

APPENDIX B

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Methodology

The identification and assessment of potential project impacts to cultural resources is based on several different types of information. The most substantial data comes from a thorough review of all available records regarding archeological and historic resources in the project study area. Resources examined include an array of early maps, archeological site files, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination forms, historic structure documentation, the AHTD historic bridge inventory, cemetery records, land entry records, tax records, census data, and a number of archeological reports and historical journals.

Historic land use and known settlement patterns were also examined in an attempt to identify “high probability areas” where archeological sites or historic structures are likely to occur. This involved examination of the various landforms and their proximity to streams, springs, arable soils, former prairie locations, early trails, roads and other features that might influence the location of settlements and sites.

Additional information incorporated into the study was received from the general public as a part of the public involvement process. Comment forms addressing a variety of project specific concerns were distributed to the public at all public involvement sessions. One of the queries on the form is: “Do you know of any archeological or historical sites in the project area?” This approach results in local knowledge becoming an effective tool in locating potential site locations and historic structures that had not been identified during the records review. Ten federally recognized Native American Tribes were also consulted in regards to properties or sites that might be of importance to their heritage or culture.

A reconnaissance level visual survey was also conducted that included an architectural survey aimed at identifying all structures that are 50 years old or older as well as any properties that might qualify as a Section 4(f) property.

Area of Potential Effect and Buffer Zone

Potential impacts to cultural resources were analyzed using an estimated 300-foot (91-meter) wide corridor as an area of potential effect (APE) along the alignment alternatives, with expanded right of way estimates at the interchange locations. Additionally, a quarter-mile (0.4 kilometer) wide buffer zone was considered to allow for any possible shifts in design.

The APE and buffer zone for each alignment alternative, when combined, make up the cultural resources project study area.

Site Probability

Landforms and most land surfaces in the upland portion of the project area are old enough to contain evidence of the earliest known period of human occupation (Paleo Indian period) in the state. Most of the soils and land surfaces here have been stable or have been deflating for a long period of time, and most archeological sites in these areas can be expected to be on or near the surface. Buried sites could be present in the stream valleys where recent alluvium may have covered earlier stream terraces or near the bases of hills where colluvium may have been deposited.

Most knowledge regarding archeology in Central Arkansas has been compiled within the last century. A generalized archeological sequence has been developed for the region but refined local chronologies are needed for just about all periods. Lithic scatters are probably the most common prehistoric site type that can be expected in the project study area. Lithic scatters are generally characterized by concentrations of stone chipping debris and other tools, such as stone projectile points or “arrowheads.” They can occur in a variety of settings, but the most intensively occupied sites are usually adjacent to perennial water sources. Open lithic scatters rarely contain well-preserved bone, and many are thought to be the result of temporary campsites related to the seasonal exploitation of the environment by hunting and gathering societies. Archaic period components seem to dominate at most sites, but many contain multiple components that can span the entire period of known human occupation. Of the 18 known prehistoric sites identified along the Preferred Alternative APE and buffer zone, seven are open lithic scatters or single artifact finds. Other prehistoric sites could be present along unsurveyed sections of the Preferred Alternative. Judging from the topography, site probabilities would appear to be highest on well-drained, relatively level terraces adjacent to stream crossings near the eastern end of the project study area.

Like many Native American sites, most of the earliest historic sites in the state are also oriented toward natural resources. Many are located along streams or springs, on former prairies, or in areas that have soils suitable for farming. As transportation and

communication networks were developed, settlements became less dependent on proximity to natural resources. Later historic development is often clustered along roads and railroad lines.

Judging from a review of the cultural features shown on the General Land Office (GLO) maps, and Bureau of Land Management Patents database, many parcels of government land in central Arkansas were given to soldiers as bounty for their service in the War of 1812. While most of these parcels were probably never occupied by their original owners, it does indicate that there is a potential for finding territorial period sites in the area. Populations continued to grow substantially after the Civil War, and rural family based farmsteads are common in much of the project study area dating from about the 1870s to the 1930s. Five of the historic archeological sites identified along the Preferred Alternative date to this period of occupation. From 1917 to 1945, the western part of the project study area was being developed by the US War Department with the creation of Camp Pike, and later, Camp Robinson. Three historic archeological sites identified along the Preferred Alternative date to this period. For a more in-depth review regarding the archeology of the region, the reader is directed to the Cultural Resources Reading Materials section of this appendix.

Public Involvement

Of the approximately 140 comment forms that were received as a result of the public involvement process in 2003, and the 281 from the public involvement in 2005, 18 make reference to cultural resources. One archeological site, the Kellogg Mines, is referenced and three standing structures are mentioned. The Kellogg Mines were documented during previous archeological surveys and the references to the structures do not give precise location information.

Native American Consultation

Historically, the Quapaw Indians are known to have claimed much of Southeast and Central Arkansas. The Osage were also known to have used much of the area north of the Arkansas River as hunting territory. The Tunica and Koroa may also have lived along the Arkansas River during the 16th and early 17th centuries. The Caddo are known to have inhabited Southwest Arkansas but Caddo pottery has been found at a number of sites in the Arkansas

River Valley as far east as Central Arkansas. As pressure from European expansion in the east grew, a number of immigrant tribes are also known to have passed through or briefly settled in various parts of the state during the 18th and early 19th centuries. By the time of statehood in 1836, all of the tribes had been forced to leave Arkansas for reservations to the west in Oklahoma and Kansas. During the 1830s and 1840s thousands of Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muskogee and Seminole were removed from their homelands in the east to reservation lands to the west in Indian Territory. Many of the removal routes passed through Arkansas and hundreds of people are known to have died and been buried along the trail. These routes have become known as the Trail of Tears and one segment (Bell's Route) crosses the Preferred Alternative.

