

THE MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS BIENNIAL REPORT ON HERITAGE PROPERTIES

SUBMITTED TO THE MONTANA PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD FOR THE 2018
REPORTING YEAR

SUBMITTED BY

MT Department of Military Affairs
Environmental Division
1956 MT Majo Street
Fort Harrison, MT 59636

PREPARED BY

Dagny K. Krigbaum
Historical Discoveries
713 S. 5th W.
Missoula, MT 59801



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*cultural resource management services
713 S. 5th W.
Missoula, MT 59801*

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Cover photo: Soldiers training at Fort Harrison (c. 1942)

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A. HERITAGE PROPERTIES MANAGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

Introduction

The Montana Department of Military Affairs (DMA) continues to improve its inventory and management of cultural resources by evaluating undertakings from a cultural perspective and properly managing activities that have the potential to affect cultural resources. Within the last two years the DMA has completed Historic Property Records and structural assessments for historic buildings, and has consulted with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on various undertakings. Additionally, the agency continues to execute contractual agreements with cultural resource specialists that aid the DMA in meeting their cultural resource responsibilities, and help coordinate consultation between the DMA and SHPO. No heritage properties have been lost within the past two years, but three federally owned buildings are threatened, and two of three have been slated for removal. The DMA is currently in consultation with the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regarding the two buildings. The DMA does not currently manage any heritage properties on state owned land.

The Number and Type of Heritage Properties Managed by the DMA

The DMA oversees the operations of the Montana Army National Guard (MTARNG), manages over two hundred and forty-four buildings and structures and approximately 28,000 acres within 25 sites statewide. These sites include: the cantonment and training grounds at Fort Harrison, located in Lewis and Clark County; the Limestone Hills Training Area in Broadwater County; lands at Fort Missoula; and National Guard Readiness Centers (armories) throughout the state.

The state's National Guard Readiness Centers are located on state land, and the DMA also leases state land from other agencies. However, there are no heritage properties that have been identified on DMA state lands, and the DMA does not report on cultural resources located on state leased land, as the Montana Historic Preservation Review Board (Board) has requested that they are to be reported on by the managing agency. Aside from the National Guard Readiness Centers, a majority of the DMA's training and administration duties, which include those at Fort Harrison, take place on federal land that is owned by the Department of Defense (DOD) and leased to the MTARNG by the Army Corps of Engineers. Given the nature of the agency's management of significant resources on federally leased land and the lack of heritage properties on state-owned land, the SHPO and the Board has clarified the DMA's reporting status, and has determined that the most appropriate method for the agency to report on heritage properties under SB3 is to report on the following:

- The status of the DMA's identification efforts regarding state-owned properties and the continued verification that no state-owned heritage properties have been overlooked.
- The status of the Montana Army National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949) located at Fort Harrison, even though the land and the buildings are federally owned.
- The DMA's acknowledgement of the agency's responsibility for their resources through continued reporting of their stewardship efforts, regardless of land ownership.
- The DMA's pursuit of funds to assist with regular maintenance and/or upgrades of historic buildings, federally owned or otherwise (Gilmore, 2014).

Because of the DMA's unique land ownership status and the Board's specific requests, the report format and the information presented here, deviates from the standard SB3 reporting requirements in that it

concentrates on the stewardship of heritage properties, regardless of land surface ownership. In doing so, a majority of this report will discuss the status of heritage properties that are located on federally owned lands located within the Fort Harrison cantonment.

Identification Efforts for Undiscovered, Undocumented or Unevaluated Properties on State Lands

Prior to the completion of this report, the author conducted an in-depth search for cultural studies and documentation that was able to verify: that all of the DMA's state-owned lands have been inventoried and that cultural resources have been documented; that all of the buildings managed by the DMA that are 50 years of age have been evaluated using National Register criteria; and that no heritage properties exist on state lands that are managed by the agency. The records on file with the DMA indicate: that there are no archaeological resources that have been recorded on any of the state lands that are managed by the DMA; that all of the buildings and structures located on state lands that were constructed as late as 1971 have been fully documented on Montana Historic Property Record forms; and that none of the properties located on state land have been recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Because there was a lull in construction associated with the Montana National Guard between the mid 1960s and the 1980s, the DMA buildings that have not been assessed for their eligibility will not meet the National Register age criteria for several years to come.

Additional Stewardship Efforts (Not on State Lands)

Historic Building Documentation & Eligibility Determinations

Although all of the resources on state lands have been formally evaluated, there are resources located on federal lands that continue to be evaluated and formally documented, a majority of which are located at the Fort Harrison cantonment. During the past two years, a total of 11 Montana Historic Property Records (HPRs) were completed for 12 historic resources within the cantonment, seven of which are contributing (eligible) buildings that are located within the Montana Army National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949). The general background history of the cantonment has been documented in two historic building surveys (HRA 2003/CRCS, 2010), which served as the basis for determining the overall significance and integrity of the historic cantonment district (24LC1949). However, the building surveys offer only minimal information regarding each individual resource. For this reason, the DMA intends to complete Historic Property Records for each of the 16 historic (contributing) buildings that are located within the cantonment district. The HPRs will aid the DMA in properly managing the buildings; will preserve a historical record of the resources; and may aid in future consultation with SHPO.

Five of the 11 HPRs that were completed this reporting session were for historic buildings located outside of the Montana Army National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949), but within the Fort Harrison cantonment. Two of the five buildings are from the Cold War era and were formally evaluated in order to initiate the Section 106 review process. Although the DMA has completed 11 HPRs this reporting session, only two of the 11 forms have been filed with SHPO and have been designated a Smithsonian Trinomial (site number). The DMA intends to file the remaining HPRs during the next reporting session.

Table 1. DMA managed buildings that were documented on MT Historic Property Record forms during this reporting session.

