

FINAL
INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN
for the
CHOCOLATE MOUNTAIN AERIAL GUNNERY RANGE, CALIFORNIA
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA, ARIZONA
VOLUME II



Prepared for:
Commanding Officer
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma
and
Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Southwest
Contract# N62470-18-D-7001
September 2021



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1220 Pacific Highway, Bldg. 1, 5th Fl.
San Diego, CA 92132**
Contract # N62470-18-D-7001

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September 2021

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Electronic Signature
on Original

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA
AND
THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING
THE RANGE REDESIGN OF SPECIAL WARFARE TRAINING AREAS 4 AND 5 AT
THE CHOCOLATE MOUNTAIN AERIAL GUNNERY RANGE, CALIFORNIA**

WHEREAS, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma, Arizona administers the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR) in southeastern California as a facility dedicated primarily to tactical aviation and aviation support training; and

WHEREAS, MCAS Yuma proposes to reconfigure the training ranges located in the SWAT 4 and 5 training areas in the CMAGR, which will include operation, maintenance, training, and related demolition and construction activities (the Undertaking) as shown in Figure 1 (Regional Map and Area of Potential Effects); and

WHEREAS, MCAS Yuma intends to allow the continuation of the previously conducted training activities on the extant ranges within the SWAT 4 and 5 training areas as shown in Figure 2 (Extant Ranges); and

WHEREAS, MCAS Yuma has determined that the proposed activities listed above and detailed in Attachment A, hereinafter referred to collectively as the Undertaking, are subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 54 U.S.C. 36108, and its implementing regulations, 36 C.F.R. Part 800; and

WHEREAS, MCAS Yuma has determined that the effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined before approval of the Undertaking, as provided in 36 C.F.R. Part 800.14(b)(1)(ii); and

WHEREAS, MCAS Yuma has notified and consulted with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800.6(a), and pursuant to such consultation, has developed this Programmatic Agreement (PA) in accordance with 36 C.F.R. Part 800.14(b) to establish an efficient program alternative to comply with Section 106 that constitutes an alternative to the normal Section 106 process pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800.14(b)(1)(v); and

WHEREAS, MCAS Yuma notified and invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) per 36 C.F.R. Part 800.6(a)(1)(i)(C) to participate in consultation to resolve potential adverse effects of the undertaking, including development of this Agreement, and the ACHP has declined to participate pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800.6(a)(1)(iii) in a letter dated April 17, 2015; and

WHEREAS, the Commander, MCAS Yuma, has signature authority for agreements developed pursuant to Section 106 pertaining to properties on the CMAGR, in accordance with Marine

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Corps Order P5090.2 Changes 1-3, Environmental Compliance and Protection Manual, 26 August 2014, Section 8301.6; and

WHEREAS, the entire area of potential effects (APE) has been subjected to intensive cultural resources pedestrian surveys and the SHPO has concurred that the APE has been adequately delineated per 36 C.F.R. Part 800.4(a)(1) and that the surveys were performed by or under the direct supervision of a person(s) who meet the “The Secretary of the Interior (SOI) Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards” (SOI Qualification Standards), per 36 C.F.R. Part 61, and 48 Fed. Reg. 44,716, et seq. (September 29, 1983); and

WHEREAS, MCAS Yuma has identified 56 archaeological sites, 2 of which have been previously designated historic properties through consensus with the SHPO, that have the potential to be affected by the Undertaking that will be managed in accordance with this PA; and

WHEREAS, twelve (12) federally recognized Indian tribes (see pgs. 10-12 of the PA), identified herein as “Tribes”, have been consulted on the Undertaking, including development of the PA, and have been invited to sign the PA as a Concurring Party, per 36 C.F.R. Part 800.2(c)(2)(ii), 36 C.F.R. Part 800.2(d), 36 C.F.R. Part 800.14(b)(2), and 36 C.F.R. Part 800.14(f); and

WHEREAS, MCAS Yuma has consulted with Carmen Lucas, a representative for the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians, regarding the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties and has invited her to sign the PA as a Concurring Party; and

WHEREAS, MCAS Yuma has allowed for comments from the general public and other interested parties through a series of phone calls, emails, and face-to-face meetings in both a group setting and/or on an individual basis and has taken into account additional comments via the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process of an open public comment period and public notifications; and

NOW, THEREFORE, MCAS Yuma and the SHPO agree that the SWAT 4 and 5 operation, maintenance, training, and related demolition and construction activities (the Undertaking) shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations to satisfy MCAS Yuma’s NHPA Section 106 responsibilities for all individual actions included in the Undertaking, or portion thereof.

I. THE UNDERTAKING

- A. This PA applies to all activities associated with reconfiguration of, and training at, the SWAT 4 and 5 Training Areas, referred to as “the Undertaking” (Attachment A).
- B. Unless otherwise noted, this PA will utilize the definitions found at 36 C.F.R. Part 800.16.
- C. All Signatory Parties to this PA will be responsible for complying with the general provisions of the PA. MCAS Yuma will be responsible for complying with the stipulations of this PA.

II. PRE-IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

- A. This agreement will be carried out by or under the direct supervision of the MCAS Yuma Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) who meets or exceeds the SOI Qualification Standards

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in the appropriate discipline, as defined above.

- B. All proposed new construction and use of new locations for ground-disturbing activities will not be implemented until such time as it is determined that there are no historic properties within 100 meters of that part/phase of the Undertaking or a mitigation strategy has been approved by the Signatory Parties to this PA.

III. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

- A. MCAS Yuma has established the APE for the Undertaking, based on the project footprint, and as depicted in Figure 1 and Attachment A. The APE encompasses the project area and outlines the recorded archaeological site limits.
- B. Any consulting party to this PA may propose that the APE be modified. MCAS Yuma shall notify all the consulting parties of the proposal within 30 days and the Signatory Parties shall have 30 days from the date of receipt to reach agreement or comment on the proposal.
 - 1. If MCAS Yuma and the SHPO agree to the proposal, then MCAS Yuma will prepare a description and a map of the modification, depicting the revised APE, and provide them to all the consulting parties no later than 30 days following such an agreement. Mutual agreement to amend the APE according to these conditions will not require an amendment to the PA.
 - 2. If MCAS Yuma and the SHPO cannot agree to a proposal for the modification of the APE, then they will resolve the dispute in accordance with Stipulation X, Dispute Resolution.

IV. IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

- A. The CRM may determine that no additional identification efforts or consultation with the SHPO and Tribes is required before implementation of the Undertaking, or portion thereof, if that part of the APE is entirely within an area that has been previously inventoried, and no historic properties are present, and /or any evaluated properties have been previously determined not eligible through consensus with the SHPO, pursuant to criteria outlined in 36 C.F.R. Part 60.4. If the CRM determines previous work was insufficient by contemporary standards, the CRM will determine appropriate means to identify historic properties.
- B. The CRM shall assess (or treat as eligible) any unevaluated properties within the APE for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, and consult with the SHPO and Tribes on their determinations of eligibility.
- C. If archaeological properties within the APE of the Undertaking, or portion thereof, are protected from any potential effects by implementation of avoidance measures, as described in Attachment B to this Agreement, the signatories agree that MCAS Yuma may consider such properties to be NRHP eligible for the purposes of the Undertaking, or portion thereof. MCAS Yuma shall consult with Tribes that may attach religious or cultural significance to the historic property to determine if the site has values that may qualify it as NRHP eligible under Criterion A, B, or C in addition to, or instead of, Criterion D. This consideration of NRHP eligibility without formal evaluation shall not extend to other undertakings whose APE includes the archaeological property, unless through consultation with MCAS Yuma and the SHPO.
- D. Within 30 days of receipt of adequately documented NRHP-eligibility determinations, the SHPO will review and provide their assessment of the findings (i.e., concur vs. object).

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Upon receipt of SHPO comments, the CRM will work with the SHPO to address any objections for no more than 15 days. If after 15 days the SHPO and the CRM do not agree, the CRM shall either consider the property NRHP eligible per paragraph B of this stipulation or obtain a determination of eligibility from the Keeper of the NRHP per 36 C.F.R. Part 63. If no comments are received within this period, MCAS Yuma may assume concurrence and proceed with the Undertaking, or portion thereof. All reports that include evaluation efforts will be provided to the SHPO and to the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) or Eastern Information Center (EIC) for integration into appropriate statewide databases. All unresolved NRHP-eligibility issues will be forwarded to the Keeper of the NRHP for review.

V. FINDING OF EFFECT

- A. The CRM will apply the criteria of adverse effect to the Undertaking, or portion thereof, if the action has the potential to affect a historic property, pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.5.
- B. Finding of No Historic Properties Affected:
When the CRM determines that no historic properties are identified within 100 meters of a portion/phase of the Undertaking, no consultation with the SHPO is required before implementing that portion of the Undertaking. That portion of the Undertaking will be described in the Annual Report (per Stipulation VI).
- C. Finding of No Adverse Effect Where Management Measures Are Not Necessary for the Protection of Historic Properties:
When the CRM determines that historic properties will not be adversely affected and can be implemented without the adoption of measures to protect historic properties, review or consultation with the SHPO is required before implementing the Undertaking, or portion thereof, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5. The Undertaking, or portions thereof, will be described in the Annual Report (per Stipulation VI).
- D. Finding of No Adverse Effect Where Implementation of Standard Resource Protection Measures (SRPM) Are Necessary for the Protection of Historic Properties:
When the CRM determines that historic properties are identified and SRPM (Attachment B) will be employed, review or consultation with the SHPO is not required before implementing the Undertaking, or portion thereof.
 - 1. A description of the parts of the Undertaking where SRPM are being implemented shall be submitted with the Annual Report for review pursuant to Stipulation VI.
- E. If a historic property cannot be avoided and the proposed action will result in an adverse effect, the CRM will consult with the SHPO and Tribes, pursuant to 36 C.F.R. Part 800.6.

VI. REPORTING AND REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

- A. MCAS Yuma shall submit Annual Reports for review and comments to the SHPO and Tribes each year on or before December 1st throughout the life of the PA. The Annual Report shall describe all of the Undertaking, and any portion thereof, implemented pursuant to this PA during the preceding federal fiscal year (1 October through 30 September), including but not limited to, APE modifications, supplemental inventory efforts, NRHP evaluations, consultation reports, effects determinations, post-review discoveries, unanticipated effects, and actions taken to resolve adverse effects. At a minimum, each report will contain the following information:
 - 1. A summary of all studies conducted for the Undertaking, or portion thereof, covered by

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- the PA, including information regarding:
 - a) The types of studies that have occurred;
 - b) Management measures employed to protect any identified historic properties;
- 2. In the event that SRPM were prescribed as the mitigation measures taken to ensure protection of historic properties but were either not implemented or not fully implemented, the annual report will describe why the mitigation measures were not implemented.
- B. Where Tribes, traditional leaders, or individuals specifically request that information about their cultural sites that they have provided to MCAS Yuma, if any, remain confidential, such records shall be maintained as confidential files at the installation CRM office thereafter, following consultation with the SHPO.
- C. If MCAS Yuma is unable to submit the Annual Report by December 1st, it shall notify the SHPO and negotiate a mutually acceptable delivery date. Failure to meet the negotiated date can result in termination of this PA. Copies of the Annual Reports will be available for public review, excluding information about the location and nature of historic properties, which is prohibited by Section 304 of the NHPA and Section 9 of the ARPA. The Annual Reports will be submitted to the SHPO and other consulting parties, as appropriate, for review and comment for a period not to exceed 90 calendar days. MCAS Yuma shall ensure that comments received within 90 calendar days of distribution of the reports are given ample consideration when revising and finalizing the Annual Report. If no comments are received within this period, MCAS Yuma may proceed with finalization of the report. All unresolved issues will be addressed according to the guidelines established in Stipulation X, Dispute Resolution.
- D. Any of the Parties to this PA may elect to review activities carried out pursuant to this PA. MCAS Yuma will cooperate with the Party or Parties in carrying out their review responsibilities.
- E. MCAS Yuma and the SHPO shall meet annually to review implementation of the terms of this PA and determine whether revisions are needed. If these Parties determine that revisions are needed, MCAS Yuma and the SHPO shall consult in accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.14(b) to make such revisions.

VII. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

- A. Within six (6) months after the execution of this PA the CRM shall deliver training to the appropriate commands on the applicable compliance measures for all ground training conducted within the APE. The training will emphasize user roles and responsibilities for the avoidance and preservation of historic properties within the APE and will include, at a minimum, the specific avoidance requirements for each portion of the APE, procedures to follow in the event of inadvertent effects to historic properties, and CRM contact information. The training shall be repeated annually or upon command changes or both.
- B. To ensure that unidentified historic properties are not affected, damaged, or destroyed, the CRM may determine if cultural resources monitoring is appropriate during the implementation of the Undertaking, or portion thereof, when no known historic properties have been identified in a portion/phase of the APE, but uncertainty remains about the possible presence of historic properties because of observation limitations, information from the literature review, or other sources. If any historic properties are identified, the provisions of Stipulation VIII shall be followed.

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- C. When proposed SRPM (Attachment B) have not been implemented and activities have occurred that may have affected an identified historic property, then mitigation of those effects is required during and/or after implementation of the Undertaking.
 - 1. If the Undertaking, or portion thereof, has not been completed when the CRM receives notification that said protection measures have not been followed, then all activities in the immediate vicinity of the historic property shall be suspended until a qualified cultural resource professional (one that meets the criteria specified in Stipulation II) and/or the CRM recommend appropriate measures that will protect it. The CRM will determine if additional consultation is necessary before resumption of any suspended activities. The CRM may decide that the Undertaking, or portion thereof, may resume without further consultation if the property has not been affected, and proposed SRPM can be effectively employed for the remaining implementation period.
 - 2. If that portion of the Undertaking has been completed when the CRM receives notification that proposed SRPM have not been followed, then a field inspection of the respective historic properties will be initiated as soon as possible and the provisions of Stipulation VIII shall be followed, including but not limited to, notifying the SHPO immediately (within 24 hours or one business day of conducting a field inspection). The circumstances surrounding the installation's failure to use the proposed protection measures will be described in a damage assessment report provided to the SHPO and then later discussed in the Annual Report.
- D. A long term monitoring program shall be developed, in consultation with the SHPO, and shall be implemented by the installation CRM to ensure that any unforeseen effects to historic properties are identified and appropriately mitigated.

VIII. INADVERTENT EFFECTS TO KNOWN PROPERTIES

The CRM shall notify the SHPO and Tribes within 48 hours of discovery that a historic property has been affected by the Undertaking, or portion thereof, implemented under this PA.

- A. If the Undertaking, or portions thereof, has/have not been completed at the time the effect is discovered, all activities in the vicinity of the historic property shall cease and efforts shall be taken to avoid or minimize harm to the property until the following consultations are completed.
 - 1. MCAS Yuma shall continue consultation with the SHPO and appropriate Tribes for not more than fifteen (15) calendar days after the discovery is reported to reach agreement on a mutually acceptable course of action (e.g., develop and implement a mitigation plan) regarding the historic property affected.
 - 2. If agreement cannot be reached within this time frame, the SHPO shall be afforded fifteen (15) calendar days thereafter to provide written comments to MCAS Yuma.
 - 3. MCAS Yuma shall notify the SHPO and any interested parties of its final decision within fifteen (15) calendar days thereafter.
- B. If the Undertaking, or portion thereof, has already been concluded when an effect to a historic property has been discovered, MCAS Yuma shall consult with the SHPO and Tribes, to agree on mutually acceptable mitigation measures that MCAS Yuma shall implement within a specified time period. This consultation shall not exceed 30 calendar days.
 - 1. If agreement on mitigation measures is not reached within this timeframe, MCAS Yuma shall follow Stipulation X of this document to resolve disputes.

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- C. MCAS Yuma shall provide the SHPO, Tribes, and other consulting parties with a report describing the Undertaking, or portion thereof, and the circumstances surrounding the effect(s), within six (6) months of the discovery of an inadvertent effect. This report must include information regarding:
1. The type of property affected; the property's NRHP status; the nature of the effect(s); the date the effect(s) was identified; the location of the property; the condition of the property; and the actions taken to mitigate for the effect, if any, along with other pertinent information.
- If data recovery was implemented with SHPO approval, then a data recovery report shall also be prepared and submitted to the SHPO, Tribes, and other consulting parties, within six (6) months.

IX. POST-REVIEW DISCOVERIES

In the event of a post-review discovery, the CRM shall make reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects to such properties and consult with Tribes and the SHPO to resolve adverse effects, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.13(b).

X. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- A. Should any Signatory Party to this PA object at any time to the manner in which the terms of this PA are implemented, or to any documentation prepared per and subject to the terms of this PA, the objecting party will immediately notify the other Signatory Party of the objection, request their comments on the objection within fifteen (15) days following receipt of notification, and then proceed to consult with the other Signatory Party for no more than 30 days thereafter to resolve the objection.
- If objection is resolved through consultation, MCAS Yuma may authorize the disputed action to proceed in accordance with the terms of such resolution. If at the end of the 30-day consultation period, MCAS Yuma determines that the objection cannot be resolved through such consultation, MCAS Yuma will forward all documentation relevant to the objection to the ACHP per 36 C.F.R. Part 800.2(b)(2). Any comments provided by the ACHP within 30 calendar days after its receipt of all relevant documentation, and all other comments received, will be taken into account by MCAS Yuma in reaching a final decision regarding the objection. MCAS Yuma will notify the SHPO and federally recognized tribal Concurring Parties in writing of its final decision within fifteen (15) calendar days after it is rendered. MCAS Yuma shall have the authority to make the final decision resolving the objection.
- B. MCAS Yuma's responsibility to carry out all actions under this PA that are not the subject of the objection will remain unchanged.
- C. At any time during implementation of the terms of this PA, should a member of the public raise an objection pertaining to the PA, MCAS Yuma shall immediately notify the SHPO in writing of the objection and take the objection into account. The CRM shall consult with the objecting party and, if the objecting party so requests, with the SHPO, for no more than 30 calendar days. Within fifteen (15) calendar days following closure of the consultation period, MCAS Yuma will render a decision regarding the objection and notify all parties of its decision in writing. In reaching its final decision, MCAS Yuma will take into account all comments from the SHPO regarding the objection. The CRM shall have the authority to make the final decision resolving the objection. Any dispute pertaining to the NRHP

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eligibility of cultural resources covered by the PA will be addressed by MCAS Yuma per 36 C.F.R. Part 800.4(c)(2).