As part of the current regulations regarding cultural resources (36 CFR part 800.4a of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966), all federal agencies are required to consult with pertinent Native American Tribes if an undertaking may affect ancestral lands or properties that may be of religious or cultural significance. In accordance with this directive, FHWA consultation was initiated during the early project planning stages with letters soliciting views about the project from the federally recognized Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Chickasaw Nation, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Osage Nation, Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma and Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana. As research on the project area continues to broaden, FHWA in consultation with the Arkansas State Historic Preservation Officer have identified several other divisions of Creek Confederacy that may also have an interest in the project area because of the Trail of Tears. Since publication of the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS), the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, the Kialegee Tribal Town, and the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town have been added to the Tribal consultation list for this project (see "Additional Tribal Consultation Letters since the SDEIS" section of this appendix).

Copies of the SDEIS have been sent to all of the Tribes for review. To date, only the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians has responded. They requested additional information regarding the sites identified, and had concerns about the possibility of unmarked graves

along the Trail of Tears crossing. The Tribe also requested formal consultation and development of an agreement regarding any inadvertent discoveries of human remains, associated or unassociated funerary items, or other artifacts. Additional information regarding the identified sites and a Programmatic Agreement has been developed to address other concerns listed.

Archeological Resources

The Arkansas Archeological Survey in Fayetteville maintains records of known archeological sites. These records are available to the AHTD archeologists through a secure computer link to the Automated Management of Archeological Site Data in Arkansas (AMASDA) program. This program consists of a number of databases containing information on all known archeological projects and sites in the state. A review of the AMASDA Projects database shows 211 citations for archeological projects in Pulaski County. These range from records checks to large-scale excavations, but most are small-scale surveys of relatively limited scope. To date, four previous archeological projects have covered areas that coincide with or overlap parts of the project study area. AMASDA Project Numbers 1093 and 1537 were surveys of two previous North Belt alternatives that have since been abandoned or significantly modified. Project 1093 was conducted by AHTD archeologist Burney McClurkan in 1983, while Project 1537 was conducted by AHTD archeologist John Miller in 1989. Number 4481 was a survey of part of Camp Robinson (Babcook et al., 2001), and AMASDA Project Number 5516 was a survey of the Old Hospital Area in Camp Robinson (Crowl, 2007).

A review of the AMASDA site database revealed 18 previously recorded archeological sites (3PU334, 3PU343, 3PU344, 3PU349, 3PU354, 3PU355, 3PU356, 3PU381, 3PU382, 3PU548 - 549, 3PU572, 3PU585, 3PU661, 3PU679, 3PU684, 3PU685 and 3PU789) within the Preferred Alternative APE and buffer zone. Three (3PU354 - 356) comprise single artifact finds, one (3PU382) consists of a very low density artifact scatter containing prehistoric lithics and 20th century glass/ceramics, three (3PU344, 3PU349, 3PU381) consist of very low density lithic scatters, six (3PU343, 3PU572, 3PU585, 3PU661, 3PU679, 3PU684) are the remains of historic farmsteads, three (3PU548 - 549 and 3PU789) are cantonment areas in Camp Robinson, one (3PU685) is a quarry in Camp Robinson, and one

(3PU334) is the Kellogg lead mine. More detailed site descriptions are provided in Appendix L of the SDEIS. Archeological site locations are protected from public disclosure by law and cannot be depicted on project maps in this document.

Of the 18 recorded archeological sites, eight (3PU349, 3PU354, 3PU548 - 549, 3PU572, 3PU661, 3PU685 and 3PU789) are located within the APE of the Preferred Alternative and will likely be impacted by project construction. The other ten sites (3PU334, 3PU343, 3PU344, 3PU355, 3PU356, 3PU381, 3PU382, 3PU585, 3PU679 and 3PU684) are within the buffer zone and should not be directly affected by the project unless the final design changes. Table B-1 shows the results of the impact analysis regarding the recorded archeological sites identified along the Preferred Alternative during the study. Additional unrecorded archeological components are associated with the ten ineligible structures within the APE identified during the architectural survey. They will be evaluated during the final survey.

Site Numbers	Impacted
3PU334	No
3PU343	No
3PU344	No
3PU349	Yes
3PU354	Yes
3PU355	No
3PU356	No
3PU381	No
3PU382	No
3PU548	Yes
3PU549	Yes
3PU572	Yes
3PU585	No
3PU661	Yes
3PU679	No
3PU684	No
3PU685	Yes
3PU789	Yes

Because much of the land along the Preferred Alternative is privately owned, an intensive archeological survey of the Preferred Alternative has not been yet been completed. About

65% of the route has been examined during previous surveys. Other unknown sites could be present within the unsurveyed portions of the Preferred Alternative. Until final project design is fully developed, project impacts to archeological resources can not be fully addressed. In order to ensure that all outstanding fieldwork, site assessment, and mitigation are carried out in compliance with pertinent state and federal laws and regulations, a Programmatic Agreement was signed by the FHWA, SHPO and the AHTD (see Appendix M) and outlines future archeological work along the route.