Building #	Location - In or Out of the Historic District (24LC1949)	Construction Date	Purpose	Land Ownership	National Register Eligibility
T-15	Ft. Harrison-In district	1934	Quartermaster's Warehouse	DOD	Contributing/eligible
T-16	Ft. Harrison-In district	1928	Regimental Supply	DOD	Contributing/eligible
T-19	Ft. Harrison-In district	1933	Dispensary	DOD	Contributing/eligible
T-28	Ft. Harrison-In district	1928	Regimental Headquarters	DOD	Contributing/eligible
T-29	Ft. Harrison-In district	1928	Officer's Latrine	DOD	Contributing/eligible
T-102	Ft. Harrison-In district	1926	Company Kitchen/Mess Hall	DOD	Contributing/eligible
T-103	Ft. Harrison-In district	1926	Company Kitchen/Mess Hall	DOD	Contributing/eligible
T-107	Ft. Harrison-Out of district	1928	Enlisted Men's Latrine & Shower	DOD	Not eligible
T-207	Ft. Harrison-Out of district	1928	Enlisted Men's Latrine & Shower	DOD	Not eligible
T-210	Ft. Harrison-Out of district		Enlisted Men's Latrine & Shower	DOD	Not eligible
P-404	Ft. Harrison-Out of district	1962	Organizational Storage	DOD	Not eligible
P-407	Ft. Harrison-Out of district	1962	Cold Storage/Post Engineer Storage	DOD	Not eligible

Interpretive Plan & Open House in Commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of the Montana Militia

The final phase of the Montana Army National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949) interpretive plan, which included the construction and placement of interpretive signs and the creation of brochures for a self-guided walking tour, was completed during the last biennium. During this reporting session MTARNG discussed the possibility of creating additional interpretive signs and fabricated one temporary panel that was used during the July 8, 2017, open house. MTARNG's open house celebrated the 150th anniversary of the Montana Militia and the 125th anniversary of the creation of Fort Harrison. The temporary panel has not yet been manufactured, but focuses on the 25th Bicycle Corps (African American infantry), who in 1897 trekked 1900 miles across the American frontier to help determine whether or not the bicycle had a place in modern warfare. The infantry rode from Missoula, Montana, to St. Louis, Missouri, with time spent at Fort Harrison during the first few days of the journey. The interpretive panel was utilized during the open house celebration to highlight the Bicycle Corps and the new bike trail that was installed on the Prickly Pear Land Trust property adjacent to Fort Harrison.

The MTARNG open house was an event that showcased the military installation and encouraged the public to take a closer look at the history of Montana's militia and the value of the state's National Guard, as well as current operations. Visitors had access to modern and historic walking tours, an open invitation to visit equipment and aircraft displays, tour the Montana Military Museum and have lunch in the historic 1939 Service Club.

Structural Assessment of Historic Buildings Within the Montana Army National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949).

During this reporting session, the DMA initiated structural engineering assessments for two contributing buildings within the Army National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949). Assessments were conducted for building numbers T-102 and T-103, both of which have been vacant and in a state of disrepair for many years. After years of deliberation, the structural assessments helped the DMA make a final decision regarding the management of these buildings. The assessment documented numerous deficiencies and concluded that all four structures and the connectors (breezeways) that make up the two buildings are in a state of collapse, and have deteriorated to the severity that repair is not a viable option (Stahly Engineering & Associates, 2016:1). The DMA has determined that the most appropriate plan of action is to remove the buildings. The agency is aware that removal is an adverse effect and is currently in consultation with the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regarding the proposed undertaking.

3D Laser Scanning of Buildings T-102 and T-103

In 2016, the DMA contracted a cultural consultant to work with an engineering company to complete the three-dimensional structural scanning of buildings T-102 and T-103. The scanning was completed in order to: assist in the restoration of the buildings if deemed possible by the structural assessments; fully document the architecture of the buildings (especially details that aren't visible to the naked eye due to low light and safety concerns); aid in archiving the architectural information; and serve as a mitigation tool if the buildings were to be removed.

The 3D structural scanning is conducted using a laser that fires a reflecting beam and records up to a million points per second. The points are collectively known as the point cloud, and effectively describe the surface of whatever portion of the building it is shooting. The information essentially creates an exact digital replica of the building that can be shared without compromising the structure or putting oneself in danger. The 3D scans that were completed for T-102 and T-103 include the raw point cloud data for the interior and exterior of each building, and Leica Cyclone Software Executable, which is a software that can be loaded on any machine and will operate as a viewer. The 3D scans could be utilized to re-build an exact replica of a company kitchen or simply explore the historic fabric of each building up close. Perhaps more interesting, is that the laser scanning produced and archived interior and exterior spherical photographs that can be viewed by visiting the following link:

http://www.djanda.com/Fort_Harrison/Fort_Harrison.html.

Preservation Plan for The Montana Army National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949).

In the last biennial report the DMA discussed the potential of implementing a preservation plan for the Montana Army National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949). The plan is intended to be utilized as a tool to implement a plan of action regarding resources within the district, and is expected to result in a Programmatic Agreement for routine maintenance of buildings. The DMA received a draft of the plan in 2016, and is working on completing a final document that will be a useful resource in the future. The plan includes a well-researched overview of the history of buildings but does not include enough existing condition documentation for each building, as is necessary to substantiate recommendations. Additionally, the plan does not outline goals and initiatives or make recommendations for streamlining the management of historic buildings. The preservation plan continues to be discussed and reshaped.

Building Transfers

The DMA consulted with the SHPO during this reporting session regarding the sale/transfer of the Sidney and Hamilton Readiness Centers, both of which are located on state land. Each consultation addressed the cultural and historic resource issues pursuant to the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800), and both undertakings received concurrence from SHPO.