XI. AMENDMENTS, NON-COMPLIANCE AND TERMINATION

- A. If any Signatory Party believes that the terms of this PA are not being honored or cannot be carried out, or that an amendment to its terms should be made, that Signatory Party will immediately consult with the other Signatory Party to consider and develop amendments to the PA per 36 C.F.R. Part 800.6(c)(7) and Part 800.6(c)(8).
- B. If this PA is not amended as provided for in this stipulation, MCAS Yuma or the SHPO may terminate this PA. The Signatory Party terminating this PA will provide the other Signatory Party with a written explanation of the reasons for termination.
- C. If this PA is terminated and MCAS Yuma determines that the Undertaking, or portion thereof, will proceed, MCAS Yuma shall comply with 36 C.F.R. Part 800.3 - 800.13 with regard to the individual undertaking.

XII. DURATION OF THE PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

- A. The Signatory Parties shall consult to reconsider the terms of this PA within two (2) years of the date this PA is executed, and subsequently within five (5) years after each date of reconsideration of this PA. Reconsideration may include continuation of the PA as originally executed, as amended, or termination. If this PA is terminated because the Undertaking carried out under this PA has been completed or the project no longer meets the definition of an "Undertaking, or portion thereof" as set forth in 36 C.F.R. Part 800.16(Y), Stipulation IV shall not apply. If this PA is not renewed within the reconsideration period (either the initial two (2) years or the subsequent five (5) year period), it is terminated and will have no further force or effect. If MCAS Yuma determines that the Undertaking, or portions thereof, will proceed, MCAS Yuma shall comply with 36 C.F.R. Part 800.14(b)(2)(v).
- B. This PA will be in effect throughout the installation's implementation of the Undertaking, or portions thereof, and will terminate and have no further force or effect when MCAS Yuma, in consultation with the SHPO, determines that the terms of the PA have been fulfilled in a satisfactory manner. MCAS Yuma will provide the SHPO with written notice of its determination and of termination of this PA.
- C. This PA shall become effective upon execution by all Signatory Parties (i.e., MCAS Yuma and the SHPO) and shall remain in effect until all projects associated with the Undertaking, and portions thereof, are completed, unless the PA is terminated in accordance with Stipulation XI or XII.B.

XIII. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT

All requirements set forth in the PA requiring expenditure of MCAS Yuma funds are expressly subject to the availability of appropriations and the requirements of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1341). No obligation undertaken by MCAS Yuma under the terms of this PA shall require or be interpreted to require a commitment to expend funds not appropriated for a particular purpose. If MCAS Yuma cannot perform any obligation set forth in this PA because of unavailability of funds, that obligation must be renegotiated among MCAS Yuma and the California SHPO.

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EXECUTION of this PA by MCAS Yuma and the California SHPO, and subsequent implementation of its terms, provides evidence that MCAS Yuma has afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the range reconfiguration, operation, maintenance, training, and related demolition and construction activities at SWAT 4 and 5 (Undertaking) and its effect(s) on historic properties, that MCAS Yuma has taken into account the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties, and that MCAS Yuma has satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA and applicable implementing regulations for all aspects of the Undertaking.

SIGNATORY PARTIES

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA

MARTINEZ.RICARDO.1129087702

Digitally signed by MARTINEZ.RICARDO.1129087702
DN: cn=US, o=US Government, ou=DOD, ou=PMI, ou=USAC,
c=US, email=MARTINEZ.RICARDO.1129087702
Date: 2016.02.09 15:32:47 -0800

DATE: _____

Ricardo Martinez, Commanding Officer

CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



DATE: 2/17/16

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer

CONCURRING PARTIES

1. Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

DATE: _____

Jeff Grubbe, Chairman

2. Ak-Chin Indian Community

DATE: _____

Louis J. Manuel, Jr., Chairman

3. Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

DATE: _____

Mary Ann Green, Chairwoman

MCAS Yuma SWAT 4 & 5 Section 106 PA

4. Cocopah Indian Tribe

Sherry Cordova, Chairwoman

DATE: _____

5. Colorado River Indian Tribes

Dennis Patch, Chairman

DATE: _____

6. Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

Timothy Williams, Chairman

DATE: _____

7. Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

Stephen Lewis, Governor

DATE: _____

8. Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

Carmen Lucas, Representative

DATE: _____

9. Manzanita Band of Mission Indians

Leroy J. Elliott, Chairman

DATE: _____

10. Quechan Indian Tribe (Ft. Yuma Indian Tribe)

Mike Jackson, President

DATE: _____

11. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

Delbert Ray, Sr., President

DATE: _____

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12. Tohono O'odham Nation

_____, DATE: _____
Edward Manuel, Chairman

13. Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians

_____, DATE: _____
Mary L. Resvaloso, Chairwoman

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ATTACHMENT A

DESCRIPTION OF UNDERTAKING

The Undertaking would reconfigure the SWAT 4 and 5 ranges to optimize training, resulting in fixed live-fire and maneuver (LFAM) ranges, 14 fixed LFAM target areas, 13 static ranges, and new roads. These optimizations would modify the extant range and training areas (RTAs), additional RTAs, and other improvements. Off-road vehicle driving and maneuvering by tactical vehicles would be authorized within SWATs 4 and 5, and dismounted movements would continue to be authorized in all of SWATs 4 and 5.

Description of Proposed Static Ranges

The static ranges would be grouped into two range complexes – “East” and “West” as described in the following paragraphs.

West Complex

Explosives Training Range

The explosives training range would be graded. The explosives footprint would be a 100 meter (m) by 100 m area with carconite posts affixed in each corner. The footprint would include a concrete slab and breaching frame. An ammunition handling area with a canopy, a bunker, and seven bins for sorting and processing debris would also be located within the range area.

Hand Grenade Range

The hand grenade range would be located within the SWAT 4 boundary. Grenades would be thrown from one of two firing point locations toward targets located within a designated target polygon within the HHIA. The range would also include an ammunition handling area with a canopy, and two bunkers. Riprap would be placed upslope of the grenade throwing pits, ammunition handling area, and bunkers to protect them from damage and erosion. The firing points and supporting range features areas would be graded. The grenade target area would require periodic vegetation removal.

Anti-Mechanized Rocket Range

The anti-mechanized rocket range would be located within the SWAT 4 boundary. Rounds would be fired into targets located within a designated target polygon within the HHIA. The range would include a concrete slab fronted by a shooting surface and an ammunition handling area with a canopy. Riprap would be placed directly upslope of the concrete slab and ammunition handling area. Only the firing line and supporting range features areas would be graded; down-range areas would not be graded but would require placement of targets. In addition, selective and periodic vegetation removal would occur for adequate visibility of targets.

Anti-Mechanized Grenade Range and Unknown Distance Sniper Range

This range would serve two purposes: anti-mechanized grenade and sniper firing. The range would be located within a designated target polygon within the HHIA. The range would include a concrete slab at the firing points, a four-story tower/climbing wall, ammunition handling area with a canopy, and a storage structure. Riprap would be placed upslope of the concrete slab, four-store tower/climbing wall, and ammunition handling area. The tower would serve as a firing

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platform for sniper training. Only the firing line and supporting range features areas would be graded; down-range areas would require placement of targets. In addition, selective and periodic vegetation removal would occur for adequate visibility of targets.

Mortar Range

The mortar range would be within the SWAT 4 boundary. Rounds would be fired into targets within a designated target polygon within the HHIA. The range would include a shooting surface and an ammunition handling area with a canopy. Riprap would be placed upslope of the shooting surface and ammunition handling area. The firing line and supporting range features areas would be graded; down-range areas would require placement of targets. In addition, selective and periodic vegetation removal would occur for adequate visibility of targets.

East Complex

600 Meter Known Distance Range²

The 600 meter known distance range would include a concrete slab at the firing line and an ammunition handling area with a canopy. Riprap would be placed upslope of the concrete slab and ammunition handling area. A drivable surface would also be constructed to facilitate vehicle access to seven additional firing points. A target berm, impact berm, and seven additional firing lines would be constructed down-range. The firing lines and supporting range features areas would be graded; down-range areas between the firing lines would not be graded or impacted from range construction. In addition, a backstop, would be constructed behind the target.

600 Meter Unknown Distance Range

The 600 meter unknown distance range would include a concrete slab at the firing line, two storage sheds, and an ammunition handling area with a canopy. Riprap would be placed upslope of the concrete slab, storage shed, and ammunition handling area. An impact berm would be constructed down-range. In addition to disturbing soils for the construction of the firing line and areas supporting the associated described features, due to the presence of several “high areas” of soil located down-range, these “high areas” would be graded (and the material used for range construction) to provide the necessary level of down-range target visibility.

Multi-Purpose Machine Gun and Unknown Distance Sniper Range

This range would be a single range but serve two purposes: machine gun and sniper firing. The range would include a concrete slab at the firing line, a four-story tower/climbing wall, and an ammunition handling area with a canopy. Riprap would be placed upslope of the concrete slab, tower/climbing wall, and ammunition handling area. An impact berm would be constructed down-range. In addition to disturbing soils for the construction of the firing line and areas supporting the associated described features, due to the presence of several “high areas” of soil located down-range, these “high areas” would be graded (and the material used for range construction) to provide the necessary level of down-range target visibility.

100 Meter Small Arms Ranges (2 Bays/Ranges)

These ranges would be located adjacent to each other and would be identical in their size and purpose. Each range would consist of a concrete slab at the firing line, storage structures, and ammunition handling areas with canopies. Riprap would be placed upslope of the concrete slab, storage structures, and ammunition handling areas to protect them from damage and erosion. The

MCAS Yuma SWAT 4 & 5 Section 106 PA

range footprints would be graded with a slight cross-range slope to facilitate the flow of storm-water runoff consistent with existing hydrology. An impact berm would be constructed down-range of each range.

50 Meter Small Arms Ranges (2 Bays/Ranges)

These ranges would be adjacent to each other, separated by a ballistic wall. Each range would consist of a concrete slab at the firing line, storage structures, ammunition handling areas with canopies, and riprap placed upslope of the concrete slab, storage structures, and ammunition handling areas. The range footprints would be graded. An impact berm would be constructed down-range of each bay.

2,000 Meter Unknown Distance Range

The 2,000 meter unknown distance range would include a concrete slab at the firing line, a storage structure, a four-story tower/climbing wall, and an ammunition handling area with a canopy. Riprap would be placed upslope of the concrete slab, storage structure, tower/climbing wall, and ammunition handling areas. Distance markers would be installed at varying distances down-range. In addition to disturbing soils for the construction of the firing line and areas supporting the associated described features, due to the presence of several “high areas” of soil located down-range, these “high areas” would be graded (and the material used for range construction) to provide the necessary level of down-range target visibility.

Supporting Static Range Infrastructure

The following supporting static range support infrastructure would be constructed/installed:

- Ten concrete masonry unit block storage sheds
 - Three, four-story concrete masonry unit block/steel towers
- Approximately 12,500 feet (ft) (3,800 m) of security fencing and six gates
- Eleven flagpoles
 - Twelve solar beacons (to serve as range closure lighting)
- Hundreds of signs (range marking/warning signs)

The security fencing would be installed adjacent to the SWAT 4 boundary between the siphons to the west of the proposed explosives range to help keep unauthorized persons from entering the range. Large rocks/boulders for static range protective features (i.e., riprap) would be procured from regional sources and transported via truck to the project area.

Cut and Borrow Areas

Some areas within SWAT 4 need to be graded to provide sufficient sight lines for down-range weapons firing at targets. In addition, soil is also needed to provide the necessary amount of material to construct the static range features. To meet the anticipated needs for material, several borrow sites have been identified as borrow sources. Following removal of the borrow material, the resulting surface would approximate pre-disturbance topography – no pits would be created.

Temporary Batch Plant

To facilitate the construction of the range infrastructure, a temporary batch plant may be established. A batch plant combines various ingredients to form concrete on-site, as opposed to trucking in ready-to-pour cement. The batch plant would be located west of Camp Billy Machen,

MCAS Yuma SWAT 4 & 5 Section 106 PA

within the open area where the recently demolished “H” building once stood. Upon completion of construction, the batch plant would be demolished.

Major Roads

A major road would be constructed from Siphon 12 to the proposed explosives training range and the HHIA, generally following the inside of USBR Berm 19. The road would go up and over USBR Berm 19 before continuing to the proposed ranges associated with the proposed HHIA. The “up-and-over” portion of the road would consist of dirt ramps, a graded dirt surface, and riprap. Another major road would be constructed to provide access to the East Complex ranges.

Minor and Maintenance Roads

Minor roads would be constructed off of the two major roads to provide access to individual ranges within both range complexes. Two down-range maintenance roads would be delineated in support of placing targets for the 600 meter unknown distance range and the 2,000 meter sniper known distance range. The existing Bradshaw Trail would continue to be used without need for improvement. Much of the proposed static range access road network would use/improve existing roads. To improve the existing roads, a metal beam or similar item would be dragged along the existing road topography.

Improved Crossings

Several of the access roads would cross existing ephemeral drainages at approximately 10 locations. To provide the roads protection against scour and high-velocity flows and thus help ensure access to/from the ranges during or immediately following a storm event, materials would be placed directly up- and down-stream of the crossings. The materials (fill) would be A-jacks (interlocking concrete structures), gabion baskets (heavy-duty wire mesh baskets filled with rocks), “ArmorFlex” (a flexible, interlocking matrix of concrete blocks), similar materials, or a combination of these materials. Energy dissipation features (e.g., riprap) would be placed up- and down-stream of the improved crossings.

MCAS Yuma SWAT 4 & 5 Section 106 PA

ATTACHMENT B

STANDARD RESOURCE PROTECTION MEASURES

The following protection measures shall be implemented as appropriate for this Undertaking, or portion thereof, as managed under this PA. When these protection measures are effectively applied, MCAS Yuma will have taken into account the effects of the Undertaking, or portion thereof, on historic properties. Avoidance, minimization, and all mitigation measures will be consulted on with Tribes before finalizing the effects finding.

1. AVOIDANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

At a minimum, historic properties shall be excluded from areas where activities associated with the Undertaking, or portion thereof, will occur.

- a. All proposed activities, facilities, improvements, and disturbances resulting in a Finding of No Adverse Effects shall avoid historic properties. Avoidance means that no activities associated with the Undertaking, or portion thereof, that may affect historic properties, unless specifically identified in this PA, shall occur within a historic property's boundaries, including any defined buffer zones. Portions of the Undertaking, (e.g., landing zones), may need to be modified, redesigned, or eliminated to properly avoid historic properties.
 - i. For historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D alone (those that may be important only for the information they contain), the CRM shall establish the avoidance area that will be physically demarcated through the use of fencing, Seibert stakes, or other effective marking and protective barrier fencing so as to exclude them from the Undertaking's proposed activity areas.
 - ii. The CRM shall establish the avoidance area that will be physically demarcated through the use of fencing, Seibert stakes, or other effective marking and protective barrier fencing for historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP under either NRHP Criteria A, B, or C. Minimum protection requirements shall also include the use of buffer zones to extend the protection area around historic properties where setting is an important attribute, and the proposed activity may affect the setting's quality.
 - iii. Activities within historic property boundaries will be prohibited with the exception of using existing installation transportation systems when the CRM recommends that such use is consistent with the terms and purposes of this agreement.
 - iv. Historic property location and boundary marking information shall be conveyed to appropriate installation commanders, trainers, operators, administrators, or employees responsible for implementation so pertinent

MCAS Yuma SWAT 4 & 5 Section 106 PA

information can be incorporated into planning and implementation documents and contracts (e.g., as clauses or stipulations in permits).

