report preparation. Other records such as deeds, survey plats, historical maps and diaries may be copies of original public or archival documents that are assembled and studied for historical research. Classes of associated records (and illustrative examples) that may be in a collection include, but are not limited to:

(1) Records relating to the identification, evaluation, documentation, study, preservation or recovery of a resource (such as site forms, field notes, drawings, maps, photographs, slides, negatives, films, video and audio cassette tapes, oral histories, artifact inventories, laboratory reports, computer cards and tapes, computer disks and diskettes, printouts of computerized data, manuscripts, reports, and accession catalog, and inventory records);

(2) Records relating to the identification of a resource using remote sensing methods and equipment (such as satellite and aerial photography and imagery, side scan sonar, magnetometer, subbottom profilers, radar and fathometers);

(3) Public records essential to understanding the resource (such as deeds, survey plats, military and census records, birth, marriage and death certificates, immigration and naturalization papers, tax forms and reports);

(4) Archival records essential to understanding the resource (such as historical maps, drawings and photographs, manuscripts, architectural and landscape plans, correspondence, diaries, ledgers, catalogs and receipts); and

(5) Administrative records relating to the survey, excavation or other study of the resource (such as scopes of work, requests for proposals, research proposals, contracts, antiquity permits, reports, documents relating to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470f) and National Register of Historic Places nomination and associated forms.

b. Bug Bombs and Space Sprays and Other Premixed Sprays. This includes all general use insecticides which are packaged by the manufacturer in aerosol and pump containers of small

quantities (approximately 16 ounces or less per container), and are available for purchase over the counter by any person without regard to applicator certification status.

c. A Collection. Material remains and associated records. Specifically it refers to the composite of all material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, as well as the associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the study.

d. Collections Management and Curation. Those curatorial services such as processing, cataloging, and accessioning, as well as application of specialized techniques necessary for conserving and maintaining collections. This includes but may not be limited to:

- (1) inventorying, accessioning, labeling and cataloging a collection;
- (2) identifying, evaluating and documenting a collection;
- (3) handling, cleaning, stabilizing and conserving a collection in order to maintain and preserve its integrity;
- (4) storing and maintaining a collection using appropriate methods, containers, environmental conditions and physically secure controls;
- (5) routinely inspecting a collection and taking such actions as may be necessary to preserve it; and
- (6) providing access and facilities to study a collection.

e. Collections Management Center. Any facility approved by the Corps under provisions of this guidance where material remains and their associated records are curated, maintained and made accessible for educational, interpretive, scientific, and ceremonial purposes.

f. Collections Management Professional. A person who possesses knowledge, experience, and demonstrable competence in collections management methods and techniques appropriate to the nature and content of the collections under the person's management and care. (Also see 36 CFR Part 79)

g. Conservation of Endangered Species. As defined in the Endangered Species Act, the use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any listed species to the point where protection provided pursuant to the Act are no longer necessary.

h. Ecosystem. A biological community together with the physical and chemical environment with which it interacts.

i. Endangered Species. Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and has been so listed by the FWS/NMFS at 50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12.

j. General Use Pesticide. Any pesticide that, when applied in accordance with its directions for use, warnings and cautions and for the uses for which it is registered, or for one or more of such uses, or in accordance with a widespread and commonly recognized practice, will

not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment; as determined and classified by the EPA.

k. Initial processing. Collections management functions and activities leading up to, and including the placement of a collection and its associated documentation into a management center. Such activities include, but are not limited to cleaning, sorting, stabilizing, packaging, cataloging, inventorying, accessioning, and the acquisition of all necessary supplies and materials.

l. Integrated Pest Management. A comprehensive approach to pest control or prevention in which a variety of pest control methods intended to prevent, destroy, or repel a pest are evaluated to determine their effectiveness, in combination with their degree of impact on the surrounding environment; and then selecting that management method, or combination of management methods, which causes the least amount of environmental impact while at the same time accomplishing the specific pest control goals. Examples of these methods include non-chemical habitat manipulation, mechanical control, biological control, and chemical control.

