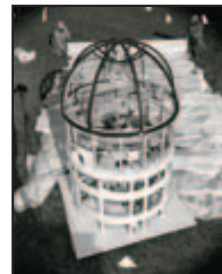


APPENDIX A

Glossary



GLOSSARY

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): The advisory body to the President and Congress on CRM activities created by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Also referred to in PA as the "Council."

Archival Records: Unpublished documentary records of past human existence that are on deposit in archives.

Artifact: An object made or modified by humans.

Authorized Action: A formally approved project, activity, or other undertaking at the SRS.

Avoidance: The modification of a project or other undertaking so that effects on cultural resources that would have resulted from the originally designed actions do not occur.

Building: A "... structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. Building may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn." (36 CFR Part 60; National Register of Historic Places, Section .3[a])

Central Savannah River Area (CSRA): The geographical-political local area around the SRS.

Citizens for Nuclear Technology Awareness (CNTA): CNTA, a non-profit organization based in Aiken, SC, provides information to the public, politicians and the press about the benefits and risks of nuclear technology and the SRS and provides long-term support for the Site's missions and programs. CNTA has consulting party status to this agreement.

Clean out: The first phase of facility or structure deactivation in which items not attached (such as desks, file cabinets, equipment, etc.) are removed.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): The Code of Federal Regulations is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

Cold War Signature Facilities – A DOE term used to denote facilities unique within the nation-wide DOE complex.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): Commonly known as Superfund, CERCLA was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. This law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad Federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.

Consultation: This refers to the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them regarding matters arising in the Section 106 process.

Cultural Resource: "Cultural resources include, but are not limited to, the following broad range of items and locations: (1) archeological materials (artifacts) and sites dating to the prehistoric, historic, and ethnohistoric periods that are currently located on the ground surface or are buried beneath it; (2) standing structures that are over 50 years of age or are important because they represent a major historical theme or era; (3) cultural and natural places, select natural resources, and sacred objects that have importance for Native Americans and other ethnic groups; and (4) American folklife traditions and arts." (DOE Guidance Memorandum of February 1990)

Cultural Resource Management (CRM): "The management of all types of resources having cultural characteristics -places, things, and institutions - that people value for cultural reasons, as well as all kinds of

impacts visited upon such resources by the modern world and its transformations. Cultural resources are the subjects of various laws, executive orders and regulations..."¹

Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP): This is a document compiled to enable an agency to comply programmatically with Section 106 regulations. A CRMP, which identifies and defines a treatment program for historic properties, is prepared and approved by the signatories involved in a programmatic agreement.

Curation: "... The management and care of collections according to common, professional museum practices, including, but not limited to: (1) inventorying, accessioning, labeling and cataloging collections; (2) identifying, evaluating and documenting collections; (3) storing and maintaining collections under appropriate environmental conditions and physically secure controls; (4) periodically inspecting collections and taking any necessary actions as may be necessary to preserve them; (5) providing access to and facilities for studying collections; and (6) cleaning, stabilizing and conserving collections." (36 CFR Part 79: Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections, Section .4[c])

Deactivation: Process by which a facility is placed in a known safe and stable configuration by removing hazardous chemical and radioactive materials, shutting down or mothballing the equipment, and mitigating other hazardous conditions.

Decommissioning: Placement of facility in its end state either through demolition and removal of the entire facility to grade or in situ disposal.

Decontamination: The process of removing hazardous chemical and radioactive materials.

Deterioration: Refers to a physical condition in which a historic property has lost its integrity either through natural or human forces.

District: A "... geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history." (36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places, Section .3[d])

Documentation: Historic documents, photography, and texts resulting from recordation.

Department of Energy (DOE): DOE is a federal agency that seeks to advance the national, economic, and energy security of the nation, promotes scientific innovation and technology and ensures the environmental cleanup of the national nuclear weapons complex.

Department of Energy Savannah River (DOE-SR): This is a field office within the Department of Energy based at Savannah River Site.

Effect: "Means alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register." (36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, Section 800.16; the criteria of adverse effect are identified in Section .5(a)(1))

Environmental Management (EM): EM is the Department of Energy program office that acts to mitigate the risks and hazards posed by the legacy of nuclear weapons production. EM encompasses many of DOE's field and operations offices including Savannah River.

Evaluation: Application of "... the National Register criteria to [cultural resource] properties that may be affected by ... [an] undertaking and that have not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility." (36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, Section .4[c]) Evaluation can

¹ Thomas F. King, *Federal Planning and Historic Places The Section 106 Process*. (California: Altamira Press, 2000), 12.

also be the "process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and therefore should be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the criteria. The criteria employed vary depending on the inventory's use in resource management." (48 FR 44716: Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, Standards for Evaluation)

Facility: Buildings and other structures; their functional systems and equipment, including site development features such as landscaping, roads, walks, and parking areas; outside lighting and communications systems; central utility plants; utilities supply and distribution systems; and other physical plant features. (DOE 4700.1: Project Management System)

Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA): This agreement, entered into by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy governs the corrective/remedial action process from site investigation through site remediation in accordance with guidelines set forth under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Federal Preservation Officer (DOE-FPO): The U.S. Department of Energy Federal Preservation Officer (ME-75) at the Washington, D.C. DOE Headquarters Office, coordinates the Department's cultural resource management activities under the National Historic Preservation Act.

Federal Records Act (FRA): This act requires agencies to manage the records under their care to maintain their historical value.

Historic: The period after the advent of written history in a geographic region. For example, the historic period in what is now the southeastern United States began with the arrival of Europeans in that region in the early 1500s.