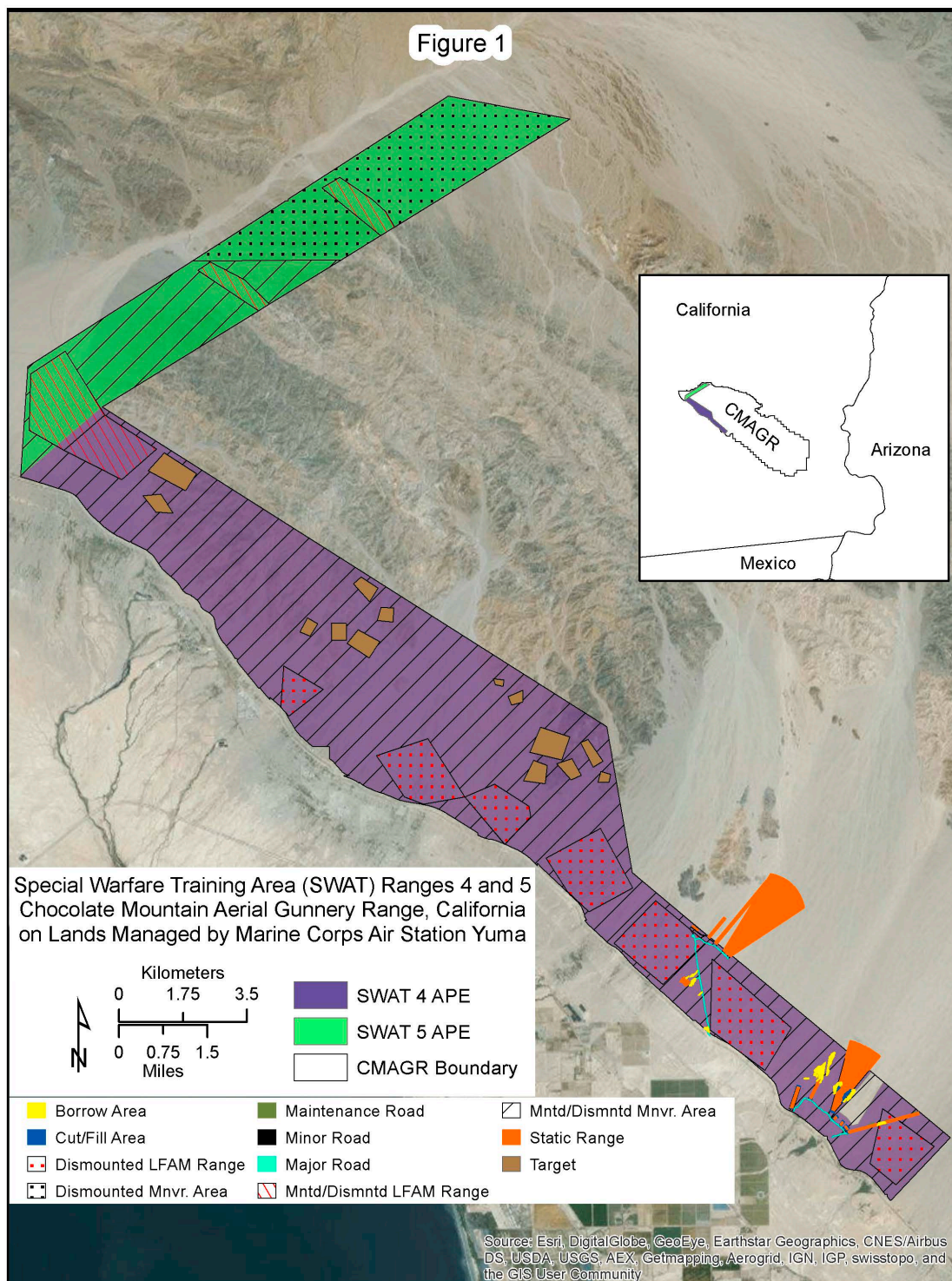
- b. Buffer zones may be established to ensure added protection where the CRM determines that they are necessary. The use of buffer zones in conjunction with other avoidance measures is particularly applicable where setting contributes to the property's NRHP eligibility, or where it may be an important attribute of some types of historic properties (e.g., historic buildings or structures; historic or cultural properties important to Native Americans). The size of buffer zones will be determined by the CRM on a case-by-case basis. Appropriate Tribes shall be consulted when the use or size of protective buffers for Native American historic or cultural properties needs to be determined.
- c. When any changes in proposed activities are necessary to avoid historic properties (e.g., project modifications, redesign, or elimination; removing old or confusing project markings or engineering stakes within site boundaries; or revising maps or changing specifications), these changes shall be completed before initiating any activities, with notice regarding these changes provided to the SHPO in the Annual Report, per Stipulation VI.A.1.b.

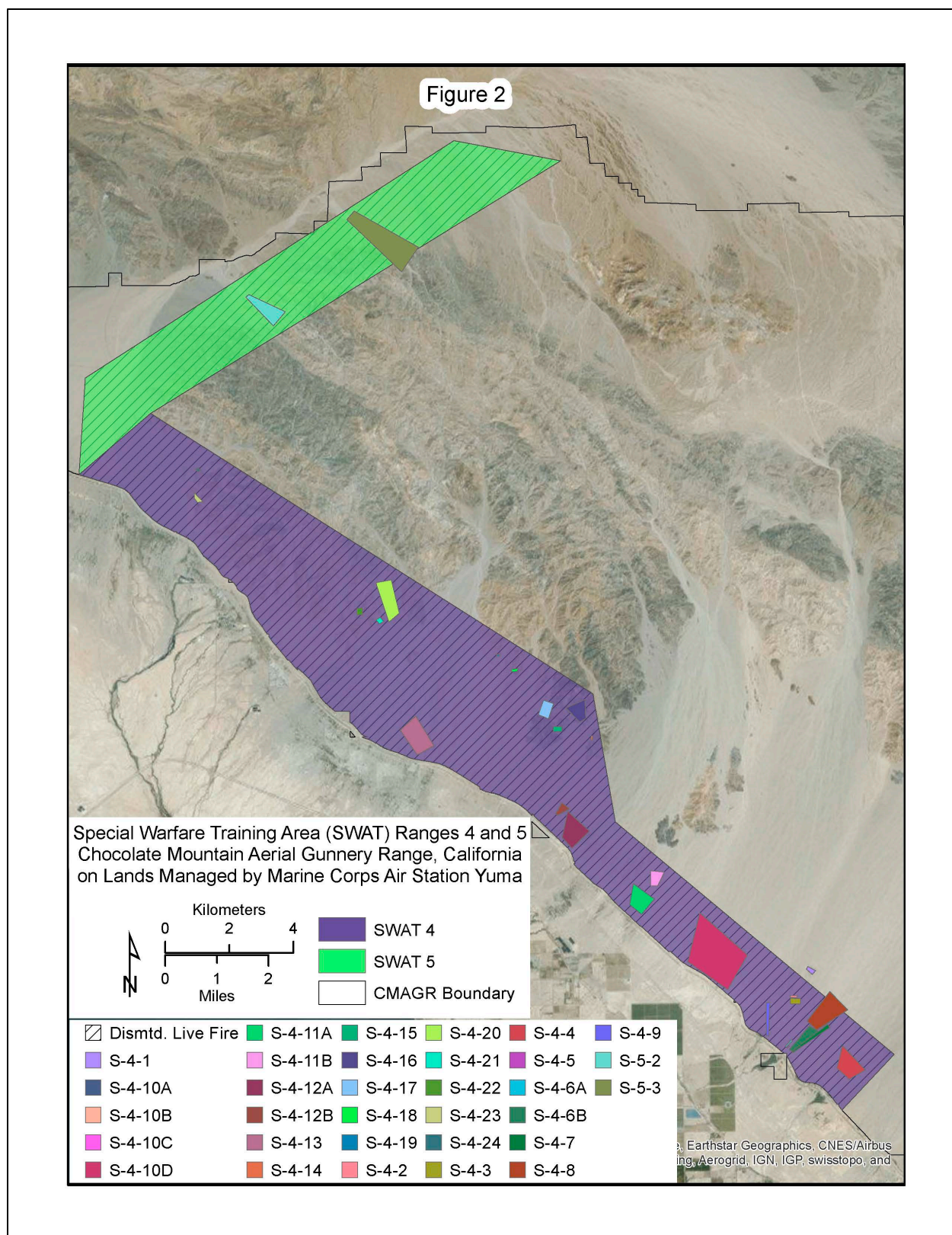
2. AVOIDANCE OF FURTHER EFFECTS

Effects to linear historic properties may be considered avoided:

- a. When the CRM determines that Linear properties may be crossed or bounded in areas where their features or characteristics clearly lack historic integrity, i.e., where those portions (taking into account any buffer zones related to setting) do not contribute to site eligibility or values; or
- b. When the CRM determines that crossing linear historic properties will not alter the characteristics that would qualify them for NRHP eligibility.

Long-term monitoring may be used to enhance the effectiveness of protection measures in conjunction with other measures (per Stipulation VII.D). The results of any monitoring inspections shall be included in the Annual Report (per Stipulation VI).







ORIGINAL
Appendix I

M62974-20161130-0308

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE AIR GROUND TASK FORCE TRAINING COMMAND
MARINE CORPS AIR GROUND COMBAT CENTER
BOX 788100
TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA 92278-8100

4000
P&I
21 Aug 17

**MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
MARINE AIR GROUND TASK FORCE TRAINING COMMAND
MARINE CORPS AIR GROUND COMBAT CENTER
TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIFORNIA
AND
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, YUMA, ARIZONA**

**Subj: MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT CONCERNING CURATORIAL SERVICES FOR MARINE
CORPS AIR STATION YUMA**

**Encl: (1) 2017 MCAS Yuma Collections Inventory Report
(2) MAGTFTC, MCAGCC Archaeology and Paleontology Curation Center
Instructions for Submission of Collections**

1. This is a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, (hereinafter referred to as MAGTFTC, MCAGCC), and Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma, Arizona (hereinafter referred to as MCAS Yuma) concerning curatorial services of archaeological artifacts, specimens and associated records referred as "Collections" per 36 CFR § 79.4(b). When referred to collectively, MAGTFTC, MCAGCC and MCAS Yuma are referred to as the "Parties".

2. Background. MCAS Yuma has the responsibility under 36 CFR § 79 to ensure that the Collections are suitably managed and preserved for the public good. To this end, MCAS Yuma seeks to obtain curatorial services from MAGTFTC, MCAGCC. In accordance with 36 CFR § 79.8, MAGTFTC, MCAGCC agrees to manage, preserve, obtain, store, catalog, and maintain the Collections listed in enclosure (1) and any other future Collections added to the MCAS Yuma Collections Inventory Report. MAGTFTC, MCAGCC recognizes the benefits that will accrue to the Collections as well as the public and scientific interests by storing and maintaining the Collections for study and other educational purposes.

3. Purpose. The purpose of this MOA is to establish curatorial responsibilities to manage, preserve, obtain, store, catalog, and maintain certain collections of archaeological artifacts, specimens, and associated records.

4. Scope. This agreement shall not alter existing authority or command relationships aboard MAGTFTC, MCAGCC or MCAS Yuma.

5. Responsibilities

a. MAGTFTC, MCAGCC will:

(1) Provide for the professional care and management of the Collections, and bear all costs for such care.

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CORPS AIR STATION YUMA

(2) Perform all work necessary to protect the Collections in accordance with 36 CFR § 79 for the curation of federally-owned and administered archaeological Collections.

(3) Assign qualified professionals having responsibility for the work under this MOA such as the Curator, the Collections Manager, and the Conservator each of whose expertise is appropriate to the nature and content of the Collections.

(4) Provide and maintain a repository facility having requisite equipment, space, and adequate safeguards for the physical security and controlled environment for the Collections and any associated records in MAGTFTC, MCAGCC's possession.

(5) Maintain complete and accurate records of the Collections, including information on the study, use, loan, and location of said Collections which have been removed.

(6) Not in any way adversely alter or deface any of the Collections except as may be absolutely necessary in the course of stabilization, conservation, scientific study, analysis, and research. Any activity that will involve the intentional destruction of any of the Collections must be approved in advance and in writing by MCAS Yuma.

(7) In accordance with 36 CFR § 79.11, annually inspect the Collections and perform only those conservation treatments that are absolutely necessary to ensure the physical stability and integrity of the Collections. A report of the results of the inventories, inspections, and treatments shall be provided to MCAS Yuma.

(8) Within five business days of discovery, report all instances of and circumstances surrounding loss, deterioration, damage, and/or destruction of the Collections to MCAS Yuma to include those actions taken to correct any deficiencies in the curation center or operating procedures that may have contributed to the loss, deterioration, damage, and/or destruction. Actions to repair or restore any part of the Collections must be approved in advance and in writing by MCAS Yuma.

(9) Approve or deny requests for access to the Collections (or any part thereof) for scientific, educational, or religious uses in accordance with 36 CFR § 79.10 requirements for the curation of federally-owned and administered archaeological collections. MCAS Yuma may specify reasonable conditions for handling, packaging, and transporting the Collections to prevent breakage, deterioration, and contamination. MAGTFTC, MCAGCC will refer requests for consumptive uses of the Collections (or any part thereof) to MCAS Yuma for approval or denial.

(10) Provide copies of any publications resulting from study of the Collections to MCAS Yuma. All exhibits, reproduction, and studies shall credit MCAS Yuma and read as follows: "Courtesy of Marine Corps Air Station Yuma."

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(11) Not mortgage, pledge, assign, repatriate, transfer, exchange, give, sublet, discard, nor part with any possession of the Collections in any manner to any third party either directly or indirectly without the prior written permission of MCAS Yuma. Any such requests shall be redirected to MCAS Yuma.

(12) Not take any action whereby any of the Collections shall or may be encumbered, seized, taken in execution, sold, attached, lost, stolen, destroyed or damaged.

(13) Return any deposited items to MCAS Yuma upon request, at MCAS Yuma's expense.

b. MCAS Yuma will:

(1) Deliver or cause to be delivered, at MCAS Yuma's expense, the Collections to MAGTFTC, MCAGCC.

(2) Submit Collections in accordance with enclosure (2), MAGTFTC, MCAGCC Instructions for Submission of Collections. Any deviation by MCAS Yuma from the MAGTFTC, MCAGCC Instructions for Submission of Collections must be negotiated in advance with MAGTFTC, MCAGCC, on a case-by-case basis.

(3) Assign as MCAS Yuma's representative, having full authority with regard to this MOA, a person who meets the pertinent professional qualifications.

(4) Jointly with MAGTFTC, MCAGCC's designated representative, MCAS Yuma's representative will inspect and inventory the Collections and the repository facility, as needed and at least annually.

(5) When appropriate, provide instructions for restricting access to information relating to the nature, location and character of the prehistoric or historic resource from which the material remains are excavated or removed.

(6) Approve or deny requests for consumptively using the Collections (or any part thereof).

(7) Prior to moving, exchanging, or disposing of any collection that is from Indian lands, ensure the Federal Agency Official obtains written consent of the Indian landowner and the Indian tribe having jurisdiction over the lands. Additionally, if any collection falls under the category of human remains and associate funerary objects, then these items must be handled according to 43 CFR § 10.11.

(8) Adhere to terms and conditions developed pursuant to §-.7 of uniform regulation 43 CFR part 7, 36 CFR part 296, 18 CFR part 1312, and 32 CFR part 229 when the collection is from a site on public lands that the Federal Agency Official has determined is of religious or cultural importance to any Indian tribe having aboriginal or historic ties to such lands.

6. Possession. Title to the Collections being cared for and maintained under this MOA lies with the Federal Government.

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CORPS AIR STATION YUMA

7. Personnel. Each party is responsible for all costs of its personnel, including pay and benefits, support, and travel. Each party is responsible for supervision and management of its personnel.

8. General Provisions

a. Points of Contact (POC). The following POCs will be used by the Parties to communicate in the implementation of this MOA. The MCAS Yuma POC for the administration of this MOA is the Support Agreement Manager (SAM). Any modifications to the contents and conditions of the MOA must be facilitated through the both the MAGTFTC, MCAGCC and MCAS Yuma SAMs. Each party may change its point of contact upon reasonable notice to the other party.

(1) MAGTFTC, MCAGCC Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs
(NREA)

Primary POC: Collections Manager, (760) 830-1196

Alternate POC: Conservation Branch Head, (760) 830-5200

(2) MAGTFTC, MCAGCC Performance & Innovation

Primary POC: Director, (760) 830-5140

Alternate POC: Administrative Officer, (760) 830-1186

(3) MCAS Yuma

Primary POC: Archeologist, (928) 269-2288

Alternate POC: Conservation Manager, (928) 269-3401

Administrative POC: Support Agreement Manager,
(928) 269-2047 or (928) 269-3637

b. Correspondence. All correspondence to be sent and notices to be given pursuant to this MOA will be addressed to:

(1) MAGTFTC, MCAGCC

AC/S G-4, NREA Division
Box 788110
MAGTFTC, MAGACC,
Twentynine Palms CA 92278-8110

Director, Performance & Innovation
Attn: Support Agreements Manager
Box 788350
Twentynine Palms, CA 92278-8350

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Subj: MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT CONCERNING CURATORIAL SERVICES FOR MARINE
CORPS AIR STATION YUMA

(2) MCAS Yuma
Commanding Officer
Attn: Range Management Department
Box 99134
Yuma, AZ 85369-9134

9. Review of Agreement. This MOA will be reviewed annually on or around the anniversary of its effective date for financial impacts and triennially in its entirety.

10. Modification, Change, or Amendment. Any modifications, changes, or amendments to this agreement must be in writing. Subsequent to approval, all Parties must sign the modification, change, or amendment. Written requests for modifications will be forwarded by one Party to the other not less than 30 business days prior to the desired effective date of such modification.

11. Disputes. Any disputes relating to this MOA will, subject to any applicable law, Executive Order, Directive, or Instruction, be resolved by consultation between the Parties or in accordance with Department of Defense Instruction 4000.19.

12. Termination of Agreement. This MOA may be terminated by either Party by giving at least 90 business days written notice to the other Party. The MOA may also be terminated at any time upon the mutual written consent of the Parties.

Upon termination, at the expense of MCAS Yuma, MAGTFTC, MCAGCC shall return such Collections to the destination directed by MCAS Yuma and in such a manner to preclude breakage, loss, deterioration, and contamination during handling, packaging, and shipping, and in accordance with other reasonable conditions specified in writing by MCAS Yuma. If MAGTFTC, MCAGCC terminates or is in default of this MOA, MAGTFTC, MCAGCC shall fund the packaging and transportation costs.

13. Transferability. This Agreement is not transferable.

14. Entire Agreement. It is expressly understood and agreed that this MOA embodies the entire agreement between the Parties regarding the MOA's subject matter.

15. Effective Date. This MOA takes effect beginning on the day after the last Party signs.

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Subj: MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT CONCERNING CURATORIAL SERVICES FOR MARINE
CORPS AIR STATION YUMA

16. Expiration Date. This MOA expires nine (9) years on the anniversary of
its effective date.

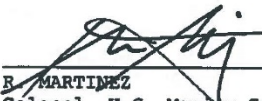
17. Cancellation of Previous MOA. This MOA cancels and supersedes the
previously signed agreement which had an effective date of 30 November 2011,
between the same Parties.