The MTARNG is looking to reduce its footprint at Fort Missoula. As part of the process, the DMA will be reworking the license with the Corps of Engineers to only include buildings that serve a mission purpose for the MTARNG. There are buildings located at Fort Missoula that are currently leased to the MTARNG by the Department of Defense (Army Corps of Engineers), some of which are located within the Fort Missoula Historic District (24MO0266). The MTARNG licenses a majority of these historic buildings to other organizations (i.e. Rocky Mountain Museum of Military History and the University of Montana). The management of historic buildings at Fort Missoula will return to the Department of Army, who will in turn, complete a license for use directly with the organizations that utilize the buildings. This transfer is only in the beginning stage, and may take years to complete.

The DMA's Pursuit of Funds to Assist with Regular Maintenance and/or Upgrades to Historic Buildings

Buildings that receive regular funding for maintenance and/or upgrades have to serve an organizational purpose for the MTARNG. Therefore, the DMA makes sure the facilities can meet the mission and needs of the organization, and is always seeking ways to best utilize the buildings available on the installation. Proposed maintenance and upgrade projects have to fit certain categories in order to be funded (i.e. sustainment, modernization, etc.), and funding is sought directly from the National Guard Bureau. Some of the projects that assess historic buildings are funded through environmental dollars budgeted for generic contractor funding, but those projects also have to meet certain federal regulations and fit into certain categories in order to receive funding.

B. THE STATUS AND CONDITION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN THE DISTRICT AT FORT HARRISON.

A Brief Description of the Montana Army National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949).

As requested by the Board, the DMA would like to take this opportunity to report on the status and condition of the Montana Army National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949). This is an important resource that is managed by the DMA on behalf of the state's citizens. A majority of the cantonment at Fort Harrison is made up of modern training and administrative buildings, but a centrally located area is home to some of the earliest permanent MTARNG structures, which make up the district. There are also several historic buildings that are located in the cantonment that are outside of the district boundary, a majority of which are Cold War era buildings. The cantonment is utilized by civilian and non-civilian workers and is located on federal property that is licensed from the Department of Defense to the Montana Army National Guard, through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The buildings and structures throughout the cantonment, which include those that make up the historic district, are federal property, but are managed by the Montana Department of Military Affairs.

The buildings in the historic district and the larger cantonment area represent the state's principal training facility for the National Guard as early as 1926, and make up Montana's original and only permanent MTARNG training facility. The Montana Army National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949) is eligible for listing under National Register Criterion A, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the state's military history. The period of significance

established for the district is from 1926-1963. The district is made up of 16 contributing elements and five noncontributing elements, on approximately 16 acres. It contains semi-permanent buildings constructed during the initial development program (1926-1939), as well as several temporary 1942-1943 World War II buildings that were remodeled for use after the war, and circa 1962 buildings that were constructed during the Cold War era.

The Status and Condition of the Montana Army National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949).

Although the overall integrity of the historic district (24LC1949) at Fort Harrison is satisfactory, two buildings are considered “Endangered,” in that negative impacts (deterioration) have already occurred; and both are “Threatened,” in that removal of the properties is impending.

The overall integrity of the district and the primary historic fabric of each contributing building is “Fair” to “Good.” The buildings are stable and are generally monitored and maintained, but many of the buildings do not meet the current codes, and do not serve any organizational purpose or need. Therefore, several buildings are either vacant or are utilized for general storage, and remain low priority in regard to funding. Some historic buildings within the cantonment district are occupied by other organizations and are therefore maintained by those organizations (i.e. Museum of Military History & National Guard Thrift Shop complex).

Although negative impacts to two buildings within the district are impending, actions have also been underway to not only ensure that future impacts do not occur, but to improve the overall management of the cantonment district. These actions include: the continued in-depth documentation of the district’s contributing buildings on Montana Historic Property Records; initiating consultation with SHPO regarding any undertakings within the district or within view of the district; the review and reshaping of a preservation plan; consideration of additional interpretive signs; continually looking to secure funding for upgrades within the district; and interagency discussions to ensure that Section 106 regulations regarding resources within the district are met.

Threatened Status-Company Kitchens/Mess Halls (T-102 & T-103)

Nearly all of the buildings within the cantonment and within the Montana National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949) have been well-managed and cared for. However, as previously discussed, two company kitchens/mess halls have been a management concern for many years. At some point years ago, they stopped serving any organizational purpose for the MTARNG, and have since been slated for removal.

T-102 and T-103 have declined significantly and are nearing collapse. The walls are leaning outward, which have pulled the rooflines apart. Many of the hollow clay tiles are damaged or are completely missing, and the thin unreinforced concrete slab foundations are folding and sinking. As discussed in previous years, the DMA has considered various options, which have included ideas for adaptive re-use. Additionally, the agency looked into various funding options, which included funding a structural assessment of each building. In 2016, the DMA received funding and initiated a Structural Assessment Report in order to identify building deficiencies. The assessment was conducted by a professional, independent engineering firm, who concluded that the buildings have deteriorated to the severity that repair is not a feasible option. The report concluded that the lateral systems are insufficient, the roof structures are overstressed, walls lack headers and the foundations can no longer support the masonry bearing walls.

Buildings T-102 and T-103 are semi-permanent clay tile structures that were constructed in 1926. The buildings are not independently eligible, but are contributing elements in the Montana National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949). After years of deliberation, which has included consultation with SHPO, the DMA has reached a final decision to remove T-102 and T-103, and has determined that the undertaking is an adverse effect. The DMA received concurrence from SHPO regarding the determination, and has since requested SHPOs assistance in drafting a Memorandum of Agreement that will: specify mitigation measures; serve as a resolution of an adverse effect; and aid in concluding the Section 106 process. Additionally, the DMA invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in the consultation process. The ACHP responded by stating that they did not believe that their involvement in the process was needed in order to resolve adverse effects, and declined to participate (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 2018).