Map Resources

Hundreds of early maps on file at the Arkansas History Commission show various parts of the state. Most of these are of little use when it comes to locating specific cultural features. However, a few do contain information that is specific enough to provide information on early historic settlement and give some insight into the possible location of historic structures and archeological sites.

The earliest accurate maps of the region are the GLO maps made by the US Government. In Arkansas, these maps date as early as the 1800s and, depending on the discretion of the survey party, often show natural and cultural features that were present during the survey. Early roads, fields, buildings, and even Native American villages are sometimes illustrated and can supplement archeological research and provide valuable information on early settlement patterns. There are eight GLO maps (dating from 1819 to 1855) covering the project study area, as listed in Table B-2. The only cultural features shown on these maps in the project study area are segments of three roads. These roads are described in the Old Roads section of this appendix.

Table B-2 General Land Office Maps Covering the Project Study Area		
Map Date	Township	Range
1855	2N	11W
1819; 1855	2N	12W
1819; 1822; 1855	2N	13W
1818	3N	11W
1819	3N	12W

The 1936 county road maps published by the Arkansas Highway Commission in conjunction with the Bureau of Public Roads are often helpful in identifying early 20th century settlement patterns. A review of the Pulaski County map shows a basic infrastructure of roads and buildings in the project study area, some of which survive today. Unfortunately the maps' exaggerated scale makes accurate identification of specific building locations somewhat difficult.

Other maps reviewed during this study were; the 1834 Tanner Map of Arkansas, 1850 Langtree's Sectional Map of Arkansas, 1863 General Steele's Expeditionary Force Field of Operations Map, and the 1891 Little Rock 30' Quadrangle map. Like the 1936 county roadmap, many of these resources show early road infrastructure in the area, but the exaggerated scale makes accurate comparison of specific locations difficult.

Historic Structures

Records at the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) contain data on hundreds of potentially historic structures in Pulaski County. There has not been a systematic historic structure survey done of the entire county, but a number of small scale surveys conducted in anticipation of federally funded projects have been carried out since the 1970s. The combined results of these surveys plus efforts by individual property owners, local historical societies and other interested parties are responsible for documenting most properties on record at the AHPP for Pulaski County. A records review of AHPP files found no known historic structures within the project study area.

An architectural resources survey of the project study area has been completed by AHTD Historic Structures Coordinator Robert Scoggin. The survey consisted of an analysis of current aerial photographs, topographic and historic maps and a ground survey of the project study area. It covered a broad area and was conducted during early project development when several alternatives were being studied. The survey was of sufficient intensity to identify any standing structures and/or structural elements that are at least 50 years old and that might be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. It also focused on identifying any properties that might qualify as Section 4(f) resources. The survey resulted in the identification of seventy-seven structures (see Figures B-1 and B-2). In addition, five

structural elements (Structural Elements A and C - F) that were determined to be contributing elements of the previously recorded Camp Joseph T. Robinson Native Stone Architecture Historic District were identified (see Section 4(f) Evaluation in Appendix L). All structures identified were evaluated by FHWA in consultation with the SHPO for eligibility to the NRHP.

Of the 77 structures identified, 60 (Structures A - S, U, W, Y - AA, CC - MMM, ZZZ) are outside of the Preferred Alternative APE and buffer zone. Seventeen (Structures T, V, X, BB, MMM - YYY) and all five structural elements (Structural Elements A and C - F) are located within the Preferred Alternative APE and buffer zone. Of these structures, sixteen (Structures T, V, X, BB, MMM - WWW and YYY) are residences dating from the 1930s to 1960s, one (Structure XXX) is an abandoned stone bridge, and the five structural elements consist of stone retaining walls, steps and walkways. Additional descriptions of these structures can be found in the Architectural Resources Survey section of Appendix L in the SDEIS and the Section 4(f) Evaluation found in Appendix L of this FEIS.

Six of the 77 structures (Structures Q, EE, FF, KK, NN, XXX) were determined to be eligible for the NRHP. Five of these (Structures Q, EE, FF, KK, NN) are located outside the Preferred Alternative APE and buffer zone and no impacts are anticipated to any of these structures. Only one eligible structure (Structure XXX), and five contributing elements previously recorded in the Camp Joseph T. Robinson Native Stone Architecture Historic District, are located within the Preferred Alternative APE and will be impacted by the project.

Of the 16 structures determined ineligible within the Preferred Alternative APE and buffer zone, ten (Structures MMM - VVV) are located within the APE and would be directly impacted by the project. The remaining six (Structures T, V, X, BB, WWW, YYY) are located in the buffer zone, and no direct impacts are expected to these properties. Table B-3 shows the results of the impact analysis on the structures identified within the Preferred Alternative APE and buffer zone.