SUGGS.DAVID.AL
LEN.1125602939

Digitally signed by
SUGGS.DAVID.ALLEN.1125602939
DN: cn=US, o=U.S. Government,
ou=DoD, ou=PKI, ou=USMC,
cn=SUGGS.DAVID.ALLEN.1125602939
Date: 2017.08.21 17:14:02 -0700

D. A. SUGGS
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding Officer, MCAS Yuma,
Yuma, AZ

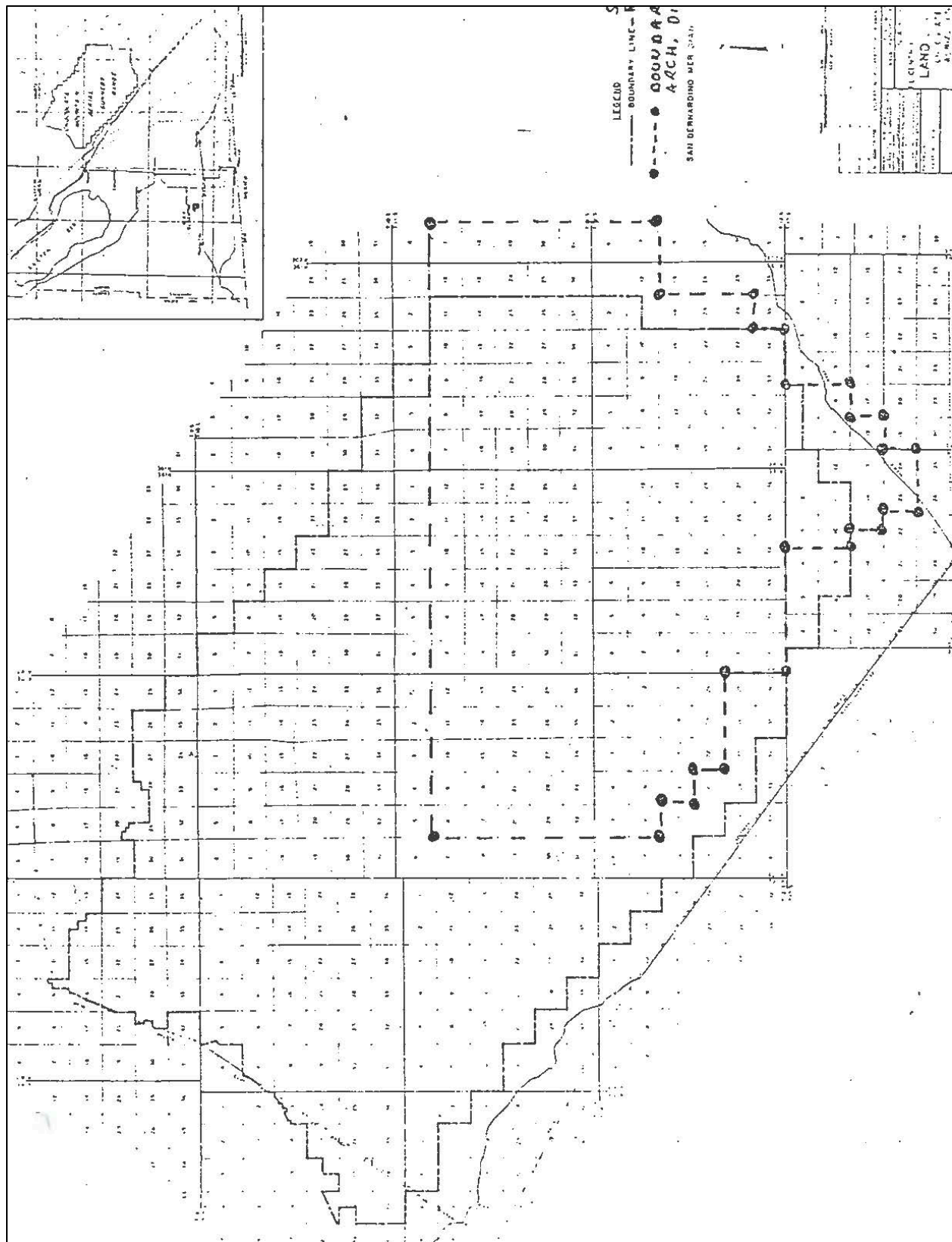
Date: _____


R. MARTINEZ
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Chief of Staff, MAGTFMC, MCAGCC
Twentynine Palms, CA

Date: 20170726

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

FINAL ICRMP Volume II Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range
APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT





IN REPLY REFER TO:
H34-880

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

RECEIVED

JUL 20 1977

JUL 21 1977

Ms. Tilly Barling
Head, Natural Resources Management
Office
Code 26309
Department of the Navy
Naval Weapons Center
China Lake, California 93555

Dear Ms. Barling:

The National Register Division of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation has reviewed our files on the determination of eligibility for the Chocolate Mountain Archeological District, Imperial County, California. As you may know, this district was determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the Secretary of the Interior on September 28, 1973. This determination was made on the basis of documentation provided by an archeological assessment of the cultural resources within the Department of the Interior Geothermal Land Leasing Program conducted during the summer of 1973, in accordance with section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593. This assessment was conducted by Mr. Charles M. McKinney, a National Park Service archeologist, as a part of a study by a special task force established by the Secretary of Interior. Mr. McKinney's field records were originally deposited at the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Riverside, California, office; Mr. McKinney has been told that some of these records may have been moved to the BLM Southeast Desert Office at El Centro. A synopsis of Mr. McKinney's assessment was included in Volume II of the Bureau of Land Management's Environmental Impact Statement on the Geothermal Project. We suggest you ask the regional BLM office for these records.

Copies of the letter of determination were sent to Louis Reid of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Floyd Newby of the Bureau of Land Management, and Allen Kerr of the Department of Defense. The documentation that we kept on file consists of a memorandum from Mr. McKinney and a map of the district; copies of both are enclosed for your reference.

None of the Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the property nor the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has initiated further action on its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. When properties are placed in the National Register, they appear on a list published in the "Federal Register" on the first Tuesday in February, and updated every month throughout the remainder of the year. The list you consulted in "National Parks and Landmarks" only includes properties under National Park Service jurisdiction.

2

We hope you will note that the determination of eligibility was based upon an archeological assessment of a specific area and did not follow or lead to a full-scale survey of the land under Federal jurisdiction nor did it necessarily provide identification and assessment of the eligibility of all historic resources within the area you have designated for the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range.

In accordance with the Advisory Council Procedures which implement Executive Order 11593 and the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, we suggest you discuss your proposed undertaking with the SHPO and consult the records at BLM in order to determine if your proposed project area has been adequately surveyed and if the eligibility of the full range of historic resources, including those of historical or architectural significance, has been evaluated. Once the eligibility of the historic resources has been determined, the Department of the Navy should consult with the SHPO and afford the Advisory Council the opportunity to comment on the effect of the undertaking on the eligible properties.

Thank you for your interest in historic preservation. Should you have additional questions, please do not hesitate to ask us for assistance. In addition, as part of their programmatic function, Interagency Archeological Services Division in Washington has offered its services in assisting you in meeting your responsibility to consider historic resources in the Federal planning process.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ William J. Murtagh

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosures

FINAL ICRMP Volume II Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range
APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

cc: Mr. Herbert Rhodes
Director, Department of Parks
and Recreation
State Resources Agency
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, California 95811

Mr. Francis B. Roche
Director, Real Property and
Natural Resources Division
Office of the Assistant Secretary of
Defense (Installations & Logistics)
Washington, D.C. 20301

Mr. Richard Leverty
Attention: DAEN-CWP-V
Environmental Branch, Planning Division
Corps of Engineers
Department of the Army
Washington, D.C. 20314

Mr. Lawrence E. Spangler
Attention: DAEN-MCE-A
Department of the Army
Washington, D.C. 20314

Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation
P.O. Box 25085
Denver, Colorado



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL WEAPONS CENTER
CHINA LAKE, CALIFORNIA 93555

IN REPLY REFER TO:
26309/TB:lda
25 April 1977

Jerry L. Rogers, Chief of Registration
National Register
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Rogers:

The Naval Weapons Center has been tasked with preparing an environmental assessment of the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range in Imperial County, California.

Material collected from Bureau of Land Management and Naval Facilities Engineering Command files contains 1973 correspondence relative to the proposed nomination of an area including a portion of the Gunnery Range for the National Register. The information is not sufficiently complete for me to address the significance of the area in the assessment. A letter from your office (H 34-PHR of September 28, 1973) states a determination was made the area might be eligible for the National Register. I would sincerely appreciate a copy of foregoing correspondence that states the basis of the area for Register status.

In addition, would you please inform me of any action taken since 1973 on this matter. My copy of "National Parks and Landmarks" does not show anything on the National Register for Imperial County except the Sand Hills which is a Natural Landmark.

Your assistance in this matter will be appreciated and will be valuable in furnishing an up-to-date factual environmental analysis for the Gunnery Range.

Yours truly,

TILLY BARLING
Head, Natural Resources Management Office
Code 26309

FINAL ICRMP Volume II Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range
APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

Memorandum

To: Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Through: Chief, of Registration
From: Archeologist, Division of Archeology and Anthropology
Subject: Recommendation for determination of National Register
eligibility under Sec. 2b, Executive Order 11593

During the summer of 1973, an archeological assessment of cultural resources to be affected by the Department of the Interior's Geothermal Land Leasing Program was conducted by the below named archeologist. Many archeological sites were noted at East Mesa and Glamis KGRA's (Known Geothermal Resource Area) Imperial County, California. Only an extremely small percentage of these sites are recorded in the existing literature at East Mesa and none at Glamis were recorded prior to the 1973 assessment. Archeological sites within the environs of Glamis and the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, over 60% of which is Federal land, have never been subjected to professional survey. Those Federal agencies holding lands within the above archeological district include:

- a. The Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior
- b. United States Department of the Navy, Department of Defense

Portions of Glamis KGRA and the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range were observed to possess extensive early man archeological sites of the San Dieguito cultural complex. These sites consist of hundreds of sleeping circles and associated lithic stations. The cultural features and artifactual materials are quite early and recognized in situ as originally deposited on the desert pavement between 7,000 and 10,000 B.P.

Site density is estimated at 15-20 per square mile, extremely high for desert cultures which most often do not exceed two sites per square mile. Site parameters are most often rendered non-discernible on initial inspection and only through proper field analyses can separation both spatially and temporally be differentiated. Horizontal distribution patterns are intact as initially deposited. The San Dieguito I sites are known to be ephemeral and occupied seasonally near now fossil lakes and stream channels.

Within the perimeter of the proposed Chocolate Mountain Archeological District, the San Dieguito material comprises the highest concentration of such cultural resources known to exist today. These manifestations in the form of living floors representing early man in the New World possess great potential for further elucidation of culture process revealing past aboriginal behavior in an archeologically neglected portion of the western United States.

In addition to the San Dieguito materials, evidence of an earlier cultural horizon appears to exist interspersed among the Dieguito assemblages. This statement is based strictly on professional opinion noting lithic technological anomalies while lacking substantive empirical data.

Within the boundary shown on the accompanying map, Yuman cultural debris, post 1,000 B.P. is in evidence in certain localities near the northwestern Chocolate Mountain drainage.

3

In light of the above, the Chocolate Mountain Archeological District, should be set aside for desert research studies and subjected to professional inquiry with developed research designs focusing upon specific archeological problems extant in New World paleoanthropology today.

The boundaries for the Chocolate Mountain Archeological District, drawn on the accompanying USGS 15' map, are within the area of reconnaissance executed during the summer of 1973. For the most part, these boundaries encompass the Chocolate Mountain drainage system where San Dieguito lithic assemblages and associated features appear in great profusion.

Charles M. McKinney

APPENDIX C: MCAS YUMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND REPORT STANDARDS

Marine Corps Air Station Yuma Archaeological Survey and Report Standards

To Supplement Arizona State Museum “Archaeological Site Recording Manual”,
“Standards for Inventory Documents Submitted for SHPO Review in Compliance with
Historic Preservation Laws”, and “Arizona Reporting Standards for Cultural Resources”
for all Archaeological Survey’s Performed in Arizona for Marine Corps Air Station
(MCAS) Yuma

and

To Supplement California OHP “Instructions for Recording Historical Resources” and
“Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and
Format” for all Archaeological Surveys Performed in California for MCAS Yuma

August 2018 – Revised May 2021

Point of Contact for Questions:
Karla James, M.A., Archaeologist
karla.james@usmc.mil
928-269-2288

1. Prior to Fieldwork

If not provided at onset of task, contractor will request current versions of the relevant digital datasets held by MCAS Yuma. These are continually being updated and it will save rewrites later if you work from the most recent authoritative data.

Contractor will thoroughly review all reports for previous surveys in the vicinity of the survey area so that they have an understanding of the prehistoric and historical archaeology of the area and survey methods executed during previous surveys in the area.

Contractor will supply the necessary documentation to schedule range access at least two weeks prior to beginning field work. All field-crew members will be required to attend the range safety and security brief before beginning field work.

Check Bureau of Land Management (BLM)/General Land Office (GLO) maps and other historic maps for any historic period roads, mines, homesteads, etc. Contractor is also expected to check BLM grazing allotment information if there are relevant historic sites found during the survey.

2. In The Field

GPS Data Collection

GPS data will be collected in North American Datum (NAD) 83, in the UTM zone for the location at which the data will be collected. The settings on the GPS unit will be verified each day before data collection begins. During each day of data collection, an accuracy assessment will be performed on the data collected that day. At a minimum, the accuracy assessment will consist of either 1) collecting a data point for each of at least three survey monuments (GLO markers, etc.), near the location where data will be collected that day, or 2) downloading the data to a computer with post-processing software (Pathfinder, Trimble Positions, etc.), performing differential correction, and printing out an accuracy report for that day's data collection. If the accuracy assessment shows that the day's data do not meet the accuracy standards in the SOW, the data must be re-collected.

Survey

The entire survey area will be surveyed except for slopes greater than 40 percent, unless stated otherwise in the contract. Contractor will do site updates and new site records for specified previously recorded sites in the survey area, to include updated GIS data such as site datum and site boundary.

Arizona

Distance between transects will be maintained at 20 meters or less, depending on the ground visibility.

- 80-100 percent ground visibility transects will be no more than 20 meters apart
- Below 80 percent ground visibility transects will be no more than 15 meters apart

California

Distance between transects will be maintained at 15 meters or less, depending on the ground visibility.

Recording Sites and Isolated Occurrences

Trails

MCAS Yuma ranges are home to wild animals that have roamed the ranges for decades. These animals have created many trails of their own and have also used human-made trails. In order to avoid having to manage animal trails as cultural resources, use the following guidelines when determining whether a trail is animal- or human-made:

- Animal trails are often narrow and one can see that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for a human

to walk with their feet so close together.

- Human trails are generally straighter than animal trails, though this is not always so.
- Animal trails often follow the contour of a hill/mountain whereas human trails are more likely to go up and over or around these features.
- Human trails will usually have artifacts or features somewhere along them, though not always.
- If a trail has plants such as ocotillo or creosote bush growing in them and there are no visible routes bypassing the plants, this is a good indication of age and possible human origin/use.

Prehistoric trails without associated features or artifacts that are 100 or more meters long will be recorded as linear sites; whereas, those less than 100 meters will be recorded as isolated occurrences (IOs). All temporally associated artifacts within 15 meters and all temporally associated features within 50 meters of the centerline of a trail will be recorded with a set of coordinates for each (Easting and Northing in NAD83, UTM Zone 11 or 12), the only exception being a situation where there are numerous artifacts within a five-meter diameter. Those locations will, however, be detailed in the field notes.

Prehistoric trails will be recorded with one person capturing GPS data while walking the trail and keeping the GPS receiver as close to the centerline of the trail as possible. In addition, there will be one person on either side of the trail at a distance of no more than 10 meters, closely examining the ground for artifacts and features. Often in areas along trails where several sherds are found, there will be an intersecting or branching trail. Examine the ground spanning out from the trail in all directions where ceramics are found along a trail. Look closely in the vicinity of any trails as they go into or come out of a wash because these locations are often marked with ceramics.

In areas where ceramic sherds appear to be in a linear or curvilinear pattern, a closer examination of the area for evidence of trails will be performed.

Before field work is completed, pull trail GPS data into GIS with DOQ or other aerial imagery and examine the trajectory of both ends of all trails to see if more of each trail is visible so that they can be followed and recorded to at least the survey boundary.

Before field work is completed, pull the ceramic GPS data into GIS with DOQ or other aerial imagery and see if any trails are visible in areas where ceramics occur in a linear trajectory.

Roads

Unfortunately, MCAS Yuma's ranges have fallen victim to significant cross-country travel throughout its history, and there are numerous roads, trails, and two-tracks across the ranges. If any such features have little or no associated artifacts by which to date them, or if they do not appear on any historical GLOs or other maps, they will not be recorded. Historical roads more than 100 meters long will be recorded as linear sites whereas those less than 100 meters will be recorded as IOs.

Rock Features

All rock features will be described in terms of cobbles (less than 10 inches in diameter) and boulders (greater than 10 inches in diameter).

When recording rock rings or alignments, note presence or absence of caliche on exposed and buried surfaces. This is not necessary to note for rock cairns.

Note if the rocks are laying on the surface or to what degree (slightly, moderately, or mostly) they are embedded.

If rock rings are on desert pavement, note whether the area within the ring is cleared of desert pavement or is the same as the surrounding area.

Rock feature (e.g. cairn, ring, alignment) descriptions will include approximate number of cobbles and/or boulders, number of courses, height and base diameter measurements, and any other attributes that might indicate whether the feature is historical or prehistoric.

Historical period military defensive positions will include description of shape (e.g. half circle, u-shaped), and number of courses.

Cleared Areas (aka "Sleeping Circles")

There are myriad cleared areas on MCAS Yuma ranges that have natural causes such as plant scars and burro wallows. There are also many cleared areas created by munitions detonations. Any cleared areas recorded as prehistoric cultural features must meet the following criteria:

1. Be circular in shape.
2. Have a well-defined rim.
3. Rim must be more than one stone thick.
4. Does not have unpatinated gravel interior if it is not present in the surrounding matrix.
5. Is associated with artifacts or other features indicating human activity.