C. STEWARDSHIP EFFORTS AND COSTS

Greater Awareness and Ability

Coordination and staffing procedures are critical for cultural resource stewardship and compliance. The DMA has actively pursued proper management of cultural resources and in doing so, has initiated interdepartmental meetings to discuss actions that trigger compliance. Additionally, the DMA continually contracts with cultural resource professionals that aid the DMA in determining which projects require compliance, and offer methodologies for completing cultural studies. The interdepartmental discussions between staff and consultants have been successful in that the departments remain well-informed regarding cultural resource laws and regulations, and cultural resource issues are properly addressed.

Stewardship Efforts

The National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949) at Fort Harrison has received much care and attention this reporting session, and was publicized recently during the July 8, 2017, open house. For the past two years, the DMA has continued to improve their overall management of cultural resources. As previously discussed, the agency has: fully researched and documented historic buildings; initiated Section 106 review and interagency consultation in regard to historic properties; and has continued to seek funding in order to properly manage heritage properties.

The Costs of Stewardship

No costs were incurred this past biennium from the stewardship of heritage properties located on state land, but the DMA invested money in the research, development and protection of resources located at Fort Harrison and Fort Missoula.

The investments at Fort Harrison have the potential to increase the value of both the land and the buildings within the cantonment. The documentation and preservation of buildings and the 2017 open house, which promoted the Montana National Guard Cantonment Historic District (24LC1949), has already resulted in a beneficial effect. It has brought to life the history of the area, and offered visitors and those who work and train at Fort Harrison a deeper appreciation for the history of the state's Guard and the elements that make up the district. The investments may also generate repeat visitation, which can increase tourism.

Nearly all of the costs for the stewardship of cultural resources at the Fort Harrison cantonment have been for conducting architectural and historical research and documentation, structural assessments, 3D scanning of historic buildings, and promoting public awareness regarding the Guards history. The total

cost of stewardship for these undertakings came to approximately \$77,000.00, which include cultural, architectural and engineering consultations, and the DMA's administration fees. Unlike previous reporting sessions, there was no money invested in building rehabilitation or visual impact assessments, as no new construction or rehabilitation occurred that triggered Section 106 review. A small amount was invested in researching cultural background information regarding the DMA's land and building use at Fort Missoula. The information will be utilized in an environmental study that is investigating potential compliance cleanup issues associated with previous land use.

Some of the Fort Missoula buildings that the DMA invested in this past biennium do not potentially benefit the public in the same way that the resources at Fort Harrison do. They are in a restricted fenced compound, have no interpretive signage, are along the far western edge of the fort and are largely ignored as being part of the fort's historic district. The cost of stewardship for these buildings came to less than \$1,000.00.

The costs associated with stewardship are seen as investments that increase the value of tangible assets. The building documentation, the consultation with SHPO and the open house that promoted the history of the state's militia, help ensure the long-term integrity of the historic buildings, and will therefore create financial benefits over time. However, there is no direct increase in value of heritage properties resulting from the DMA's investment and stewardship efforts this reporting session. The table below is an estimated itemization of the DMA's stewardship efforts this past biennium.

Table 2. Stewardship costs during 2016 and 2017.

Type of Stewardship Effort/Investment	Cost
Heritage property administration/operations (DMA staff only)	\$25,000.00
Heritage restoration/rehabilitation/repair project activity (includes only money spent on structural assessments).	\$5,300.00
Heritage preservation/protection project activity & consultation. (includes only money spent on cultural consultation).	\$29,000.00
Heritage interpretation/education/awareness project activity (2017 open house and interpretive panel).	\$17,750.00
Total stewardship cost	\$77,050.00

Consultation and Cultural Resource Identification Efforts

The DMA has consulted with SHPO a total of five times in regard to cultural resources this past biennium, and each determination has received concurrence. The consultations included undertakings regarding historic buildings at the Fort Harrison cantonment and two state readiness centers (neither of which are heritage properties). There were no undertakings that fell under the State Antiquities Act. Although some of the Fort Harrison and Fort Missoula buildings are located within historic districts, they are located on federal lands and are federally funded, and therefore, fall under Section 106 regulations. The readiness centers involved property transfers and federal funding, which also fell under federal guidelines (Section 106).

The following table illustrates the cultural identification and consultation efforts that have taken place during this reporting session, as well as the outcome of each project.

Table 3. Cultural identification and consultation efforts.

Project Name and Location	Year Completed	Description	Outcome
Research and documentation of five MT Historic Property Records for contributing buildings within the Fort Harrison Army National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949).	2016-2017	HPRs for the following buildings: T-15; T-16; T-19; T-28; T-29	Site numbers have not yet been assigned to these buildings and the HPRs have not yet been filed with the SHPO. They will be submitted next year.
Research and documentation of five MT Historic Property Records for historic buildings within the cantonment, but outside of the Fort Harrison Army National Guard Cantonment District.	2016-2017	HPRs for the following buildings: T-107; T-207; T-210; P-404; P-407	P-404 and P-407 have been submitted to SHPO and have been assigned site numbers. The remaining HPRs will be submitted next year.
T-102 & T-103-Fort Harrison.	2016-current	Section 106 review and consultation with SHPO & the ACHP regarding the removal of the buildings.	DMA received concurrence regarding an adverse effect determination. Mitigation is currently being discussed and will result in an MOA.
P-404 & P-407-Fort Harrison.	2017 (finalized Jan 2018)	Section 106 review and consultation with SHPO regarding potential changes made to the two buildings.	DMA received SHPO concurrence. No further work needed.
Readiness Center Transfers-Hamilton and Sidney, MT.	2016-2017	Section 106 review and consultation with SHPO.	DMA received SHPO concurrence for each undertaking. No further work needed.
Environmental Condition of Property study within the Fort Missoula Historic District (24MO0266).	Will be completed during next reporting session.	Environmental baseline survey that takes into account the historic land and building use at Fort Missoula. Many of the CCC era buildings are contributing elements in the district.	N/A-No consultation. Still in the documentation stage.