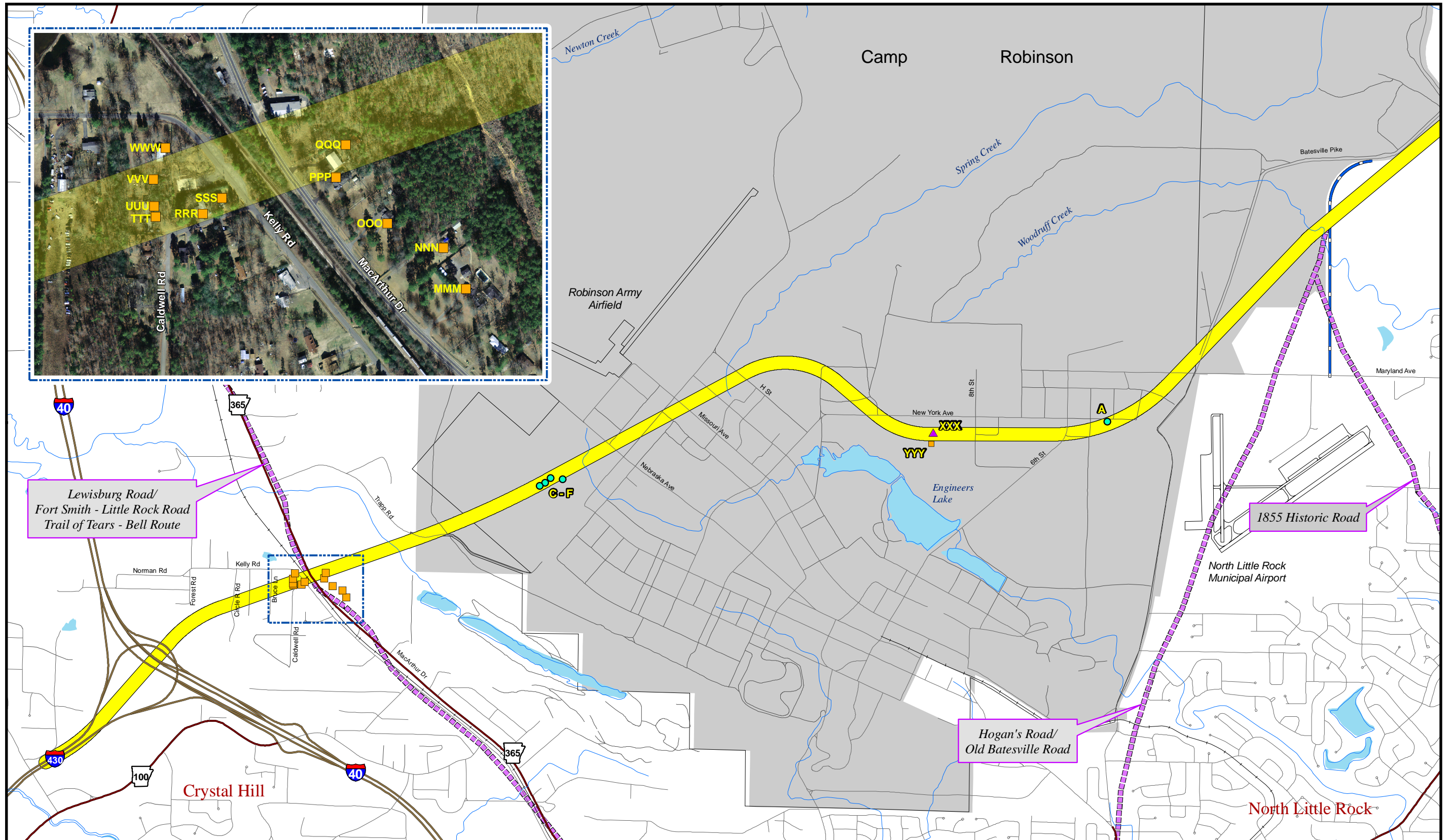
Table B-3 Preferred Alternative Impacts to Historic Structures	
Site Numbers	Impacted
Structural Element A*	Yes
Structural Element C*	Yes
Structural Element D*	Yes
Structural Element E*	Yes
Structural Element F*	Yes
Structure T	No
Structure V	No
Structure X	No
Structure BB	No
Structure MMM	Yes
Structure NNN	Yes
Structure OOO	Yes
Structure PPP	Yes
Structure QQQ	Yes
Structure RRR	Yes
Structure SSS	Yes
Structure TTT	Yes
Structure UUU	Yes
Structure VVV	Yes
Structure WWW	Yes
Structure XXX*	Yes
Structure YYY	No

* Structures determined eligible to the NRHP as part of the Camp Robinson Native Stone Architectural Historic District.

Historic Bridge Review

In 1987 the AHTD, in conjunction with FHWA and the SHPO, conducted an inventory and evaluation of all potentially historic bridges maintained on the Arkansas State Highway System, county roads and urban streets. The evaluation process is updated every five years so that any bridge achieving an age of 50 years can be reviewed for eligibility to the NRHP.