See McAuliffe and McDonald (2004) and McDonald et al. (2006) for more information.

Ceramics

If field crew is not experienced and knowledgeable in typing Patayan ceramics, just record all the pertinent attributes of the sherds: temper, thickness, fracture, finish, surface color, oxidation, form, decoration, etc. Take a close-up photo of a fresh break on a representative sample of sherds. Rim profiles of all rim sherds will be drawn, and mouth diameters will be determined, if sherd is large enough to accomplish this.

Flaked Stone

If possible, discern what type of core the flakes originated from (e.g., bifacial flake core, single platform core). Note if flakes are "cortical," "partly cortical," or "non-cortical" and give counts or estimates of each type. If other flaked stone technological information can be discerned, include that information as well. Describe material type, e.g. good quality chert, poor quality jasper.

In the simplest terms possible, describe the color of the artifacts, e.g. brown, tan, red, and not purplish/reddish/fuchsia.

Scaled sketches will be made of all projectile points.

Historical Period Artifacts

For measurements of cans use the whole number equivalents (4 ¾ inches expressed as 412, 5 ½ inches expressed as 508). For sites and IOs containing historical can dumps or other trash deposits, a general statement about the concentration and an estimated number of artifacts will suffice:

Can concentration consists of approximately 20 crushed #10 cans, 50 whole or partial milk cans with "punch here" embossed on the lid, and 100 sanitary cans.

When recording sites with numerous shell casings, record the various head stamps and overall count estimate. This is a military reservation and has been so for many years. Detailed information about shell casings is a waste of time and is of no scientific value. We do not need itemized lists of these artifacts and a general statement will suffice:

Approximately 100 30.06 shell casings with head stamps "LC 44", "UT 42", and "TC 43".

Shell Casing and unidentifiable pieces of metal that are scattered across the range do not need to be recorded as IOs.

Recording Methods

Ensure that photographs are taken facing a direction where the sun does not produce a glare in the frame. As much as is possible, try to not have any feet, portions of other surveyors, footprints, photographer shadows, backpacks, vehicles, etc., in the photographs. If necessary, crop the photographs before putting them in the report. Do not ever photograph any training troops or facilities unless it is specifically called for in the contract.

At least one overview photograph of the site and one photograph of each feature will be taken at every site. Include scales and north arrows for reference. Distinguishable natural background such as mountains and slow-growing plants such as saguaros and ocotillos are also useful to help relocate sites in the future.

At least one photograph of each diagnostic lithic artifact will be taken. A selective sample of ceramic sherds at each site or IO will be photographed. Include scale for reference.

At least one photograph will be taken of each feature recorded as an isolated occurrence.

Detailed site maps will be made for each site. Include easily identifiable natural features such as saguaro, ocotillo, trees, and drainages (use different symbols for various vegetation types). Any nearby (within 20 meters) roads, trails (animal or human), and two-tracks will be depicted on the maps. Also include any areas of disturbance. Also to be included on all site record site maps: north arrow pointing to the top or side of page (not a corner), and give direction and distance to any roads within 100 meters.

Arizona

If the density and diversity of artifacts and features does not meet ASM Revised Site Definition Criteria, record the item or items as an IO. In other words:

- Any number or combination of flakes and/or cores from a single source will be recorded as an IO if there are no other artifacts or features within 15 meters.
- Any number of sherds in a single pot drop will be recorded as an IO if there are no other artifacts or features within 15 meters.
- Any single feature will be recorded as an IO if there are no associated artifacts within 15 meters or temporally associated feature within 100 meters.
- Less than 20 artifacts of any kind within a 15-meter diameter area will be recorded as an IO.
- Less than 30 artifacts of a single class (e.g., lithics, ceramics, cans), within a 15-meter diameter area will be recorded as an IO.

California

In order to obtain some consistency in the site recording methods on our two ranges in separate states, MCAS Yuma will institute the following changes to site definitions:

- Any number or combination of flakes and/or cores from a single source will be recorded as an IO if there are no other artifacts or features within 15 meters.
- Any number of sherds in a single pot drop will be recorded as an IO if there are no other artifacts or features within 15 meters.
- Any single feature will be recorded as an IO if there are no associated artifacts within 15 meters or temporally associated feature within 100 meters.

- Less than 20 artifacts of any kind within a 15-meter diameter area will be recorded as an IO.
- Less than 30 artifacts of a single class (e.g., lithics, ceramics, cans), within a 15-meter diameter area will be recorded as an IO.

3. Report

The report title will follow this format:

Archaeological Survey of XXXX Acres for the Proposed XXXX on the Barry M. Goldwater Range West, Yuma County, Arizona

Archaeological Survey of XXXX Acres for the Proposed XXXX on the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, XXXX County, California

If the title is included in a page header in the report, an abbreviated version is acceptable. The complete title, however, will be included on DPR 523A Section P11. Report Citation (California) or ASM Site Card Side A Report Ref. (Arizona).

In the Methods section of the report, state the datum and projection in which the data were collected, and also state the datum and projection of the deliverables.

There should be consistent formatting of the various parts of the report: all tables should be similar, all table captions should be the same style; all figure captions should be the same style.

In addition to the *Arizona Reporting Standards and Standards for Documents Submitted to SHPO* and/or *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*, the following items will be included in all reports:

- The date of the final report shall be on the front cover (e.g., January 1, 2016)
- This distribution statement shall be on the front cover: Distribution authorized to U.S. Government agencies and their contractors; and federally recognized Indian Tribes for purposes of cultural resource research/investigation. Other requests for this document shall be referred to Range Management Department, MCAS Yuma, Arizona.
- All photos should be half-page size if possible
- An Isolated Occurrences table with the columns for IO Number, Description, Northing, and Easting will be included in an appendix. If the IOs are in both Zone 11 and 12, add a column for Zone, otherwise use a footnote to state the datum and UTM zone. IOs will be numbered consecutively, beginning with 1 (IO 001, IO 002, IO 003). Do not keep IO field numbers in the report (IO KJ-10-1, IO LP-10-1)
- Map(s) showing all previous surveys and previously recorded sites in the search area of current survey
- A "Previous Surveys within One Mile" (or One-half Mile) table with the columns for BMGRW or CMAGR Survey Number (or ASM Survey Number if outside BMGRW boundary; or DHP Survey Number if outside CMAGR boundary), Report Title, and Reference (e.g. Jones and Jones 2010) will be included in the Previous Research section. Those surveys falling within the current survey area will be marked in bold or italics, and explained in a footnote (e.g., **Bold** indicates surveys within current survey area).
- A "Previously Recorded Sites within One Mile" (or One-half mile) table with the columns for ASM Number in AZ or Trinomial and Primary Number in CA, Site Description, NRHP-eligibility Determinations, and Reference will be included in the Previous Research section. Those sites falling within the current survey area will be marked in bold or italics, and explained in a footnote (e.g., Note: Sites in *italics* are in the current survey area).

- Map(s) showing recorded IO locations with historical IOs having a different symbol than prehistoric IOs, at a scale where they can be neatly labeled and visible. This can be combined with the site locations map if there are few enough resources to still produce a good quality map. IO labels on the map do NOT need "IO" before the IO number, as these are redundant.
- Plan-view maps for all sites should be scaled to fit vertically or horizontally on 8 ½ by 11 paper unless the site is so large that it would be impractical. Each plan-view site map, whether in the report or as part of the site record, needs to have a legend that shows what the signs on a map symbolize and represent. If contour lines are depicted on the plan-view site map, the legend must state the contour intervals (e.g., 10-foot contours, contour interval 1 meter), or the actual elevation should be printed on the lines.
- Associated artifacts table and features table for each applicable site, with columns for Type, Count, Description (to include measurements when appropriate), and Date(s) that will fit vertically on 8 ½ by 11 paper. Columns can be combined, when feasible (e.g., dates can be in the description column).

Be sure that all maps that state 1:24,000, actually print at that scale.

Eligibility recommendations will discuss significance criteria and aspects of integrity to sufficiently convey these aspects to the reader.

Be sure formatting of dates is correct and consistent throughout the report (10,000 BC and AD 1000). Do not use CE, BCE, or BP, the only exception being radio carbon dates, which can be reported using BP.

4A. Site Cards (Arizona)

Thoroughly read the ASM Site Recording Manual and use the codes and abbreviations in there. Some of the blanks that are often filled out incorrectly include:

Proj. Name: This is the abbreviated name that you sent to ASM to acquire site numbers (e.g., *MCAS Yuma FY13 Surveys*).

Site Name: Unless the site was previously given a name, no sites will be named on MCAS Yuma.

Series: All maps used should be 1:24,000 (i.e., 7.5')

Site Size: (in Ft__ or M__) Historical period sites consisting of roads or buildings (i.e., constructed features/sites), will be reported in feet. Prehistoric and historical period military sites will be measured in meters.

Length: The length of the site is the distance between the **two most distant points** on the site perimeter.

Width: The width is the **greatest distance** between opposite boundaries, perpendicular to length.

Cntr UTM Z__ E__ N__: All UTM coordinates for the site card shall be derived from the differentially corrected GPS data. Zone will be the zone in which the site is actually located, (i.e., *11* or *12*). The easting and the northing will be in NAD 83 and in the zone in which the site is actually located. This will be a point as close to the center of the site as possible. For large sites, four perimeter UTM's will also be recorded. For linear sites, two end point UTM's will also be recorded (e.g. *North* and *South*). The UTM's for the location of the datum will be written in the Site Description/Remarks section. Please be sure that the data are projected in NAD 83 and the correct UTM zone when acquiring the UTM coordinates – do not attempt to acquire coordinates when the data are projected in Arizona State Plane West.

BL: For all sites on MCAS Yuma, this will be *GI*. It need only be written on the first line.

TWNRNG: If the site falls in one township and range, it need only be written on the first line.

SC: Fill this in only if it has been surveyed, do not project it. Preferably, only one section will be on each line. For long sites, however, there may need to be two or more sections on each line, separated by commas. The Subdivisions will have corresponding separating commas.

SUBDIVISION: See paragraph two on page 22 of the ASM manual.

Side B is not to be included in the Site Record.

Side C Artifacts: Read and follow the instructions on page 27 and 28 of the ASM manual, with the following exception. SHPO will no longer accept artifact counts using the plus symbol (e.g., 200+), and they must be a range instead (e.g., 200-250). Exact counts for small numbers and *P* for present for artifacts such as nails or crown caps are also acceptable.

Sides C and D Features: Read and follow the instructions on pages 29-31 of the ASM manual. If there are no features listed on Side D, delete that page from the Site Record.

Put photos, rim profiles, and other supplementary information into site cards as much as possible.

4B. Site Cards (California)

Thoroughly read the OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* and use the codes and abbreviations as instructed. Put photos, rim profiles, and other supplementary information into site cards as much as possible. The blanks that MCAS Yuma has specific instructions for are:

DPR 523A Primary Record

***Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder)** - Sites and IOs recorded on land managed by MCAS Yuma will not be named. The field recording number will be indicated here.

***P7. Owner and Address:** - All sites recorded within the CMAGR will have the following owner address:

Marine Corps Air Station Yuma
Range Management Bldg. 151
Yuma, AZ 85369

***P11. Report Citation:** - For newly recorded sites, this will be the author(s) name(s), year that report is finalized, and the full report title.

DPR 523C Archaeological Site Record

***A8. Nearest Water** - Do not list the Coachella Canal. This is for the nearest natural fresh water source or probable former source. "Unknown" is an acceptable response.

DPR 523J Location Map

After the map has been inserted into the document, do a test print and measure the map to ensure

that it prints at 1:24,000.

5. Data Compendium (One of the final deliverables)

A CD or DVD with the following folders (separate DVDs can be created if necessary):

Folder 1: Photographs

All photos in a single electronic folder saved as JPEGs with all photos listed on a single Microsoft Excel photo log to be included in the same folder. On the photo log, photos must be organized and filed by project area and site number/IO number as much as possible, not by field date, field director, or other organization method that will make no sense to MCAS Yuma cultural resources personnel or future researchers.

Folder 2: Field Notes

Scanned copies of all field notes saved as PDFs in a single electronic folder. Again, as much as possible, field notes should also be organized into folders by project area and site number/IO number.

Folder 3: Site Cards

Arizona: Complete ASM site cards in both Microsoft Word and PDF formats. The files should be named for the ASM site number.

California: Complete OHP site cards in both Microsoft Word and PDF formats. The files should be named for the Primary Number.

Folder 4: Report

Complete report in both Microsoft Word and PDF formats.

A separate CD or DVD will contain GIS data:

All GIS data are to be in the template provided by MCAS Yuma and according to the GIS Specifications in the SOW. The data disk will be labeled with the date of the data set.

References

McAuliffe, Joseph R., and Eric V. McDonald
2006 Holocene Environmental Change and Vegetation Contraction in the Sonoran Desert.
 Quaternary Research 65:204-215.

McDonald, Eric, Erik Hamerlynck, Joseph McAuliffe, Todd Caldwell
2004 Analysis of Desert Shrubs Along First-order Channels on Desert Piedmonts: Possible
 Indicators of Ecosystem Condition and Historic Variation. Strategic Environmental
 Research and Development Program SEED Project #CS1153. Final Technical Report

APPENDIX D: SHPO AND ACHP CORRESPONDENCE

CMAGR-2002-002: BULL FARP SITES



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
SOUTHWEST DIVISION
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
1220 PACIFIC HIGHWAY
SAN DIEGO, CA 92132-5190

COPY

11015
Ser 5GPN.JT/082
December 24, 2002

Dr. W. Knox Mellon
State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Parks and Recreation
1416 9th Street, Rm 1442-7
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Evaluation and Assessment of Effects on Archaeological Sites, BULL FARP,
Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR)

Dear Dr. Mellon:

The Department of the Navy, U.S. Marine Corps (DON/USMC) is requesting consultation under 36 CFR Part 800.3(g). Based on 36 CFR Part 800.5(b), the DON/USMC finds that its training activities on the CMAGR BULL FARP (Forward Air Refueling Point) will have "no adverse effect" on three archaeological sites—CA-IMP-1864, FARP-4, and FARP-14—that appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion d. The DON/USMC also finds that the following archaeological sites are not eligible: FARP-1 through 3, FARP-8 through FARP 13, FARP-15 through 19 and FARP-21 through 26. The rationale behind these findings are presented in the enclosed report titled *Evaluation of 24 FARP Archaeological Sites and Assessment of Training Effects, Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, California*. Rebecca McCorkle Apple and Richard Deis of EDAW prepared this report, which is dated December 2002. The Navy Contract Number was N68711-98-D-51711, D.O. 0024.

We have communicated with your office regarding this project and forwarded a copy of the original survey report titled *Cultural Resources Survey of Six Areas on the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, California*. The written correspondence that accompanied the report was dated July 2, 2002. In it we explained that we were applying the CARIDAP protocol to evaluation of the archaeological sites located on the FARP. (With a few exceptions, all of the sites had no subsurface, were small, and contained only lithic material.) During application of the CARIDAP protocol and subsequent analysis, the contractor EDAW determined that some of the archaeological sites did not meet the technical definition of a sparse lithic scatter. The sites are very small chipping stations that have a density higher than three flaked-stone items per square meter. As a result, we applied the National Register criteria to each of these sites individually rather than managing them under CARIDAP. We have discussed this with Mike McGuirt of your staff, and it is explained in more detail in the enclosed report.

11015
Ser 5GPN.JT/082
December 24, 2002

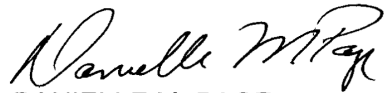
In your November 18, 2002, response to our July 2, 2002 communication (USN020708A), you commended the DON/USMC for its plans to consult with Native Americans regarding sites that have quartz features that may be of concern to them. We very much appreciate your comments. Unfortunately, although we conducted Native American consultation on the project, we did not obtain information specific to the quartz sites. Analysis of all of the quartz chipping stations indicated that they are the result of testing lithic material and the production of utilitarian objects. There was no evidence to suggest that the chipping stations resulted from symbolic/spiritual activities. In other words, field recording showed that none of the quartz sites were near trails and none could not be characterized as "quartz smashes."

EDAW archaeologists have recorded quartz features that they believe may be related to symbolic/spiritual activities. "Quartz smashes" best describes the appearance of these features. Generally, they are found near trails. Although this kind of quartz site exists to the south and east of the CMAGR, none were in the FARP project area. Lack of these sites is not unexpected. The project area is remote and quite distant from water sources. This would have also been the case in prehistoric times.

In sum, the following sites were treated under CARIDAP and are therefore not eligible for listing based on that treatment: FARP-1; FARP-2, FARP-12, FARP-15 and FARP-20. The sites that did not meet the sparse lithic scatter definition were evaluated individually and determined to be not eligible for listing. These sites include: FARP-3, FARP-8 through 11, FARP-13, FARP-16 through 19 and FARP-21 through 27. CA-IMP-1864, FARP-4, and FARP-14 do appear to meet National Register criterion d. Through avoidance and project redesign, however, the training activities associated with the training activities will cause *no adverse effect* to these eligible sites. The DON/USMC requests your concurrence with these findings.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Ms. Jan Townsend, Archaeologist at 619-532-1488 (email: townsendje@efds.w.navy.mil).