D. MAINTENANCE NEEDS FOR HERITAGE PROPERTIES

Maintaining and improving the status of cultural resources is a priority, but obtaining adequate financial support for historic buildings that do not serve an organizational purpose remains a challenge for the agency. The DMA understands that neglect caused by a lack of adequate financial support erodes the physical and historical attributes of heritage properties, and continues to seek means to properly maintain historic buildings located at Fort Harrison and Fort Missoula. The DMA takes an active approach in that it focuses on routine maintenance and upgrades whenever possible, and is currently discussing ways to better utilize historic buildings.

Direct impacts to historic buildings have not occurred in the past two years, but there are proposed measures that will directly impact buildings within the National Guard Cantonment District at Fort Harrison (24LC1949). In the last biennial report, the DMA discussed the potential indirect impacts to historic buildings due to lack of funds for repair. As fully outlined in that report, regular maintenance and

upgrades to buildings are managed by the DMA with funds that are federally reimbursed, and to some extent, money is allocated based on the buildings existing integrity and its organizational purpose. The DMA is pleased to report that during this biennium, money was properly allocated for the regular maintenance of historic buildings at Fort Harrison, and that several buildings located within the Fort Missoula Historic District (24MO0266) are in the process of being transferred back to the Army Corps of Engineers.

Although basic maintenance needs have been met for historic properties during this reporting session, there are still resources at Fort Harrison that are in need of major upgrades, one of which is the post theater (T-77). Additionally, several contributing buildings within the historic cantonment district (24LC1949) continue to have windows and/or doors that are boarded over. For instance, numerous window openings in the Thrift Shop complex at Fort Harrison are covered with plywood. This is an existing condition that is preferred by those who lease the buildings, because the abandoned window function creates interior wall space for display and storage. The DMA recognizes that boarded windows are adverse to the building's National Register qualities, and although the agency would like to continue working with the Thrift Shop to gradually upgrade the buildings, has not taken any action during this reporting session, and does not intend to do so in the immediate future.

The MTARNG's post movie theater (T-77) is located within the cantonment, but is outside of the Montana National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949). It was assessed for its eligibility as early as 2003 and was recommended as independently eligible for listing in the National Register. It is a single-story wood-frame structure that officially opened in October of 1942. It provided recreation for the troops training at the fort, and the building is associated with the 1942-1943 winterization and expansion period at Fort Harrison.

The DMA has been discussing the fate of the theater for many years, as the building is vacant and does not serve any organizational purpose. MTARNG budgets have been stretched thin in order to maintain the building and stop any further deterioration. In 2009, the DMA procured funding to complete a structural engineering assessment by a Helena architectural firm. The assessment identified building deficiencies and maintenance needed in order to minimally preserve the structure, as well as what it will take to bring the mothballed building back into operation under various adaptive reuse scenarios. Scenarios include: re-use as a theater; a cold storage (for everything from beverages to cement bags, cell batteries, canned food, etc.); and a fitness and recreation center with daily work-out space.

Interagency ideas regarding the potential for adaptive reuse of the theater were discussed again during this reporting session. The unlikelihood of receiving money to rehabilitate the theater is the main shared concern among the various DMA departments. For instance, to renovate and reuse the building as a theater, comes with an estimated cost of nearly one million dollars (\$952,000). Costs for renovating the building and using it for a recreational center (gym) is \$943,000, and to utilize it for cold storage comes in at \$347,000. The assessment focused mainly on walls, roof and window and door openings, with a large portion of the cost having to do with current engineering and seismic design requirements. Additional costs like providing adequate plumbing for restrooms and a functional mechanical electrical system (which do not currently exist), were not included in the those cost assessments, and the total projected costs are expected to have now increased significantly. Additional renovation complications come from the fact that the building materials are suspected of containing asbestos, lead paint, mercury and/or PCBs. When the assessment was conducted nine years ago, hazardous materials testing and abatement for the theater was estimated to be approximately \$303,000.00 (Mosaic Architecture, 2009). Unfortunately, the high cost estimates for renovating a building that does not have the potential to serve a much-needed purpose for the MTARNG, continuously keeps the post theater in an intermediate state.

The DMA is a steward of several heritage properties at Fort Missoula, and like Fort Harrison, the resources are owned by the Department of Defense. A majority of the DOD buildings at Fort Missoula are associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps (circa 1936-1940). For the most part, the CCC buildings are well maintained, and a majority of them are utilized for interpretive purposes, one of which is occupied by the Military Museum. However, two circa 1940 CCC motor pool buildings (T-328 and T-330) that have been vacant for many years have received less attention in regard to regular maintenance. Both of the motor pool buildings are contributing elements in the Fort Missoula Historic District. These buildings are located within a fenced security area and are therefore not used by the Fort for interpretive purposes. The buildings serve no organizational purpose for the DMA and have therefore received little to no funding for maintenance and/or repairs. Building T-330 remains in relatively good condition, but the windows and west face of building T-328 has been vandalized many times over the years. Efforts to deter vandalism (i.e. fencing, etc.) has not been highly successful. The management of the CCC motor pool and other CCC buildings is expected to be turned over to the Army Corps of Engineers within the next two years, and it is presumed that they will be able to properly monitor and manage the historic buildings.

E. RECORD OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE MONTANA ANTIQUITIES ACT

Preservation Policy and Practice

The purpose of the DMA cultural resource program is to support the DMA mission, achieve regulatory compliance, and ensure that DMA and MTARNG stewardship responsibilities are met. For the past biennium, these responsibilities have fallen to the Environmental Impact Specialist, who also serves as the Cultural Resource Manager (CRM). The Environmental Office and the Construction and Facilities Management Office staff work with consultants who aid the DMA in meeting their cultural resource responsibilities.