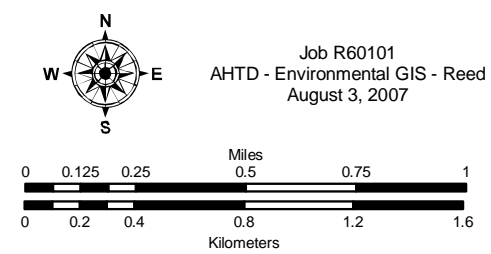
A review of the AHTD Bridge Inventories through 2008 indicates that there are eleven bridges listed on or eligible to the NRHP in Pulaski County. None of these are located within the proposed project study area. One abandoned rock bridge (Camp Robinson Bridge #2) (Structure XXX) was identified in Camp Robinson during the architectural survey. It has been evaluated and is considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register as a



Lewisburg Road/
Fort Smith - Little Rock Road
Trail of Tears - Bell Route

1855 Historic Road

Hogan's Road/
Old Batesville Road

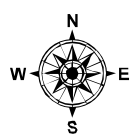
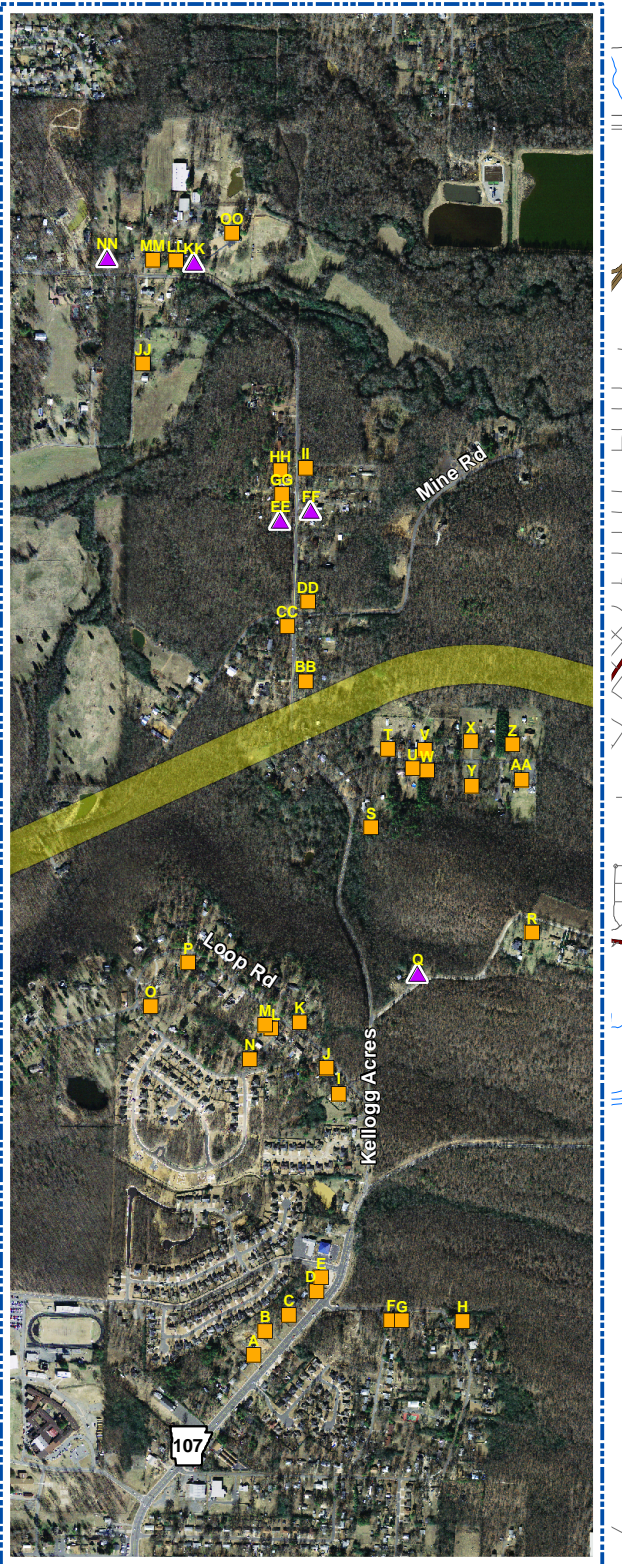
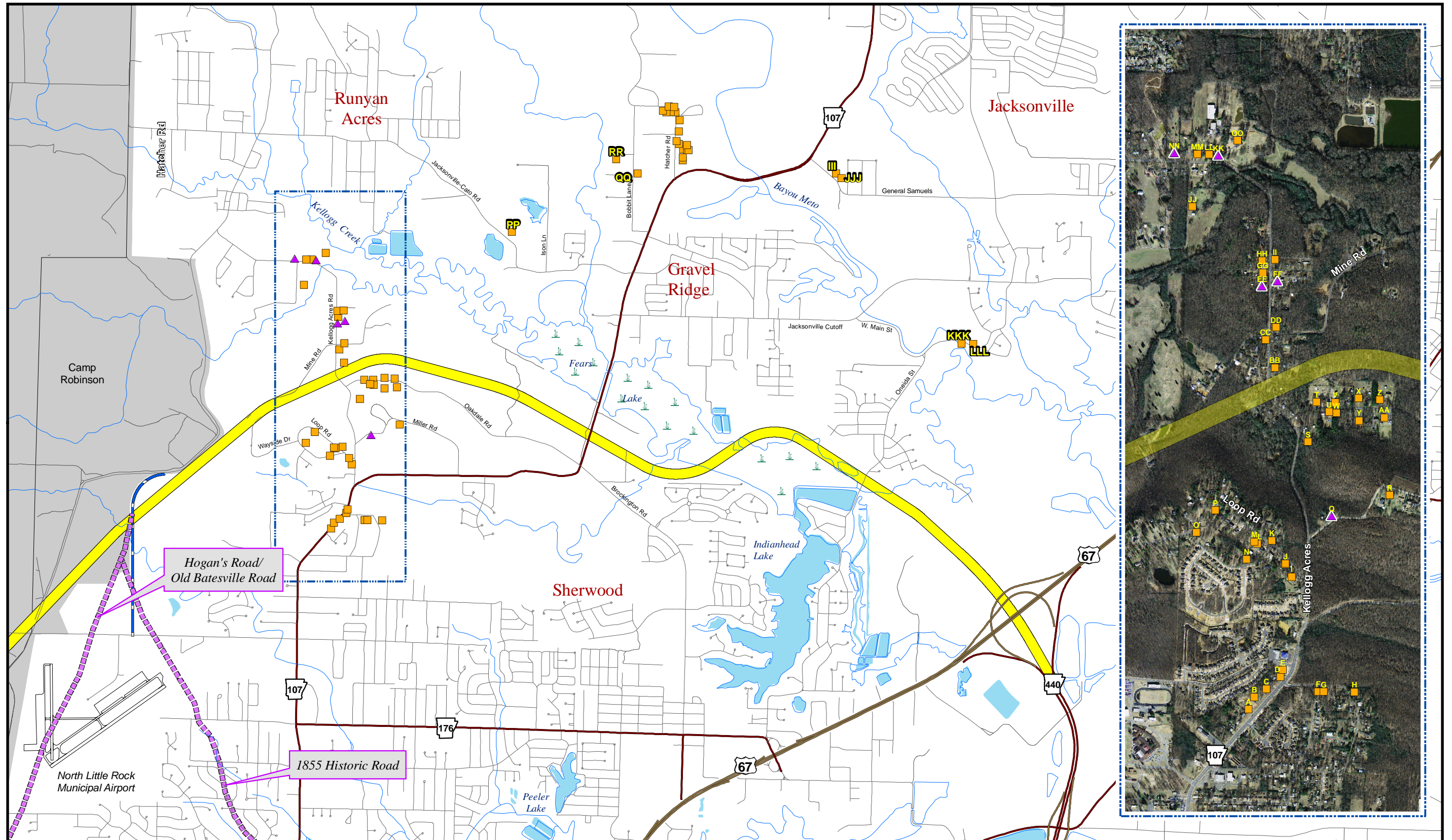