Sincerely,



DANIELLE M. PAGE
Senior Archaeologist
By direction of the Commander



11015
Ser 5GPN.JT/082
December 24, 2002

Encl:

- (1) Archaeology Report: *Evaluation of 24 FARP Archaeological Sites and Assessment of Training Effects, Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, California*

Copy to:
Commanding Officer
Attn: Mr. Ron Pearce
Range Management Department
MCAS Yuma, Bldg. 1758
P.O. Box 99134
Yuma, AZ 85369

FINAL ICRMP Volume II Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range
APPENDIX D: SHPO and ACHP Correspondence

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – THE RESOURCES AGENCY	GRAY DAVIS, Governor	
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		
P.O. BOX 942896 SACRAMENTO, CA 94296-0001 (916) 653-6624 Fax: (916) 653-9824 calshpo@ohp.parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov		
11 April, 2003		In reply refer to: USN021226A
Danielle M. Page Senior Archaeologist Department of the Navy, Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command 1220 Pacific Highway San Diego, CA 92132-5190		
RE: Evaluation and Assessment of Effects on Archaeological Sites, BULL FARP, Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR)		
Dear Ms. Page:		
Thank you for your submittal of December 24, 2002 regarding the undertaking referenced above. The United States Navy (USN) is consulting with me in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. At the present time, the USN is requesting my concurrence on their finding of "No Adverse Effect" for the proposed undertaking, with avoidance and project redesign as conditions of this finding.		
The proposed undertaking involves training activities at two Forward Air Refueling Points (FARPS) and associated access roads. In your efforts to identify historic properties application of the CARIDAP protocol was employed to evaluate archaeological sites located on the FARP. During application of the CARIDAP protocol and subsequent analysis, you determined that some of the archaeological sites did not meet the technical definition of a sparse lithic scatter. As discussed with Michael McGuirt of my staff, you applied the National Register criteria to each of those sites individually rather than managing them under CARIDAP.		
The results of your analysis indicate that the following sites treated under CARIDAP are not eligible: FARP-1, FARP-2, FARP-12, FARP-15 and FARP-20. Evaluation of the individual sites not meeting the sparse lithic scatter definition indicated that the following sites are not eligible: FARP-3, FARP 8 through 11, FARP 13, FARP-16 through 19, and FARP-21 through FARP-27. I agree that these sites are not eligible.		
You have determined that CA-IMP-1864, FARP-4, and FARP-14 do appear to be eligible for the NRHP under criterion d. I agree with your determination that these sites are eligible.		
The USN has documented their commitment to the conditions of project redesign and avoidance of these sites so that training activities will cause no adverse effect to the eligible sites. Based on my review of the information above, and on the USN's commitment to observe these conditions, I am able to concur that a finding of "conditional No Adverse Effect" is appropriate for the proposed undertaking. Thank you for consulting with me regarding this undertaking. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Jennifer Darcangelo, Staff Archaeologist, at (916) 653-2716 or at jdarc@ohp.parks.ca.gov.		
Sincerely,		
		
Dr. Knox Mellon State Historic Preservation Officer		

CMAGR-2003-001: CAMP BILLY MACHEN

**SOUTHEAST INFORMATION CENTER
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
IMPERIAL VALLEY COLLEGE DESERT MUSEUM**

P.O. BOX 430
OCOTILLO, CALIFORNIA 92259
Phone (760) 358-7016 Fax (760) 358-7827
Email ivcdm@imperial.cc.ca.us

January 13, 2003

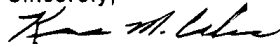
Cheryl Bowden-Renna
EDAW Inc.
1420 Kettner Blvd. Suite 600
San Diego, CA 92101

Dear Cheryl,

At your request a record search was made by Southeast Information Center staff for an updated archaeological record and literature search for the Sniper Range project (2K424.01) Three sites were found that were not in the original record search. There were also six additional reports. Reports are mapped in yellow. WE have included historic maps of the area dating back to 1908. We have no information on any of the buildings shown on the historic maps.

Please contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Karen M. Collins
Assistant Coordinator SEIC

CMAGR-2007-004: SIPHON 8 BIVOUAC UPGRADE

cmagr - 2007-004

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - THE RESOURCES AGENCY

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

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www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



October 16, 2007

In reply refer to: USMC070924A

R. L. Pearce
Director, Range Management Office
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Range Management Department
Box 99134
Yuma, AZ 85369-9134

Re: Proposed Improvements to Existing Bivouac Area, Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, California

Dear Mr. Pearce:

Thank you for your letter dated 17 September 2007 (received in my office on 24 September 2007) regarding the referenced undertaking at the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR), California. You are consulting with me in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and its implementing regulation at 36 CFR Part 800.

The Marine Corps is proposing to improve an existing bivouac area in the CMAGR. The proposed undertaking would include the installation of concrete pads for various facilities and the construction of a berm surrounding the compound. The Marine Corps has surveyed the project area and has concluded that there are no cultural resources located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE). Consequently, the Marine Corps has determined that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking. Based upon a review of the materials you submitted with your letter, I believe your efforts to identify historic properties within the APE have been appropriate as per 36 CFR § 800.4. I further agree that, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1), a finding of no historic properties affected is appropriate for the undertaking, as proposed. Please be advised, however, that under certain circumstances, such as unanticipated discovery or a change in project description, the Marine Corps may have additional future responsibilities for this undertaking under 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for considering historic properties as part of your project planning. If you have any questions or concerns; please contact David Byrd, Project Review Unit historian, at (916) 653-9019 or at dbyrd@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Susan K Shattler for

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

MWD:db

CMAGR-2011-001: THREE GEOPHYSICAL TEST SITES



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BOX 99100
YUMA, ARIZONA 85369-9100

In Reply Refer To
5090
YRMD
September 1, 2011

Mr. Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Deep Geophysical Test Holes Project in the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, California.

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

I am writing to consult with the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) pursuant to 36 CFR 800 on the findings of the cultural resources inventory (Schaefer and Dalope 2011b) which was conducted on behalf of the United States Department of Navy on certain lands of the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR) in Imperial County, California. Marine Corp Air Station, Yuma, (MCAS Yuma) is the current land manager.

Project Description

The proposed undertaking entails permitting three geophysical well sites in the CMAGR (Attachment 1). The project is located in Section 7, 8, 16, 17 and 21 of Township 9 South, Range 13 East on the Frink NE and Frink NW, Calif. 7.5' USGS Quadrangle (Attachment 2). The well sites are located on military-controlled federal lands east of the Coachella Canal. Each well site is accessed in part by existing dirt roads or trails and then by newly proposed roads (using surface grading).

The Navy's Geothermal Program Office (GPO), is the lead office within the Department of Defense (DoD) for the exploration, development and management of geothermal energy resources on all DoD installations. The GPO is the project proponent.

The Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) has been determined to include existing dirt roads totaling approximately two and three-tenths (2.3) miles in length at a width of thirty (30) meters (twenty eight (28) total acres). Also part of the APE is newly proposed dirt road segments totaling approximately one-mile in length and approximately thirty (30) meters in width (twelve (12) total acres). These new road segments are joined with the existing roads and then routed to the

well pads. All the roads/linear portion of the proposed APE cover a total surface area of approximately forty (40) acres.

The three (3) well pads will cover an area of approximately one (1) square acre each for a total of three (3) acres. Total acreage for the APE is approximately forty three (43) acres (Attachment 2).

Background Research

A records search was previously undertaken by Jerry Schaefer (ASM Affiliates, Inc) at the South Coastal Information Center in 2009 for a larger survey conducted within the CMAGR, which encompassed all three proposed geophysical test sites (Schaefer and Dalope 2011a). Previous research for the CMAGR was also informed by the Regional Archaeological Research Design prepared by Cleland, et al. (2006). No sites were found to be previously recorded within the APE.

Most recently in 2009-2010, ASM Affiliates, Inc. (Schaefer and Dalope 2011a) conducted intensive surveys of 6,933 acres in CMAGR, including all the areas that are part of CBM-2 Well site and CBM-2a Well site. This survey was not part of any current National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 106 undertaking. It lies within the agency's responsibilities under Section 110 of the NHPA. One of the historic mining sites recorded during this survey (CA-IMP-11070) is located nearby, but not within, the current project APE.

Results of Field Work

A new pedestrian survey (Schaefer and Dalope 2011b) was conducted along the access route to, and at the well pad for, CBM-1. The other access roads and two well pads were included within the 2009-2010 survey referenced above (Schaefer and Dalope 2011a). The newest survey within the defined APE included the newly proposed roads and one well pad. Outside of the APE, the survey was extended beyond the CBM-1 drill pad location until a total block area of approximately forty-four (44) acres was surveyed. This additional block area was included in order to meet contractual agreements for total project acreage inventoried. It will be considered as part of ongoing Section 110 inventories. One site, a historic road (CMB-1-1), was located and recorded within this additional block area. It is not within the APE.

The entirety of the APE for the sections of roads and well pads associated with CBM-2 and CBM-2a were located in the area previously surveyed by ASM Affiliates in 2009-2010 and the results proved negative for cultural resources.

The proposed new access road to well pad CBM-2 passes within sixty (60) meters of a previously recorded historic mining site, CA-IMP-11070. The site has not been evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places. For precautionary purposes, the access road route was flagged to ensure that project activities do not encroach on the site area. As well, construction crews will be informed about staying within designated project areas. No other cultural

resources were located along the alignment. No cultural resources are located within the proposed APE (Attachment 2).

One previously recorded petroglyph site, CA-IMP-4395, is located no closer than one mile north and east from any of the test wells. It is upslope of the project area and will not be approached via any access roads and is not visible from any of the test wells. The only other archaeological sites in the relative vicinity of the project area are related to historic mining and rock quarry activities.

Native American Consultation

A letter, along with the results of the field work, has been sent to those Native American tribes that have expressed an interest in activities occurring within the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, California. No issues have been identified to date.

Summation

In summation, we request your comments on the following list:

1. Concurrence with the APE as defined;
2. Concurrence that no cultural resources are located in the APE;
3. Concurrence that the enclosed report/documentation meets the requirements of the CA SHPO;
4. Concurrence that the Deep Geophysical Test Holes Project at CMAGR, Imperial County, California, meets the designation of "No Historic Properties Affected".

Please contact Mr. Wardlow if any additional correspondence is needed.

Roger Wardlow
MCAS Yuma Archaeologist
Cultural Resources Program Manager
928-269-2288
roger.wardlow@usmc.mil

Respectfully,



R.L. Pearce
By Direction of the Commanding Officer

Attachments:

1. Project location map
2. Project Specific map.
3. Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Report and Confidential Appendices.

References

Cleland, James, Tanya Wahoff, Rebecca McCorkle Apple, Carrie Gregory, Jackson Underwood, and Andrew York

- 2006 *Regional Archaeological Research Design for Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunner Range, Imperial and Riverside Counties, California*. Prepared by EDAW, San Diego, for NAVFAC Southwest, San Diego.

Schaefer, Jerry and Michelle Dalope

- 2011a *Results of a Class III Cultural Resources Survey of 6,933 Acres in SWAT-4, Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, California (Draft)*. Prepared by ASM Affiliates, Inc. for the Naval Special Warfare Group ONE, under contract with Navy Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest.

- 2011b *Results of a Class III Cultural Resources Survey for Three Geophysical Test Sites in SWAT 4, Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, California*. Prepared for the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – THE NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY

EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., Governor

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October 19, 2011

Reply in Reference To: USMC110913A

Roger Wardlow
Cultural Resources Program Manager
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma
Box 99100
Yuma, AZ 95369-9100

Re: Section 106 Consultation for Permitting for Three Geophysical Test Holes,
Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County

Dear Mr. Wardlow:

Thank you for initiating consultation regarding the United States Marine Corps (USMC) efforts to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and its implementing regulation found at 36 CFR Part 800.

You have identified the undertaking as the issuance of a permit to the United States Navy for the purpose of drilling three geophysical well sites within the Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range. Three well pads encompassing approximately one acre each will be constructed and sites will be accessed by existing roads and proposed access roads.

The results of a Class III archeological survey did not identify cultural resources within the proposed Area of Potential Effect. CA-IMP-11070, a previously recorded mining site, is located approximately 200 feet from proposed access routes and will not be affected by project activities.

The USMC has submitted evidence of tribal notification and the following document in support of their no historic properties affected determination:

- *Results of a Class III Cultural Resources Survey for Three Geophysical Test Sites in SWAT-4, Chocolate Mountains Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County* (Schaefer and Dalope: June: 2011)

After reviewing this information, I have the following comments:

- 1) I concur that the APE has been properly determined and documented pursuant to 36 CFR Parts 800.4 (a)(1) and 800.16(d).
- 2) I concur that a finding of No Historic Properties Affected is appropriate pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4 (d)(1) and that the documentation supporting this finding had been provided pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.11(d).

CMAGR-2013-003: 16 PROPOSED LANDING ZONES



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA
BOX 99100
YUMA, ARIZONA 85369-9100

5090
YRMD/KJ
March 31, 2014

Dr. Carol Roland-Nawi
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Dear Dr. Roland-Nawi:

Under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106, as codified in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations Part 800 (36 CFR 800) Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma is initiating consultation on a recent archaeological survey of the area of potential effects (APE) for sixteen landing zones (LZs) (Figure 2 in the enclosed report) located on lands within the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR).

The APE is based on the 16 proposed LZs of various shapes and sizes delineated mostly on the unique geography of each location. The proposed LZs were each given a 350-foot buffer area that extended in all directions. The APE for each LZ, ranging in size from 12.2 acres to 204 acres, consists of both the proposed landing area and the 350-foot buffer. Approximately 663 acres within the 743-acre APE have been systematically surveyed. Approximately 44.5 acres with slopes greater than 30 percent were not surveyed for safety reasons. Approximately 35.5 acres were previously surveyed.

Prior to the survey, a records search and literature review was conducted for the APE and within a one-mile radius of the APE. The records search indicates that four sites have been previously recorded in the APE. The sites consist of a historic mine, a historic road, a likely historic cairn/possible mining claim, and a rock cairn attributed to the prehistoric period. All of the previously recorded sites are of undetermined eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are not likely to be affected by the downwash from landing aircraft.

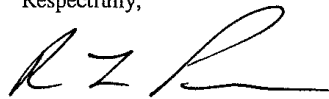
The Class III survey, conducted from March 5 to 22, 2013, resulted in the recordation of one new site and the confirmation of the four previously recorded sites. The newly recorded site, CA-IMP-12182, is a small lithic scatter located within the LZ Bull Assault Expansion landing area. The site is located within an existing landing zone that has been in use for many years. Apple and Deis 2002 reported on the testing and evaluation of 20 lithic sites, most of which are within 2,000 meters of CA-IMP-12182. All were determined not eligible for the NRHP and received State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurrence (USN021226A). MCAS Yuma has determined that CA-IMP-12182 is not eligible for the NRHP due to its lack of potential for subsurface deposits and the fact that it is unlikely to yield information important in prehistory.

Pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1), MCAS Yuma has made a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts for historic properties in the vicinity of the proposed undertaking that may be affected by the proposed LZs at CMAGR. Enclosed is a consultation matrix and copies of

correspondence documenting tribal consultation efforts thus far (Enclosure 2). Additionally, MCAS Yuma has submitted a sacred lands file search request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). If further consultation occurs or pertinent information is received from NAHC prior to us receiving a response from your office, we will forward that information to our compliance reviewer, Mr. Carroll, via email.

MCAS Yuma respectfully requests your concurrence with our eligibility determination for the archaeological site located within the APE of the proposed undertaking and our finding of no historic properties affected for this undertaking. If you have any questions or comments regarding consultation on this proposed project, please contact Karla James, Archaeologist for MCAS Yuma, at (928) 269-2288; karla.james@usmc.mil.

Respectfully,



R. L. PEARCE

By direction of the Commanding Officer

Enclosures: 1. Archaeological Survey Report of Sixteen Proposed Military Aircraft Landing Zones on the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, California
2. Tribal Consultation Matrix and Documentation

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – THE NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY

EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., Governor

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May 06, 2014

Reply in Reference To: USMC_2014_0402_001

R.L. Pearce
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma
Box 99100
Yuma, Arizona 85369-9100

Re: Section 106 Consultation for Archeological Survey, 16 Landing Zones, Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County

Dear Mr. Pearce:

Thank you for initiating consultation regarding the United States Marine Corps (USMC) efforts to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and its implementing regulation found at 36 CFR Part 800.

In their efforts to identify historic properties within the boundaries of the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, the USMC has performed a Class III archeological survey of 16 landing zones. Survey efforts covered each of the proposed landing areas in addition to a 350 foot buffer zone and resulted in the identification of CA-IMP-12182, a small lithic scatter the USMC has determined ineligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) inclusion.

The USMC is requesting my concurrence with their determinations that CA-IMP-12182 is not eligible for NRHP inclusion and of no historic properties affected pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4 (d)(1). After reviewing the information provided, including the *Final Archaeological Survey Report of Sixteen Proposed Military Aircraft Landing Zones on the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, California* (Bryne: November 2013), I have the following comments:

- 1) I concur that CA-IMP-12182 is not eligible for NRHP inclusion.
- 2) Regarding the USMC's finding of effect, I am assuming the undertaking is the movement of aircraft within the 16 landing zones. If this is incorrect please notify my office, otherwise I concur that a finding of no historic properties affected pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4 (d)(1) is appropriate.
- 3) Please be advised that under certain circumstances, such as an unanticipated discovery or a change in project description, you may have future responsibilities for this undertaking under 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for considering historic properties during your project planning. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Ed Carroll of my staff at (916) 445-7006 / Ed.Carroll@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Carol Roland-Nawi, PhD
State Historic Preservation Officer

CMAGR-2014-001: TARGET COMPLEX INVADER



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA
BOX 99100
YUMA, ARIZONA 85369-9100

5090
YRMD/KJ
March 10, 2015

Dr. Carol Roland-Nawi
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Dear Dr. Roland-Nawi:

Under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 and its implementing regulations Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations Part 800 (36 CFR 800), Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma is continuing consultation for the proposed Target Complex Invader (Invader) located on lands within the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR), in Imperial County, California (USMC_2014_1029_001).

Following a sixty-day tribal consultation period, the Invader report and consultation record were sent to your office on October 22, 2014, along with a letter requesting concurrence with our delineation of the area of potential effects (APE), eligibility determinations, and finding of No Historic Properties Affected. Prior to our receipt of your concurrence letter dated November 18, 2014, the Quechan Indian Tribe (Quechan) had requested a nonproject-specific consultation meeting between the Quechan Cultural Committee (QCC) and MCAS Yuma Archaeologist, Karla James, for October 29, 2014.