To support the goals of the cultural resource program, the DMA has established measurable objectives to accomplish over a five-year period. These objectives were first developed and formally documented in a 2002 draft of the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) for MTARNG Sites and Training Installations. The ICRMPs are required by internal military statutes and regulations, and are designed to support the military mission and assist individual installations in meeting the legal compliance requirements of state and federal historic preservation laws and regulations. The ICRMP continues to be reviewed and is undergoing an update to follow a standardized National Guard Bureau template, ensuring consistency for all National Guard locations.

The ICRMP establishes priorities for the identification and standards for the evaluation of cultural resources within the MTARNG installation, and provides a schedule to accomplish program objectives. The ICRMP also provides a brief description of the MTARNG installation, an overview of known cultural resources across all DMA managed lands, the status of inventory and evaluation of resources at each site and training installation, and appropriate compliance and management activities for the established period.

Compliance actions are completed by the DMA prior to any ground disturbance activities or construction. Each DMA staff member involved with planning, construction, building repair or maintenance, or management of training or other mission activities, coordinates with the CRM in the planning process. For example, typical compliance actions triggered by the Montana State Antiquities Act would be to conduct a cultural survey on newly acquired state land or to determine if the viewshed from historic properties would be affected by the construction of a new building. Fundamental to the DMA's cultural resource program is the identification of cultural resources and the evaluation of their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A successful cultural resource management program requires

projects to identify and evaluate resources and to implement protection and compliance actions. The DMA has been working diligently, with help from cultural resource experts, to properly identify and evaluate cultural resources managed by the DMA.

The DMA maintains the buildings and landscapes associated with the state's readiness centers, renewable leases for state lands within the Limestone Hills Training Area, and a right-of-way easement for state lands within the Fort Harrison Training Area. The Montana Antiquities Act and the Montana Human Skeletal Remains and Burial Sites Protection Act applies on these state-owned lands. Although the Department of Defense maintains its sovereign immunity status on federal lands, such status does not carry over to non-federally owned lands used by the DMA by permit, lease, easement, or other use agreement. State regulations must be complied with, independent of federal requirements (e2M, 2008: H-7). Undertakings involving state owned properties, which include projects that involve MTARNG Readiness Centers, follow procedures stated in the Montana Antiquities Act.

During this reporting session, no projects have been proposed on state lands that have triggered the Montana State Antiquities Act. Therefore, no consultations occurred with SHPO pursuant to MCA 22-3-424 (1) and (2).

Training Opportunities

Training for the DMA staff is a prerequisite for good stewardship of cultural resources, and training opportunities are available for environmental staff as well as non-environmental staff. Training for cultural resource management personnel include laws and regulation overview, Section 106, maintenance of historic properties, preservation of cultural landscapes, Native American Graves and Repatriation Act, agreement documentation and tribal consultation. Cultural resource management training courses usually range from 3 to 5 days.

Over the last two years, the National Guard Bureau has been combining the Environmental and Installation programs on the national level. With the formation of the Installations & Environment (I&E) directorate, the National Guard Bureau (NGB) now offers combined annual training to all I&E personnel. The Installations & Environment Program Guidance Course is offered biannually at the Professional Education Center in Little Rock, Arkansas. Programmed courses change annually, allowing for wide participation nationwide.

Cultural resource training opportunities are available from various private companies and local, state and federal agencies. The MTARNG continues to evaluate and look for new training opportunities. Training recommendations for the Cultural Resource Manager include:

- Primary Training – Section 106, American Indian consultation workshop and attending I&E cultural resource classes (offered every 4 or 5 years).
- Secondary Training – Agreement documents and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.
- Tertiary Training – Integrating GIS and cultural resources and advanced section 106.

Training is crucial for non-environmental DMA personnel to ensure compliance with environmental laws and policies and protection of cultural resources. By interacting with field commanders, project planners, facility managers, and the Adjutant General staff, the CRM can develop solutions that blend with existing training opportunities and the MTARNG mission.

The MTARNG continues to look for available resources online that aid in cultural resource management and the continued understanding of applicable laws and regulations, which include:

- Guard Knowledge Online: National Guard Bureau's online location for all NGB regulations, guidance, templates and repository for past presentations.
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: Provides valuable information of various cultural resource issues and situations – www.achp.gov.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District – www.nws.usace.army.mil.
- National Preservation Institute – www.npi.org.

Challenges and Successes in Identification, Evaluation and Protection

The DMA has been successful in meeting their compliance responsibilities in regard to the identification and evaluation of heritage properties. The focus of the DMA during this reporting period has been to: properly document cultural resources; seek a formal finding of effect for projects conducted in training areas; seek concurrence from SHPO on all undertakings that are triggered by state or federal compliance regulations; and to improve the management of the historic district at Fort Harrison.

There are no current challenges in properly identifying and evaluating cultural resources, but the protection of aging buildings remains problematic. Many of the facilities in the MTARNG's portfolio are near or past their lifecycle, resulting in an aging facility inventory in need of modernization. These aging facilities are unable to support modern training and lack sufficient storage space, affecting both training and readiness. The space deficit suffered by the MTARNG continues to be one of their most urgent challenges.

With more than 3,000 personnel working throughout the Montana Army National Guard and the DMA in both military and civilian jobs, integration and coordination among offices can be very challenging. To effectively manage a cultural resources program, coordination is absolutely essential. The CRM makes sure that other offices are aware of the cultural resource program's responsibilities, and offices communicate with the CRM so that the CRM is aware of activities that could potentially impact cultural resources. As previously mentioned, the National Guard Bureau has been combining the Environmental and Installation programs, which is expected to eliminate redundancies and increase cost benefits. For instance, there are components of the Installations program that rely on components of the Environmental program in order to execute projects. By streamlining the organization, it is expected to improve the information, coordination and processing of documentation and requirements. Additionally, long-term contractual agreements with cultural resource management professionals continue to aid the DMA in meeting their cultural resource responsibilities.