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER): "The . . . national historical architectural and engineering documentation programs of the National Park Service that promote documentation incorporated into the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Board collections in the Library of Congress . . . HABS/HAER documentation usually consists of measured drawings, photographs and written data that provide a detailed record which reflects a property's significance." (48 FR 44716: Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, 44731)

Historic Context: A particular historic theme that is further delineated by a time period and a geographic area.

Historic Property: "Means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria." (36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, Section 800.16)

Human Forces: The result of authorized actions and illegal acts by humans that have the potential to affect cultural resources.

Interim Protection: A measure of protection and storage provided for artifacts, demonstration units, education objects, or other similar resources, that is not intended to be the final level of protection, but will prevent deterioration.

Inventory: The process of locating cultural resources and gathering information about them through archeological or architectural surveys, ethnographic fieldwork, or archival searches.

Local government: This refers to "a city, county, parish, township, municipality, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State." (36 CFR Part 800.16: Definitions)

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA): A document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking upon historic properties (36 CFR Part 800.16: Definitions).

Mitigation: Measures carried out to avoid or reduce the effects of undertakings on cultural resources. These measures may include actions such as relocation or other modifications of the undertaking itself or recovery of materials and data from the cultural resource site to be affected.

Monitoring: Periodic inspection of cultural resources to ascertain their condition and assess the effects of natural forces, authorized actions, or illegal acts.

National Archives Records Administration (NARA): The National Archives and Records Administration is an independent Federal agency that preserves our nation's history and defines us as a people by overseeing the management of all Federal records.

National Historic Landmark (NHL): ". . . A district, site, building, structure, or object, in public or private ownership, judged by the Secretary [of the Interior] to possess national significance in American history, archeology, architecture, engineering and culture, and so designated by him." (36 CFR Part 65: National Historic Landmarks Program, Section .3[i])

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA): This Act, passed in 1966 and amended in 1992, established the Federal Government as a partner and leader in historic preservation programs and activities. The NHPA mandated that the federal government should [provide]...maximum encouragement to agencies and individuals undertaking preservation by private means, and to assist State and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities."

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): "purpose of this Act was to create ...a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality."

National Nuclear Security Administration- Savannah River Site Office (SRSO): The Area Office responsible for the NNSA operations at the Savannah River Site. The Area Office Manager is the contacting officer and will report to the NNSA Administrator or another senior official in the NNSA. The Savannah River Operations Office provides administrative, legal and contract support to the Area Office pursuant to a memorandum of agreement (MOA).

National Park Service (NPS): A U.S. Department of Interior agency, created in 1916, charged with preserving unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): A register ". . . composed of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture" maintained by the Secretary of the Interior; also referred to as "the National Register." (National Historic Preservation Act, Section 101[a] [1] [A])

National Register Status: The status of a cultural resource with regard to listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This status will be one of the following: unevaluated for eligibility, determined not eligible for inclusion, determined eligible for inclusion, nominated for inclusion, listed, or designated as a National Historic Landmark.

Natural Forces: Forces of nature, such as wind and water erosion, wildfire, that can affect cultural resources.

Object: A “. . . material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment.” (36 CFR Part 60; National Register of Historic Places, Section 3(j))

Outreach: Activities designed to inform and educate the public about cultural resources and cultural resource management. These activities may be conducted on the DOE site or at locations in the community.

Preservation or historic preservation: Includes the identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training regarding the foregoing activities, or any combination of the foregoing activities (from NHPA, Title IV, Section 402).

Prevention: Reduction or elimination of the destructive effects of natural or human forces on cultural resources before these effects occur.

Program: An organized set of activities directed toward a common purpose, or a goal undertaken or proposed in support of an assigned mission area. It is characterized by a strategy for accomplishing a definite objective(s), which identifies the means of accomplishment, particularly in quantitative terms, with respect to work force, materials, and facilities requirements (DOE 4700.1: Project Management System).

Programmatic Agreement (PA): “means a document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a Federal agency program, complex undertaking or other situations in accordance with Sec. 800.14(b).”

Protection: Measures carried out to reduce or eliminate the effects of natural or human forces that cause damage or loss of cultural resources. Types of protection measures for natural and human forces resulting from authorized actions include monitoring, project screening and tracking, and restoration and repair. When human forces result from illegal acts, types of protection measures include detection, investigation, prosecution, restoration and repair, and prevention.

Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP): A part of the University of South Carolina that provides cultural resource management guidance to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to assure the fulfillment of compliance commitments. Further, SRARP conducts research-based prehistoric and historic archaeological compliance for the benefit of the public, curates the SRS archaeological collections for research and informs the public on the research conducted on their behalf.

Savannah River Operations Office Manual (SRM): An internal SR procedure document defining SR roles and responsibilities.

Savannah River Site Citizens Advisory Board (CAB): The Savannah River Site Citizens Advisory Board (CAB) provides advice and recommendations to the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control on environmental remediation, waste management and related issues. The SRS CAB has consulting party status for this agreement.

South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH): The South Carolina Department of Archives and History is an independent state agency whose mission is to preserve and promote the documentary and cultural heritage of the state. The agency's mission encompasses: archives and records management, history, education and historic preservation.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): “means the official appointed or designated pursuant to section 101(b)(1) of the act to administer the State historic preservation program or a representative designated to act for the State historic preservation officer.”

Stewardship: The faithful management of resources as assets that must be turned over to the next generation. (Legacy Cultural Resource Management Program, U.S. Department of Defense)

Structure: A "... work made up of independent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale." (36 CFR Part 60, National Register of Historic Places, Section .3[p])

Traditional Cultural Properties: include those properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

Undertaking: "means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval; and those subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency." (36 CFR 800.16)

Unclassified Controlled Nuclear Information (UCNI): Information that is not classified but is considered sensitive and is not available for public release.

Westinghouse Savannah River Company (WSRC): WSRC and its contract partners operate the SRS under contract to DOE.