The QCC meeting and subsequent site visit are summarized in the enclosed Memos For the Record (MFRs), which detail the commencement of the ensuing consultation. This consultation effort, documented in the enclosed matrix and email copies, culminated with the enclosed letter mailed to Quechan President, Keeny Escalanti; copies were mailed to the QCC Acting Chairman and the Quechan Historic Preservation Officer.

Although the Quechan chose to not accompany MCAS Yuma and Leidos, the consultant who performed the original survey, the resurvey of three acres in the vicinity of the "missed" artifacts occurred on March 2, 2015. The results of the resurvey will be documented in a letter report and site record update, and will be sent to all of the tribes with whom we consulted after the original Invader survey. This documentation along with an updated record of tribal consultation will be sent to your office.

5090
YRMD/KJ
March 10, 2015

Thank you for your interest in our cultural resources program. If you have any questions or comments regarding consultation on this proposed project, please contact Karla James, Archaeologist for MCAS Yuma, at (928) 269-2288; karla.james@usmc.mil.

Respectfully,


WILLIAM R. SELLARS
By direction of the
Commanding Officer

Enclosures: 1. MFR QCC Meeting 10-29-2014
2. MFR QCC Site Visit 1-13-2015
3. Tribal Consultation Matrix and Email Documentation
4. Letter to Quechan President, Keeny Escalanti

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – THE RESOURCES AGENCY

EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., Governor

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April 16, 2015

Reply in Reference To: USMC_2014_1029_001

William R. Sellars, Director
Yuma Range Management Department
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma
United States Marine Corps
Box 99100
Yuma, Arizona 85369-9100

Re: Target Complex Invader within the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, (your letter 5090, YRMD/KJ of March 10, 2015)

Dear Mr. Sellars:

Thank you for informing me about your continuing consultation with the Quechan Indian Tribe regarding the United States Marine Corps' efforts to comply with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (54 U.S.C. §306108), as amended, and its implementing regulation found at 36 CFR Part 800. In your letter of October 14, 2014, you informed me that Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma proposed to develop the Target Complex Invader, which will include the Target Invader, Invader Landing Zone (LZ), and three Observation Posts (OPs). The proposed undertaking would allow MCAS Yuma to conduct training operations that would include live fire training with air-to-ground delivery of conventional live high-explosive ordnance in the Target Invader area by any of the fixed-wing, rotary-wing, and tilt-rotor aircraft that currently operate within the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range. The LZ would be utilized by rotary-wing and tilt-rotor aircraft for the insertion and extraction of ground-based forward air controllers to the OPs.

Prior to your receipt of my response letter of November 18, 2014, the Quechan Indian Tribe requested a meeting between the Quechan Cultural Committee (QCC) and MCAS Yuma Archaeologist Karla James on October 29, 2014. There have been subsequent meetings and correspondence between QCC and MCAS Yuma since then. In your recent letter, you informed that you intend to prepare a report detailing the results of a supplement pedestrian survey conducted on March 2, 2015 and to provide a copy of that report and subsequent tribal consultations between QCC and MCAS to me when they are completed.

I commend both QCC and MCAS Yuma for the continuing consultations and look forward to receiving those reports when they are completed.

Thank you for seeking my comments and considering historic properties as part of your project planning. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact either of the

USMC_2014_1029_001

following members of my staff: Ed Carroll at (916) 445-7006 or at e-mail at Ed.Carroll@parks.ca.gov or Duane Marti at (916) 445-7030 or at email at Duane.Marti@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Jenan Saunders
(for) Carol Roland-Nawi, PhD
State Historic Preservation Officer



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA
BOX 99100
YUMA, ARIZONA 85369-9100

5090
YRMD/KJ
May 29, 2015

Dr. Carol Roland-Nawi
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Dear Dr. Roland-Nawi:

Under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 and its implementing regulations 36 CFR 800, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma is continuing consultation for the proposed Target Complex Invader (Invader) located on lands within the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR), in Imperial County, California (USMC_2014_1029_001).

As detailed in a letter sent to your office on March 10, 2015, Leidos has completed a resurvey of a 3-acre portion of the Invader area of potential effects (APE). The resurvey resulted in the enclosed site update for CA-IMP-12361 to include a small lithic scatter that was discovered within its recently delineated boundary. Two other possible flaked tools were noted but not recorded due to their lack of flaking characteristics.

MCAS Yuma has re-evaluated CA-IMP-12361 and find that the addition of the lithics to the site does not change our determination of Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, we find that there will be No Historic Properties Affected by this undertaking. A letter was sent on April 15, 2015, to the tribes with whom we consult; details are outlined in the enclosed Consultation Matrix.

Thank you for your interest in our cultural resources program. At this time, we are requesting your concurrence with our eligibility determination and finding of No Historic Properties Affected. If you have any questions or comments regarding consultation on this proposed project, please contact Karla James, Archaeologist for MCAS Yuma, at (928) 269-2288; karla.james@usmc.mil.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W R Sellars".

WILLIAM R. SELLARS
By direction of the
Commanding Officer

- Enclosures: 1. Resurvey Memo with Site Record Update
2. Tribal Consultation Matrix and Email Documentation

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – THE RESOURCES AGENCY

EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., Governor

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June 24, 2015

Reply in Reference To: USMC_2014_1029_001

William R. Sellars, Director
Yuma Range Management Department
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma
United States Marine Corps
Box 99100
Yuma, Arizona 85369-9100

Re: Target Complex Invader within the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, (your letter 5090, YRMD/KJ of May 29, 2015 and supplemental e-mail of June 23, 2015).

Dear Mr. Sellars:

Thank you for informing me about your continuing consultation for the above cited undertaking regarding the United States Marine Corps' efforts to comply with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (54 U.S.C. §306108), as amended, and its implementing regulation found at 36 CFR Part 800. In your letter of October 14, 2014, you informed me that Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma proposed to develop the Target Complex Invader, which will include the Target Invader, Invader Landing Zone (LZ), and three Observation Posts (OPs). The proposed undertaking would allow MCAS Yuma to conduct training operations that would include live fire training with air-to-ground delivery of conventional live high-explosive ordnance in the Target Invader area by any of the fixed-wing, rotary-wing, and tilt-rotor aircraft that currently operate within the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range. The LZ would be utilized by rotary-wing and tilt-rotor aircraft for the insertion and extraction of ground-based forward air controllers to the OPs. In your letter of March 10, 2015, (1) you informed me that MCAS Yuma had met with the Quechan Cultural Committee (QCC), (2) that you conducted a supplement pedestrian survey on March 2, 2015, and (3) that you intended to provide to me a copy of the report of that survey and the subsequent tribal consultations between QCC and MCAS when they were completed.

In your recent letter, you attached a report prepared by Stephen Bryne of Leidos, in which he described the supplemental survey and discussed the results of it. The survey covered an approximately 3 acre portion of the project area, which contained a previously unrecorded lithic scatter. The lithic scatter consisted of nine red jasper (or cryptocrystalline material) primary flakes and shatter in an area measuring approximately 8 meters by 5 meters. The lithic scatter was located within the southern portion of the previously recorded CA-IMP-12361. Because the lithic scatter consisted of only a small amount of lithic debitage and the absence of diagnostic artifacts, MCAS Yuma determined that its previous conclusion that CA-IMP-12361 was not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was still valid.

MCAS Yuma consulted with 13 tribes or tribal groups in regards to the supplement survey and the Target Complex Invader and received the following responses:

- Katie Eskew, Archaeologist, Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians – they had no concerns regarding this project;

USMC_2014_1029_001

- Jill McCormick, Cultural Resources Manager, Cocopah Indians Tribe – they agreed with MCAS Yuma's finding of No Historic Properties Affected;
- Barnaby V. Lewis, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Gila River Indian Community – they agreed that CA-IMP-12361 is not NRHP eligible and that the finding of No Historic Properties Affected is appropriate; and
- Peter L. Steere, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Tohono O'odham Nation – they agreed that CA-IMP-12361 is not NRHP eligible, but were concerned that the site could be damaged by live ammunition being used in the training exercises.

MCAS Yuma responded to Mr. Steere by stating that an array of targets, that could be changed based on training needs, would be used in the training exercises and that none of them would be located near the boundary of the site.

In your recent letter, you requested me to concur with your determination that CA-IMP-12361 was not eligible for listing on the NRHP and with your finding of No Historic Properties Affected.

After reviewing your letter of May 29, 2015 and the supplemental e-mail of June 23, 2015, I have the following comments:

- (1) In my initial response letter of November 18, 2014, I concurred that CA-IMP-12361 was not eligible for listing on the NRHP and that your finding of No Historic Properties Affected was appropriate; and
- (2) I believe my concurrences as stated in that letter are still valid and I reaffirm them.

Thank you for seeking my comments and considering historic properties as part of your project planning. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact either of the following members of my staff: Ed Carroll at (916) 445-7006 or at e-mail at Ed.Carroll@parks.ca.gov or Duane Marti at (916) 445-7030 or at email at Duane.Marti@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Jenan Saunders
(for) Carol Roland-Nawi, PhD
State Historic Preservation Officer

CMAGR-2014-003: IMPERIAL BUTTES MINE FENCE



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA
BOX 99100
YUMA, ARIZONA 85369-9100

5090
YRMD/KJ
August 7, 2014

Dr. Carol Roland-Nawi
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Dear Dr. Roland-Nawi:

Under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106, as codified in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations Part 800 (36 CFR 800) Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma is requesting your concurrence on our finding of effect. MCAS Yuma is requesting an expedited review for an undertaking that has been proposed to rectify a safety issue at a historic mine located on lands within the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR).

MCAS Yuma Range Management Department proposes to erect a fence around an open mineshaft that was recently encountered by a small number of Marines walking from an Observation Post (OP) to a nearby road during a training exercise on the CMAGR. As this same OP and road are scheduled to be utilized during an upcoming training session in September and future training events, fencing is needed in order to ensure the safety of Marines training in the vicinity. The proposed fence will be 32 feet long on the north, 20 feet on the east, 39 feet on the south, and 40 feet on the west. In order to provide a stronger, safer barrier on the upslope (west) side of the shaft, that section of the fence will consist of 2 inch by 4 inch welded wire mesh fencing. The other three sides will be constructed of four-strand smooth wire fencing. There will be five t-posts driven no more than two feet into the ground to support the fence; one in each corner and one in the center of the west side.

A records search and literature review of the project area and surrounding one-mile radius showed that the location of the proposed fence was recently surveyed for a different project that was sent to your office for consultation on January 27, 2014 (Bryne 2013). Please note, however, that lacking a site boundary map on the original DPR form, Bryne indicated on his map that P-13-009236 encompassed the entire hill rather than just the three features described in the site record. Bryne did not survey the entire hill nor did he update the site record so it is not known why he drew the site so large. One other survey (Wahoff et al. 2002) had been performed within one mile of the project location and the only site within the one-mile radius is the mine itself. According to the USGS (www.mrdata.us.gov), the shaft is a past producing mine known as Imperial Buttes Mine/Marcella Prospect. The mine, operated by the Marcella Mining Company in the 1910s, was not a significant producer.

The mineshaft is within the boundary of a historic mining site, P-13-009236, known as Imperial Buttes Mine. The mine was identified in the CMAGR Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection Plan as a potential historic resource (Apple and Cleland 2001). The site was initially recorded with minimal information in 2004 during a site monitoring project (Apple and Shaver 2005). The site record and an aerial view map of the vicinity are enclosed for your reference. The site can be summarized as a mine shaft, two shallow pits, and tailings with no extant structures. Although the site dimensions were not recorded, a high-resolution aerial image allows us to estimate the site boundary at 130 feet north-south by 80 feet east-west. The shaft entrance is roughly 25 feet east-

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APPENDIX D: SHPO and ACHP Correspondence

5090
YRMD/KJ
August 7, 2014

west by 16 feet north-south. The first pit, approximately 30 feet south of the shaft, is 12 feet by 20 feet by 4 feet deep. The second pit, approximately 42 feet south of the first pit, is 14 feet by 14 feet by 6 feet deep. Only the main shaft will be fenced.

Pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1), MCAS Yuma has made a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts for historic properties in the vicinity of the proposed undertaking that may be affected by the proposed fencing of the mineshaft at P-13-009236 on the CMAGR. Due to the urgency of the request, emails were sent to the tribes with whom we consult inquiring if they had any concerns with properties of traditional, religious, and cultural significance in the vicinity of the project. The emails were followed up on by phone calls. Enclosed is a consultation matrix and copies of correspondence documenting tribal consultation efforts thus far. If further consultation occurs prior to us receiving a response from your office, we will forward that information to our compliance reviewer, Mr. Carroll, via email.

The Imperial Buttes Mine has not been assigned a California trinomial and MCAS Yuma has not made an eligibility determination on the site. Hence, we are treating P-13-009236 as eligible for this undertaking. We believe that fencing the shaft is imperative for the safety of Marines training in the vicinity. Since t-post and wire fencing is the typical method that MCAS Yuma uses to demarcate historic properties for avoidance, we find that the project will have No Adverse Effect on the site. MCAS Yuma respectfully requests your concurrence with our finding of No Adverse Effect for this project. As previously stated, we are seeking an expedited review due to safety concerns. If you have any questions or comments regarding consultation on this proposed project, please contact Karla James, MCAS Yuma Archaeologist, at (928) 269-2288; karla.james@usmc.mil.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM R. SELLARS
By direction of the Commanding Officer

References: 2001 Apple, Rebecca McCorkle, and James H. Cleland "Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection (HARP) Plan for the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, California"

2002 Wahoff, Tanya, Richard Deis, and Rebecca Apple "Cultural Resource Survey of Six Areas of the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial County, California"

2005 Apple, Rebecca McCorkle, and Christopher L. Shaver "Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range: Cultural Resources Survey of 12 Targets and Monitoring of 14 Archaeological Sites"

2013 Bryne, Stephen "Archaeological Survey Report of Sixteen Proposed Military Aircraft Landing Zones on the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range Imperial County, California"

Enclosures: 1. Proposed Fence Layout
2. Records Search Results
3. Site Record and Aerial View Map
4. Tribal Consultation Matrix and Documentation

CMAGR-2016-001: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 1,201 ACRES



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA
BOX 99100
YUMA, ARIZONA 85369-9100

5090
YRMD/KJ
January 19, 2017

Ms. Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, California 95816

Dear Ms. Polanco:

Under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, Section 110, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma is requesting your input on cultural resources recorded during a recent archaeological survey on lands within the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR) in California.

Prior to the survey, a records search and literature review was conducted for the survey area and surrounding one-mile radius. The search indicates there are 42 previously recorded sites and seven prior surveys in the vicinity of the current survey effort. Four of the previously recorded sites are within the survey area: two historical roads, a historical can scatter, and a sleeping circle. The two roads are maintained and used regularly and no associated artifacts were found within the survey area. The can scatter and sleeping circle were not relocated during the survey.

The 1,210-acre Class III survey was conducted between September 21, 2015 and December 10, 2015. The pedestrian survey was conducted systematically by archaeologists working at 15-meter transect intervals. Five new sites and 166 isolated occurrences were recorded within the survey area. Two of the sites, both consisting of prehistoric trails with other features and/or artifacts, have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The other three sites and all of the isolated occurrences have been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA Primary Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility Determination
P-13-14931	Prehistoric trail, rock cairn, and ceramics	Eligible
P-13-14932	Prehistoric trail, rock cairns, and a rock clearing	Eligible
P-33-24839	Prehistoric rock pile and lithics	Not eligible
P-33-24840	Historical mining site	Not eligible
P-33-24841	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible

We appreciate your input and thank you for your interest in our cultural resources program. A similar letter was sent to the tribes with whom we typically consult on October 13, 2016, and a matrix of our consultation efforts is attached. At this time, we respectfully request your

5090
YRMD/KJ
January 19, 2017

concurrence with our NRHP-eligibility determinations. Please contact MCAS Yuma Cultural Resources Manager, Karla James at (928) 269-2288 or karla.james@usmc.mil if you have any comments or questions regarding consultation on this survey project.

Sincerely,



WILLIAM R. SELLARS

By direction of the
Commanding Officer

Enclosures: 1. Archaeological Survey of 1,210 Acres on the Chocolate Mountain Aerial
Gunnery Range, California, for Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Arizona
2. Consultation Matrix

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – THE NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY

EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., Governor

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



January 31, 2017

William R. Sellars
USMC Air Station Yuma
PO Box 99100
Yuma, AZ 85369-9100

Attn: Karla James, Archaeologist

Re: National Register Eligibility Determinations for Five Archaeological Sites

Dear Mr. Sellars,

The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) is in receipt of your January 19, 2017 letter initiating consultation with this office under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Specifically, Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR) is requesting my input on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status for five archaeological sites as follows:

CA Primary Number	Description	NRHP Status
P-13-14931	Prehistoric trail, rock cairn, ceramics	Eligible - Criterion D
P-13-14932	Prehistoric trail, rock cairns, rock ring	Eligible – Criterion D
P-33-24839	Prehistoric Rock pile and lithics	Not Eligible
P-33-24840	Historic-era site (possibly mining)	Not Eligible
P-33-24841	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not Eligible

To support CMAGR's conclusions, you submitted the technical report:

- *Archaeological Survey of 1,210 Acres on the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, California, for Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, Arizona.* Prepared by Statistical Research Inc. 2016.