Legend

- Eligible Structural Element
- ▲ Eligible Structure
- Structure Not Eligible
- Historic Roads
- Preferred Alternative
- Camp Robinson
- Relocated Batesville Pike

Figure B-1
Historic Structures and Roads
North Belt Freeway

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Job R60101
 AHTD - Environmental GIS - Reed
 August 2, 2007

Miles
 0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1

Kilometers
 0 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6

Legend

- ▲ Eligible Structure
- Structure Not Eligible
- Historic Roads
- Relocated Batesville Pike
- Camp Robinson
- Preferred Alternative

Figure B-2
Historic Structures and Roads
 North Belt Freeway

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contributing element of the Camp Joseph T. Robinson Native Stone Architecture Historic District. It is within the APE and will likely be destroyed by construction of the Preferred Alternative.

Old Roads

The GLO maps show segments of three roads dating from the early to mid 1800s located in the project study area (see Figures B-1 and B-2). One road corresponds with what is known as the Lewisburg Road/Fort Smith-Little Rock Road. This route is one of the earliest roads in Central Arkansas and may have followed an established Indian trail. By the early 1830s the road had become a well established route linking Little Rock and Fort Smith. The road was originally improved by the US Government for use as a military road and later became a postal road financially supported by the US Post Office and Department of Agriculture, until all military and postal roads were officially taken over by the State of Arkansas in 1868. Parts of this road have been witness to a number of historic events.

Between 1830 and 1849, the US Government forcibly relocated a number of tribes from their homelands in the southeastern United States to Indian Territory hundreds of miles to the west. The journey was made under adverse conditions, and many Indians died and were buried along the trail. Many of the removal routes passed through Arkansas and became known as the Trail of Tears. In 1987, Congress designated some of these routes as a National Historic Trail to commemorate the tragic event. The routes chosen for the trail encompass over 2,219 miles (3570 km) and span parts of nine states. A segment of Bell's Route passed through Central Arkansas in the immediate vicinity of the project study area. While the exact route in this area has not been verified, most researchers believe that it more than likely followed the Lewisburg Road/Fort Smith Road which currently coincides with Highway 365 in the project study area.

In the late 1850s, part of this same road was incorporated as a segment of the central route of the Butterfield Overland Stage. This was the first trans-continental mail route in the United States. In Arkansas, this part of the stage route ran from Memphis to Little Rock and on to Fort Smith. This road was also probably used by Union Troops during General Steele's Camden Expedition.

The Hogan's Road/Old Batesville Road segment shown on the GLO maps coincides with parts of what is currently Batesville Pike Road. This route was the main route from Little Rock to Batesville and was also a military and postal road. The first evidence of the road is found on the 1819 GLO as Hogan's Road. Only about a three mile segment of road is shown on the GLO but by the early 1830s, it linked Little Rock and Batesville.

The third road is an unnamed road segment shown on the 1855 GLO. It is most likely a local road constructed under the supervision of the Pulaski County Court, as a connector road between the Old Batesville Road and the Memphis to Little Rock Road.