The DMA has set goals to go beyond minimal compliance, and to accept the leadership role that the State Antiquities Act envisions for state agencies. The agency intends to manage cultural resources in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations. A focus on effective communication and coordination among the DMA personnel and professional consultants over the next biennium will allow the agency to efficiently meet their obligation of compliance with cultural resource legislation, while supporting the vital military mission at each of its sites and training installations.

8.0 Bibliography

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- 2018 Written communication from the ACHP to Rebekah Myers regarding the proposed removal of T-102 & T-103. On file with the DMA Facility Management Office, Fort Harrison, Montana.

e2M

- 2008 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Revision for Sites and Training Installations of the Montana Army National Guard. On file with the DMA Facility Management Office, Fort Harrison, Montana.

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- 2014 Written response and recommendations regarding the Montana Department of Military Affairs Heritage Properties Report. Written on behalf of the Montana Preservation Review Board, May 16, 2014.

Historical Research Associates, Inc.

- 2003 Montana Cultural Resource Information System Form-Site No. 24LC1949. On file with the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena, Montana.

Mosaic Architecture, P.C.

- 2009 Fort Harrison Theater Preservation Assessment Report-Building T-77. On file with the DMA Facility Management Office, Fort Harrison, Montana.

Stahly Engineering & Associates

- 2016 DMA Historic Kitchens Structural Assessment Report. On file with the DMA Facility Management Office, Fort Harrison, Montana.

APPENDIX

Illustrations & Photographs

History of the Military in Montana

On July 14, 1867, the Montana Territorial Governor, Green Clay Smith, issued General Order No. 1 officially creating the First Regiment of Montana Volunteers. This act became the starting point for the lineage of the Montana National Guard. Twenty years later, on March 10, 1887, the Montana Volunteers were reorganized as the Montana National Guard through a Territorial Legislative Act.

On May 12, 1892, congress authorized the creation of a military post near Helena, which became Fort William Henry Harrison.

The Montana National Guard's longest standing unit is the 1-163rd Combined Arms Battalion. The unit was stood up on August 5, 1917, when the 2nd Montana Infantry was redesignated the 163rd Infantry Regiment and federalized to fight in World War I.

In addition to the Army units, on June 27, 1947, the first Montana Air National Guard unit became part of the lineage, setting the stage for the current makeup of the Montana National Guard.

2017 marks the 150th anniversary of military forces in Montana, the 130th anniversary of the Montana National Guard, the 100th anniversary of our 1-163rd Combined Arms Battalion and the 70th anniversary of the Montana Air National Guard.

We hope your time at Fort Harrison allows you to learn more about the history and current operations of the Montana National Guard.

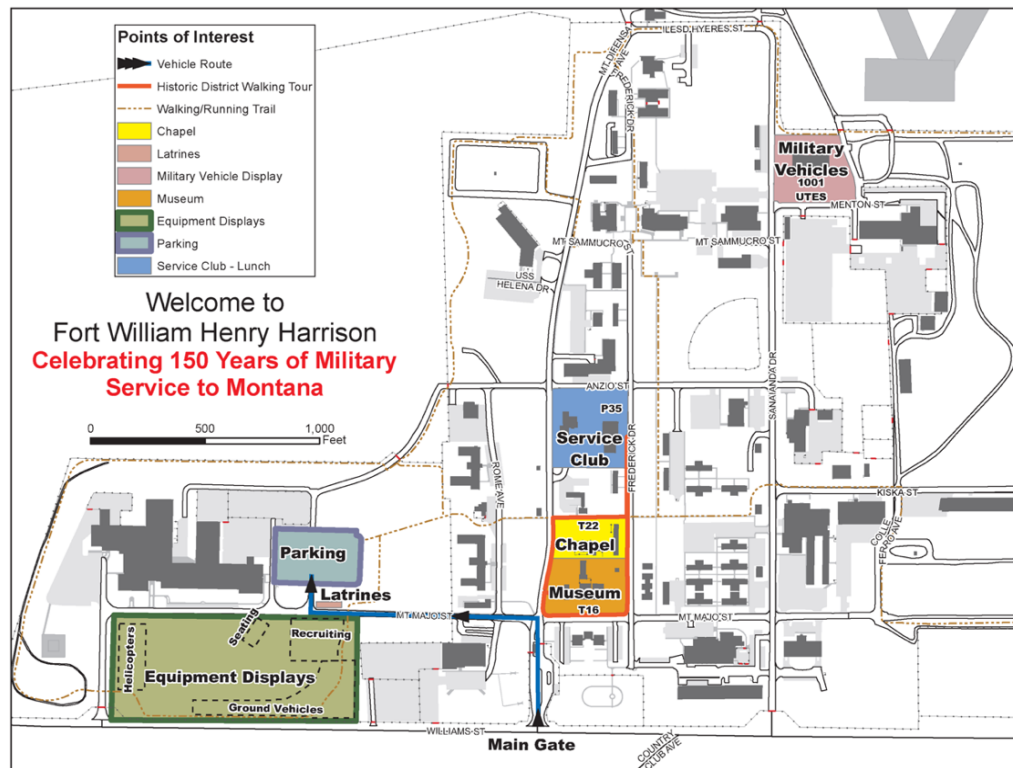
Montana Military Anniversary Open House Fort Harrison, MT

July 8, 2017
10:00 a.m.—2:00 p.m.



Schedule of Events:

- Entrance of the Official Party
- Playing of the National Anthem
 - Invocation
 - Official Remarks
 - Benediction
- Conclusion of speeches and beginning of open house



2017 Open House Brochure.

A Home for the Guard



The Weasel, an over-the-snow supply vehicle, was used by the Army at Fort Harrison in 1943.