m. Historic Preservation. Refers to identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, report preparation, curation, acquisition, protection, public interpretation, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, and reconstruction, or any combination of the foregoing activities, in relation to historic properties.

n. Historic Properties. Refers to any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Such properties may be significant for their historic, architectural, engineering, archeological, or cultural values, and may be of national, regional, state, or local significance. The term includes artifacts, records, and remains which are related to such a district, site, building, structure, or object. It may also include sites, locations, or areas valued by American Indians (as well as Native Alaskans and Hawaiians) because of their association with traditional religious or ceremonial beliefs or activities. Some religious, ceremonial, or sacred sites may not exhibit physical remains or tangible evidence of such activities.

o. Inventory. Means a systematic process to identify all historic properties located on project lands. Inventories are accomplished by means of documentary and archival review, systematic field reconnaissance, and/or survey investigation.

p. Material remains. Artifacts, objects, specimens and other physical evidence that are excavated or removed in connection with efforts to locate, evaluate, document, study, preserve or recover a prehistoric or historic resource. Classes of material remains (and illustrative examples as listed in 36 CFR Part 79) include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Components of structures and features;
- (2) intact or fragmentary artifacts;
- (3) intact or fragmentary natural objects used by humans;
- (4) by-products, waste products or debris resulting from the manufacture or use of man-made or natural materials;

- (5) organic materials;
- (6) human remains;
- (7) components of petroglyphs, pictographs, intaglios, or other works of artistic or symbolic representation;
- (8) components of shipwrecks;
- (9) environmental and chronometric specimens; and
- (10) paleontological specimens that are found in direct physical relationship with a prehistoric or historic resource.

q. Pest. The term "pest" means (1) any insect, rodent, nematode, fungus, weed, or (2) any other form of terrestrial or aquatic plant or animal life or virus, bacteria, or other microorganism (except viruses, bacteria, or other microorganisms on or in living man or other living animals) which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) declares to be a pest under section 25(c)(1) of PL 92-516, The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. State and local agencies may exercise their own jurisdictional authority and declare additional pest.

r. Pesticide. The term 'pesticide' means (1) any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling any pest, and (2) any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant. This includes fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, larvicides, and rodenticides, avicides, molluscicides, piscicides, etc.

s. Proposed Endangered or Threatened Species. Any species which has been proposed by the FWS/NMFS by rule in the Federal Register for listing as endangered or threatened.

t. Restricted Use Pesticide. Any pesticide that, when applied in accordance with its directions for use, warnings and cautions and for the uses for which it is registered, or for one or more of such uses, or in accordance with a widespread and commonly recognized practice, may generally cause, without additional regulatory restrictions, unreasonable adverse effects on the environment, including injury to the applicator; as determined and classified by the EPA.

u. Significant Historic Property. A property which has been professionally evaluated against National Register criteria and has been included in, or determined eligible for inclusion in, the National Register. The term "eligible" for inclusion in the National Register includes both properties formally determined as such by the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet the listing criteria, regardless of whether a formal determination has yet been made. Historic properties which have been determined not eligible for the National Register need not be further considered in Civil Works activities, whereas those that are determined eligible must be considered when an undertaking is planned. All historic properties must be treated as "eligible" for the National Register until they have been professionally evaluated and determined to be "not eligible." All historic properties thus must be professionally evaluated, and their National Register status determined, before they may be affected by an undertaking.

v. Site Evaluation. The systematic, professional examination of a historic property in sufficient detail to evaluate it against National Register criteria. The criteria used to evaluate properties are found in 36 CFR Part 60.

w. Special Status Species. Any species which is listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered by the FWS/NMFS under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act; and any species which is listed and protected by state statute in a category implying potential endangerment or extinction.

x. Take. As defined in the Endangered Species Act, means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, capture, or collect animals; to destroy, cut, pick, remove, or transplant plants; or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.

y. Threatened Species. Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range, and has been so listed by the FWS/NMFS also at 50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12.