The National Park Service has designated Bell's Route of the Trail of Tears as part of the National Historic Trail System. Consultation with the National Park Service Superintendent of Long Distance Trails regarding possible impacts to the trail has been initiated (see the Consultation Letters section of Appendix L in the SDEIS). To date, no response has been received from the Long Distance Trails Group. Nevertheless, during the final survey, particular attention will be given to any sites or landscape features that might be associated with the trail. Should the final survey reveal well-preserved segments of the trail or archeological sites that might be associated with it, additional consultation will be implemented to insure that any management recommendations are consistent with the National Park Service Comprehensive Management and Use Plan. FHWA has also initiated consultation regarding the trail with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Keetoowah Cherokee, Mississippi Choctaw, Muskogee (Creek), Seminole and Tunica (see the Consultation Letters section of Appendix L in the SDEIS). Additionally, the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, the Kialegee Tribal Town, and the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town have been included in the consultation (see "Additional Tribal Consultation Letters since the SDEIS" section of this appendix). Tribal consultation and coordination with the Long Distance Trails Group will continue regarding this resource as the project proceeds.

Although the Preferred Alternative crosses these roads, a visual survey of these areas failed to locate any clear evidence of intact old road beds or associated archeological sites. Existing Highway 365 (Lewisburg Road/Fort Smith-Little Rock Road) has been widened and significantly modified over the years and bears little resemblance to the narrow wagon trail

that it was during the 1800s. A railroad track has been built along the south side of the road and much of the area has also been disturbed by residential development, making the probability for finding intact archeological sites relatively low. The area where the Preferred Alternative crosses the Hogan's Road/Old Batesville Road/Unnamed 1855 GLO Road segment is more intact, but no associated sites have yet been identified at any of the crossings during the records check or during previous surveys. Impacts to all three of these resources are expected to be negligible.

Cemeteries

A review of the current United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps covering the project study area show that no known cemeteries are within the Preferred Alternative APE or buffer zone. However, during historical research for the pedestrian survey of the Old Hospital Complex conducted by URS Inc., archeologists were informed by a long-time resident that he remembered a small cemetery located next to the foundation of the old administration building (see Figure 4 of the Section 4(f) Evaluation document for location). The site was investigated by URS and four marble stones were found in the area. None of these stones, which were scattered along a terrace next to the driveway of the old administration building, were embedded in the ground and no depressions were found. No cemetery exists on the 1941 or 1943 plans, and no records exist that indicate the presence of a cemetery in that location (Crowl, 2007). The potential cemetery is located within the buffer zone of the Preferred Alternative, but it will not be impacted by the project.

Section 4(f) Historic Properties

Section 4(f) of the USDOT Act of 1966 prohibits the use of significant historic properties unless it can be shown that:

1. There are no prudent and feasible alternatives that meet the project purpose and need that avoids use of that land; and
2. The proposed action has considered all possible planning to minimize harm to the property that would result from the proposed action.

A number of steps have been taken to ensure that all known properties that might qualify for Section 4(f) analysis have been identified.

All standing structures identified during the study were evaluated by FHWA in consultation with the SHPO to determine their eligibility for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. Analysis of the current data reveals that Structure XXX (Camp Robinson Bridge #2) and Structural Elements A and C – F are the only known Section 4(f) historic properties that would be affected by the construction of the Preferred Alternative. These resources were determined to be contributing elements to the previously recorded Camp Joseph T. Robinson Native Stone Architectural Historic District. This district is historically significant under Criterion A for its association with events that made a significant contribution to broad patterns of history (WWII) and is also architecturally significant under Criterion C as a discontinuous historic district. A Section 4(f) Evaluation has been prepared for these resources (see Appendix L). It identified no feasible or prudent avoidance alternative. All of these resources have been mitigated through documentation and the SHPO has concurred that the work conducted is sufficient to resolve the anticipated adverse effect that construction of the Preferred Alternative may have on them.

Most archeological sites, even when determined eligible, are generally considered important for the information that they contain (Criterion D) and do not warrant preservation in place. Section 4(f) usually does not apply to such sites when the appropriate parties agree that the resource has minimal value for preservation in place (see 23 CFR771.135 (2) (g)). Exceptions might include sites with standing architecture (i.e., sites with mounds, embankments, moats, etc.), sites with elements or components that make them unique, or sites that certain cultural groups consider sacred. None of the identified archeological sites contain elements that would warrant preservation in place. While such sites could conceivably exist along unsurveyed sections of the Preferred Alternative, the probability is extremely low, based on the work done to date. Likewise, there are no segments of old road beds, archeological sites or other features that would qualify as Section 4(f) properties associated with the Preferred Alternative where it crosses Bell's Route of the Trail of Tears. To date, no specific sites or properties within the project study area have been identified as traditional cultural properties by any of the Indian tribes contacted.

Preferred Alternative Impact Summary

A comprehensive list of cultural resources contained within the Preferred Alternative APE and buffer zone are presented in Table B-4. Construction of the Preferred Alternative would result in impacts to eight known archeological sites (3PU349, 3PU354, 3PU548, 3PU549, 3PU572, 3PU661, 3PU685 and 3PU789) and ten unrecorded archeological components associated with ineligible structures. Other unknown archeological sites may be present within the project study area, but impacts to them will not be known until the final archeological survey is completed as per the stipulations in the Programmatic Agreement.