In 1925, Fort William Henry Harrison became the official cantonment and annual summer training facility for the Montana National Guard (163rd Infantry Regiment).

The following year, the Guard began to design and make permanent improvements to the cantonment. This marked the first of three historical periods of expansion and change for the facility, including:

- Initial Construction Period (1926-1939)
- Federalization Period (1942-1943)
- Post War Period (1948-1963)

The cantonment's layout changed very little during these periods. However, the number, construction and style of individual buildings varied greatly as the Guard strived to create a post fit to accommodate the military's needs—as well as the changing times.

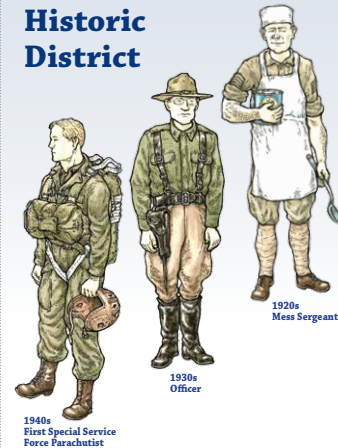
The Historic District comprises nearly 16 acres within the core of the cantonment. The buildings here occupy their original locations and possess the integrity of materials, workmanship and design for each period.



Montana Army National Guard
Fort William Henry Harrison
Helena, Montana
(406) 324-3000

Historic District Walking Tour

Welcome to the Montana Army National Guard Historic District



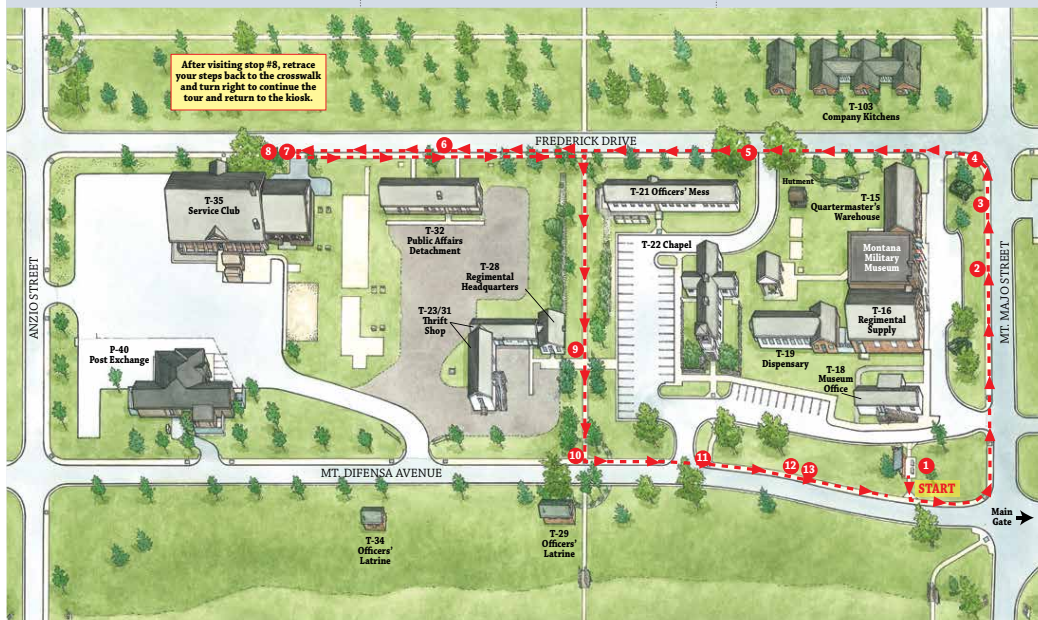
Explore Fort Harrison's role in shaping Montana's military history.

Historic District Walking Tour

Starting at the kiosk located south of the Montana Military Museum, explore the oldest part of the Montana Army National Guard's cantonment at Fort Harrison.

- 1 START HERE Welcome to the Montana Army National Guard Cantonment's Historic District
- 2 The Guard: Past to Present
 - The Montana Militia
 - The Guard Finds a Home
 - The 163rd Evolves
 - Montana's Soldiers Abroad
 - Always Ready, Always There
- 3 Establishing a Permanent Infrastructure
- 4 The Dividing Line
- 5 Winterization and Expansion

- 6 Rehabilitating for Year-Round Occupation
- 7 From Rubble to Recreation
- 8 A Force Like No Other
- 9 A Regimented Affair
- 10 The Officer's Life
- 11 A Place for Prayer
- 12 Healing the Sick and Wounded
- 13 A New Guard, A New Direction



National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949) brochure.



Aerial view of a portion of the Fort Harrison cantonment, showing building locations and the boundary of the National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949).



A contributing/eligible building (T-15) located in the National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949) that was fully documented this reporting session.



A contributing/eligible building (T-29) located in the National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949) that was fully documented this reporting session.



A contributing/eligible building (T-16) located in the National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949) that was fully documented this reporting session.



A non eligible Cold War era building (P-404) at Fort Harrison that was fully documented and was under Section 106 review.



Looking southwest at 1926 kitchen/mess hall (T-103). This is a heritage property that is currently under Section 106 review.



Looking south at T-103.



Looking north at 1926 kitchen/mess hall (T-102). This is a heritage property that is currently under Section 106 review.



Looking west at T-102.



Looking southeast at the post theater (T-77), an eligible “threatened” heritage property that is located outside of the historic district at Fort Harrison.



Looking northeast at the post theater (T-77).



Example of a contributing/eligible Thrift Shop building (T-28) with boarded windows that is located in the Fort Harrison National Guard Cantonment District (24LC1949).



1940 Motor Pool Shop (#330) located within the Fort Missoula Historic District (24MO0266). It is one of several CCC era buildings that will be transferred back to the Army Corps of Engineers.