Eleven structures (Structures MMM – VVV, XXX) and five structural elements (Structural Elements A, C – F) will be impacted by the Preferred Alternative. Ten of these structures (Structures MMM – VVV) have been determined ineligible to the NRHP. Structure XXX (Camp Robinson Bridge #2) and five structural elements (Structural Elements A and C - F) within the Preferred Alternative APE were determined eligible to the NRHP as contributing elements to the previously recorded Camp Joseph T. Robinson Native Stone Architectural Historic District. All of these resources have been mitigated through documentation, and the SHPO has concurred that the work conducted is sufficient to resolve the anticipated adverse effect that construction of the Preferred Alternative may have on them. Small segments of two old roads (Lewisburg Road/Fort Smith-Little Rock Road, Hogan’s Road/Old Batesville Road/Unnamed 1855 GLO Road) are crossed by the Preferred Alternative. No features or archeological sites associated with these routes have been identified, and impacts to these resources will be negligible.

<p align="center">Table B-4 List of Cultural Resources Identified for the Preferred Alternative APE and Buffer Zone</p>		
Recorded Archeological Sites	Historic Structures	Roads
<p>3PU334♦ 3PU343◊ 3PU344◊ 3PU349◊ - I 3PU354◊ - I 3PU355◊ 3PU356◊ 3PU381◊ 3PU382◊ 3PU548◊ - I 3PU549♦ - I 3PU572◊ - I 3PU585♦ 3PU661♦ - I 3PU679♦ 3PU684◊ 3PU685♦ - I 3PU789♦ - I</p>	<p>Structural Element A* - I Structural Element C* - I Structural Element D* - I Structural Element E* - I Structural Element F* - I Structure T Structure V Structure X Structure BB Structure MMM† - I Structure NNN† - I Structure OOO† - I Structure PPP† - I Structure QQQ† - I Structure RRR† - I Structure SSS† - I Structure TTT† - I Structure UUU† - I Structure VVV† - I Structure WWW Structure XXX* - I Structure YYY</p>	<p>Lewisburg Road/Fort Smith – Little Rock Road - I Hogan’s Road/Old Batesville Road/Unnamed 1855 GLO Road - I</p>

I - Resource will be impacted.

* Historic Property eligible to the NRHP

♦ Unevaluated archeological site (will be evaluated during final survey).

◊ Archeological site determined ineligible to the NRHP during previous survey (will be reassessed during final survey).

† Structures within the APE that may contain unevaluated archeological components (will be evaluated during final survey).

Additional Tribal Consultation Letters since the SDEIS



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**
Arkansas Division

700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

April 23, 2008

Refer To:
AHTD Job Number
R60101 Highway 67 – I-40 West
FAP Number DPI-0100 (1)
Pulaski County

Mr. Tarpie Yargee, Chief
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
Creek Nations of Indians, Oklahoma
P.O. Box 187
Wetumka, OK 74883

Dear Mr. Yargee:

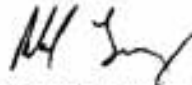
The Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) are in the process of preparing a Final Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed North Belt Freeway located in North Little Rock, Arkansas. Initial Tribal consultation regarding the project was carried out with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, the Chickasaw Nation, the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, the Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, the Osage Nation, the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma, the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma and the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana. As research on the project area broadens, FHWA in consultation with the Arkansas State Historic Preservation Officer have identified several other Tribes that may also have an interest in the project area. Enclosed for your review is a copy of the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) which illustrates the projects location and documents the work conducted to date.

About 65% of the preferred alignment has been surveyed and several archeological sites with Native American components have been identified along the route (see SDEIS for more detail). The route also crosses a section of Bell's Route of the Trail of Tears. While the trails exact location in this area has not been verified, it probably coincides with present day State Highway 365. This area is highly developed and no sites or features associated with the trail have been located. In an effort to determine the existence of unknown archeological sites within the proposed project area, a final cultural resources survey will be conducted once final plans have been developed and property access has been granted.



Please review this information and notify us of any constraints or concerns that you may have regarding this undertaking. We would greatly appreciate your input regarding not only this project but also sites or properties in the immediate area that might be of cultural or religious significance to your Tribe. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (501) 324-6430. Should we not hear from you within a period of thirty (30) days, we will proceed with the project as planned. We will continue to coordinate with you throughout the implementation of the project, and keep you informed of changes or developments as they occur.

Sincerely,



Randal Looney
Environmental Specialist





U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**
Arkansas Division

700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

April 23, 2008

Refer To:
AHTD Job Number
R60101Highway 67 – I-40 West
FAP Number DPI-0100 (1)
Pulaski County

Mr. Marsey B. Harjo
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Kialegee Tribal Town
P.O. Box 332
Wetumka, OK 74883

Dear Mr. Harjo:

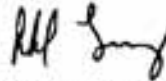
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Randal Looney
Environmental Specialist





US Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**
Arkansas Division

700 West Capitol Avenue
Room 3130
Little Rock, AR 72201-3298

April 23, 2008

Refer To:
AHTD Job Number
R60101 Highway 67 – I-40 West
FAP Number DPI-0100 (1)
Pulaski County

Mr. George Scott
Town King
Thlophlocco Tribal Town
P.O. Box 188
Okemah, OK 74859

Dear Mr. Scott:

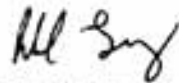
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Sincerely,



Randal Looney
Environmental Specialist



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*Denotes specific references cited in the text.