CMAGR has determined the three sites are not eligible because they have limited information value and Indian tribes have failed to identify, through the consultation process, any religious or cultural significance the sites might possess. Following staff review of the submitted documentation, I am able to **concur** in CMAGR's determinations. If you require further information, please contact Anmarie Medin of my staff at (916) 445-7023 or Anmarie.Medin@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

CMAGR-2018-001: SALVATION PASS MV-22 LANDING ZONES



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA
BOX 99100
YUMA, ARIZONA 85369-9100

5090
YRMD/KJ
December 10, 2018

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Dear Ms. Polanco:

Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 C.F.R. 800, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma is initializing consultation for the proposed Salvation Pass MV-22 Landing Zones (LZs) on the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range in southeastern California. The proposed Salvation Pass MV-22 LZs project consists of four landing zones; two multi-aircraft LZs and two single-aircraft LZs. The multi-aircraft LZs are located on the east and west margins of the Chocolate Mountains while the single-aircraft LZs are within Salvation Pass between the two larger LZs. No construction is planned as part of this project.

Prior to the survey, a literature review and records search was conducted for the area of potential effects (APE) and surrounding one-mile radius. The search revealed that five archaeological surveys have been previously performed within the one-mile radius that resulted in the recording of 13 archaeological sites within the search area. One of the sites is located within the APE (CA-IMP-8343H); however, none will be affected by the proposed project.

A total of 1,198 acres of the 1,231-acre APE for the proposed LZs were subjected to a 100 percent pedestrian archaeological survey between February 27 and March 6, 2018. The other 33 acres, comprising the two single-aircraft LZs and the southwest corner of the eastern multi-aircraft LZ, had been previously surveyed in 2007 by EDAW (now AECOM). The current survey resulted in the discovery of 244 isolated occurrences, the recording of 5 new sites, and the updating of 1 previously recorded site (CA-IMP-8343H); all of which MCAS Yuma has determined not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Primary Number	MCASY Number/ CA Trinomial	Site Type	NRHP-Eligibility Determination
P-13-008946	CMAGR-1186/ CA-IMP-8343H	Niland-Pegleg Well Road segments and historical-period artifacts	Not eligible
P-13-017042	CMAGR-1321	2 historical-period rock piles and 1 artifact	Not eligible
P-13-017043	CMAGR-1322	2 indeterminate-age rock piles	Not eligible
P-13-017044	CMAGR-1323	Historical-period road	Not eligible
P-13-017045	CMAGR-1324	Historical-period pit and artifacts	Not eligible
P-13-017046	CMAGR-1325	Historical-period artifact concentration and scatter	Not eligible

MCAS Yuma has made a finding of no historic properties affected by the implementation of the proposed project. A similar letter was sent on October 22, 2018, to the tribes with whom we typically consult. A matrix detailing our consultation efforts is attached for your review. We will notify your office if any significant comments are received. At this time, we respectfully request your concurrence with our NRHP-eligibility determinations and our finding of effect. If you have any comments or questions on this proposed project, please contact Karla James, MCAS Yuma Archaeologist, at (928) 269-2288 or karla.james@usmc.mil.

Respectfully,



WILLIAM R. SELLARS
By direction of the
Commanding Officer

Enclosures: 1. Archaeological Survey of 1,198 Acres for the Proposed Salvation Pass MV-22 Landing
Zones on the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, California
2. Consultation Matrix with attachments



State of California • Natural Resources Agency

Gavin Newsom, Governor

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Lisa Ann L. Mangat, Director

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816-7100
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calshpo.ohp@parks.ca.gov www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

January 29, 2019

In reply refer to: USMC_2018_1213_001

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

William Sellars
Range Management Department
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma
PO Box 99134
Yuma AZ 85369-9134

RE: Section 106 consultation for the Salvation Pass MV-22 Landing Zones on the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunner Range

Dear Mr. Sellars:

The Marine Corps Air Station Yuma (MCAS Yuma) is initiating consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on the above referenced project to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and its implementing regulation at 36 CFR Part 800. In the current submittal, MCAS Yuma is requesting SHPO concurrence on determinations of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and SHPO comment on MCAS Yuma's finding of no historic properties affected.

MCAS Yuma's efforts to identify historic properties that might be affected by the undertaking included a records search, archival research, pedestrian archaeological survey, and tribal consultation. MCAS Yuma has defined the Area of Potential Effects (APE) as 1,231 acres, of which 1,198 acres were subjected to 100% pedestrian archaeological survey. The remaining 33 acres had been previously surveyed in 2007. These efforts resulted in the discovery of 244 isolated occurrences, the recording of five new sites, and the updating of one previously recorded site (CA-IMP-8343H).

Tribal consultation included sending letters and technical reports to the tribes with whom MCAS Yuma typically consults, with phone calls as documented in your submittal. MCAS Yuma reports there are no outstanding concerns from the tribes regarding this undertaking.

MCAS Yuma is seeking SHPO concurrence that the 6 properties listed below do not meet any of the National Register of Historic Places criteria. **I concur.**

Mr. William R. Sellars
January 29, 2019
Page 2

OHP File No: USMC_2018_1213_001

Primary	MCASV Number/ Trinomial	Description
P-13-008946	CMAGR-1186 / CA-IMP-8343H	Niland-Pegleg Well Road segments and historic-period artifacts
P-13-017042	CMAGR-1321	2 historic-era rock piles, 1 artifact
P-13-017043	CMAGR-1322	2 indeterminate age rock piles
P-13-017044	CMAGR-1323	Historic-era road
P-13-017045	CMAGR-1324	Historic-era pit and artifacts
P-13-017046	CMAGR-1325	Historic-era artifact concentration and scatter

MCAS Yuma finds that, given the absence of any historic properties in the project's APE, a finding of No Historic Properties is appropriate for this undertaking. **I do not object.**

Be advised that under certain circumstances, such as unanticipated discovery or a change in project description, the COE may have additional future responsibilities for this undertaking under 36 CFR Part 800. If you require further information, please contact Anmarie Medin of my staff at (916) 445-7023 or Anmarie.Medin@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT SWAT RANGES 4 AND 5



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA
BOX 99100
YUMA, ARIZONA 85369-9100

5090
YRMD/KJ
February 18, 2014

Dr. Carol Roland-Nawi
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

SUBJECT: National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Eligibility Determinations for Archaeological Sites Recorded for the Range Reconfiguration Project within Special Warfare Training Area (SWAT) Ranges 4 and 5 at the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial and Riverside Counties, California

Dear Dr. Roland-Nawi:

Under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106, as codified in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations Part 800 (36 CFR 800) Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma is initiating consultation on recent archaeological surveys of the area of potential effects (APE) for the SWAT Ranges 4 and 5 reconfiguration (Figure 1-1 in the enclosed report) located on lands within the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR).

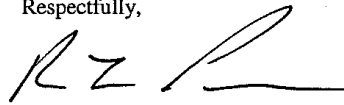
In addition to Section 106 consultation, MCAS Yuma is preparing an Environmental Assessment to assess the potential environmental effects of the project, and will be offering the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed action. Although the project proponent has yet to develop their preferred alternative, the entire APE (excluding a high hazard impact area) has been recently subjected to 100% pedestrian archaeological surveys. The final archaeological survey report was recently completed and a copy is enclosed along with a digital versatile disk (DVD) of two previous surveys conducted within the APE; Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (OHP reference USMC111031A) and Schaefer and Dalope 2011b (not previously submitted).

Approximately 22,400 acres within the SWAT Ranges 4 and 5 have been systematically surveyed; approximately 8,000 acres with slopes greater than 30 percent were not surveyed for safety reasons; and approximately 1,500 acres were not surveyed due to critical habitat for the desert tortoise. The surveys recorded a total of 28 prehistoric and 25 historic or modern sites. Based on tribal consultation, the recommendations from the reports, the recommendations and procedures outlined in the 2006 *Regional Archaeological Research Design for Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial and Riverside Counties, California* (Cleland and Wahoff 2006), and personal observations during site visits, MCAS Yuma has made NRHP eligibility determinations on 29 of the 53 sites; 2 eligible and 27 not eligible (Attachment 1). The other 24 sites with undetermined eligibility for the NRHP will be treated as eligible until further investigation, research, and/or consultation are sufficient for us to make a determination, project dependent. The three surveys also resulted in the recording of 59 isolated occurrences (IOs) of historic or prehistoric artifacts. All of the IOs have been determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1), MCAS Yuma has made a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts for historic properties in the vicinity of the proposed undertaking that may be affected by the proposed reconfiguration of existing ranges in SWAT Ranges 4 and 5 at CMAGR. Attached is a consultation matrix and copies of correspondence documenting tribal consultation efforts thus far (Attachment 2). Additionally, MCAS Yuma has submitted a sacred lands file search request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). If further consultation occurs or pertinent information is received from NAHC prior to us receiving a response from your office, we will forward that information to our compliance reviewer, Mr. Carroll, via email.

MCAS Yuma respectfully requests your concurrence with our eligibility determinations for archaeological sites located within the APE of the proposed undertaking. Once the proposed range reconfiguration layout is finalized, we will begin consultation with tribes and your office concerning its potential effects on historic properties. If you have any questions or comments regarding consultation on this proposed project, please contact Karla James, Archaeologist for MCAS Yuma, at (928) 269-2288; karla.james@usmc.mil.

Respectfully,



R. L. PEARCE

By direction of the Commanding Officer

- Enclosures: 1. Cultural Resource Survey Special Warfare Training Areas 4 and 5, Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial and Riverside Counties, California
2. DVD – Schaefer and Dalope 2011a and 2011b; Cleland and Wahoff 2006
3. Attachment 1 Eligibility Determinations Table
4. Attachment 2 Tribal Consultation Matrix and Documentation

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APPENDIX D: SHPO and ACHP Correspondence

Attachment 1

Site Number (CA-)	Primary Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility Determination	Survey Report
<i>Previously Recorded Sites</i>				
IMP-4395	P-13-04395	Petroglyph	Eligible	ASM 2011b/TEC 2013
IMP-10385	P-13-11466	Animal trail	Not Eligible	ASM 2011a/TEC 2013
IMP-11067	P-13-12557	Military trail	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b/TEC 2013
IMP-11068	P-13-12558	Historic road, quarry	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b
IMP-11069	P-13-12559	Historic refuse scatter	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b
IMP-11070	P-13-12560	Historic refuse scatter, cairns	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b
IMP-11071	P-13-12561	Historic quarry	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b
IMP-11072	P-13-12562	Animal trail segments	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b/TEC 2013
IMP-11073	P-13-12563	Military trail	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b/TEC 2013
IMP-11074	P-13-12564	Animal trail segment	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b/TEC 2013
IMP-11075	P-13-12565	Animal trail segment	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b/TEC 2013
IMP-11076	P-13-12566	Animal trail segment	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b/TEC 2013
IMP-11077	P-13-12567	Lithic scatter	Undetermined	ASM 2011b
IMP-11078	P-13-12568	Lithic scatter, fire altered rock	Undetermined	ASM 2011b
IMP-11079	P-13-12569	Trail segment	Undetermined	ASM 2011b
IMP-11080	P-13-12570	Historic cairns, rock ring	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b
IMP-11081	P-13-12571	Trail segment, shell fragments	Undetermined	ASM 2011b
IMP-11082	P-13-12572	Trail segment	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b
IMP-11083	P-13-12573	Trail segment	Undetermined	ASM 2011b
IMP-11084	P-13-12574	Historic can dump	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b
IMP-11085	P-13-12575	Trail segment, lithic scatter	Undetermined	ASM 2011b
IMP-11086	P-13-12576	Trail segment	Undetermined	ASM 2011b
IMP-11087	P-13-12577	Trail segment	Undetermined	ASM 2011b
IMP-11088	P-13-12578	Lithic scatter	Undetermined	ASM 2011b
IMP-11089	P-13-12579	Trail segment	Undetermined	ASM 2011b
IMP-11090	P-13-12580	Ceramic scatter	Undetermined	ASM 2011b
IMP-11091	P-13-12581	Rock ring	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b
IMP-11092	P-13-12582	Military trail	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b/TEC 2013
IMP-11093	P-13-12583	Animal trail segment	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b/TEC 2013
IMP-11094	P-13-12584	Trail segment	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b
n/a	P-13-12585	Historic road	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b/TEC 2013
IMP-11639	P-13-13562	Trail segment	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b
RIV-2640	P-33-02640	Rock art, cremated bone, trail, cleared areas, cairns, fire ring	Eligible	Various/TEC 2013
RIV-5705 IMP-7658	P-33-05705 P-13-07658	Coachella Canal and Berms	Undetermined	Various/TEC 2013
RIV-9401	P-33-18278	Military trail, rock cairn	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b/TEC 2013
RIV-9402	P-33-18279	Historic quarry, cans, rock ring	Not Eligible	ASM 2011b/TEC 2013

FINAL ICRMP Volume II Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range
APPENDIX D: SHPO and ACHP Correspondence

Site Number (CA-)	Primary Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility Determination	Survey Report
<i>Newly Recorded Sites</i>				
IMP-12188	P-13-14501	Historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	TEC 2013
IMP-12189	P-13-14502	Lithic scatter	Undetermined	TEC 2013
IMP-12190	P-13-14503	Lithic scatter	Undetermined	TEC 2013
IMP-12191	P-13-14504	Lithic scatter	Undetermined	TEC 2013
IMP-12192	P-13-14505	Cleared area with boulders	Undetermined	TEC 2013
IMP-12193	P-13-14506	Cleared circle with boulders	Undetermined	TEC 2013
IMP-12194	P-13-14507	Trail, cleared circle, rock wall	Undetermined	TEC 2013
IMP-12195	P-13-14508	Rock alignment	Undetermined	TEC 2013
IMP-12196	P-13-14509	Historic can and glass scatter	Not Eligible	TEC 2013
RIV-11577	P-33-023599	Trail segments, rock circles	Undetermined	TEC 2013
RIV-11578	P-33-023600	Historic trash dump	Not Eligible	TEC 2013
RIV-11579	P-33-023601	Historic can dump	Not Eligible	TEC 2013
RIV-11580	P-33-023602	Rock ring	Undetermined	TEC 2013
RIV-11581	P-33-023603	Kaiser Industrial Railroad	Undetermined	TEC 2013
RIV-11582	P-33-023604	Rock ring	Undetermined	TEC 2013
RIV-11583	P-33-023605	Rock ring	Undetermined	TEC 2013
RIV-11686	P-13-14651 P-33-23792	Network of dirt roads	Not Eligible	TEC 2013

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – THE NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY

EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., Governor

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

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(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.chp.parks.ca.gov



April 03, 2014

In reply refer to: USMC_2014_0226_001

R.L. Pearce
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Station Yuma
Box 99100
Yuma, AZ 85369-9100

Re: Section 106 Eligibility Determination for Archaeological Sites recorded for the Range Reconfiguration Project within Special Warfare Training Area (SWAT) Ranges 4 and 5 at the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial and Riverside Counties, California.

Dear Mr. Pearce:

Thank you for your letter dated February 18, 2014 requesting my review and comment with regard to the proposed undertaking of Range Reconfiguration at the Special Warfare Training Area (SWAT) Ranges 4 and 5 at the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range. The U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Air Station Yuma is consulting with me Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800 (as amended 8-05-04) regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Along with your consultation letter, you also provided the following report:

- *Cultural Resource Survey Special Warfare Training Areas 4 and 5 Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial and Riverside Counties, California.* (Cardno Tec 2013).

The USMC Air Station Yuma proposes to reconfigure the majority of range areas within SWAT 4 and 5 in order to maximize training benefits now and into the future. Though the preferred alternative has not yet been developed, the entire Area of Potential Effects for both ranges was subjected to a records search and a pedestrian survey for cultural resources by Cardno Tec for an area totaling approximately 22,400 acres. Approximately 8,000 acres with slopes greater than 30 percent were not surveyed for safety reasons and 1,500 acres were not surveyed due to their location within a critical habitat for the desert tortoise that is not slated for inclusion in the proposed undertaking at this time.

The survey resulted in the recordation of 17 newly identified sites and 21 isolates. Additionally, 18 previously recorded sites were revisited and rerecorded. One previously recorded site (P-13-011467) was not able to be relocated during the survey, and based on the site record it does not appear to meet the California State definition of an archaeological site. A number of previously recorded trails were determined to be naturally formed by migrating wildlife and are no longer considered cultural resources. The recorded sites are predominately prehistoric and consist of seven rock and cleared circles or rings, 10 trails, three small lithic scatters, one rock alignment, two rock art complexes, and isolated artifacts (pottery and obsidian). Eleven historic sites were recorded, including portions of a railroad, water control features associated with a canal, three roads, four can scatters, two quarries and one rock art site. Isolated occurrences of tobacco and tin cans are scattered throughout the project area. Site density was recorded as very low, about one site per 390 acres. Based on the evaluations performed by Cardno Tec, the USMC has made eligibility determination on 29 of the 53 sites within the APE, finding 2 eligible and 27 not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The other 24 sites will be assumed eligible and treated accordingly, unless project changes create a need to evaluate these resources. The two sites that have been determined eligible include a petroglyph site (P-13-04395) and a rock art site including a trail, cremated bone, cleared areas, rock cairns, and a fire ring (P-33-02640). The sites that have been determined ineligible for listing on NRHP include roads that were determined to be of modern military creation and use, historic can and trash scatters or dumps that do not retain sufficient integrity due to environmental or military disturbances and do not provide sufficient

USMC_2014_0226_001

Page 2 of 2

information on history in the area, and a historic road complex that lacks integrity due to the destruction and alterations of the majority of the roads caused by outwash and military activities.

The USMC initiated consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and the list of tribal contacts provided by the NAHC in May, 2013. All tribes that expressed interest were sent PDF or paper copies of the survey and evaluation report prepared by Cardno Tec. and a site visit was conducted at the request of the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians (KLBMI) on January 21, 2014. The site visit included a visit to CA-RIV-2640/ P-33-02640. Ms. Carmen Lucas from the KLBMI had previously visited this site about ten years ago and expressed that it has been impacted by pedestrian and military traffic since that visit. She requested that the site be protected, and at the very least a cyclone fence should be erected around the site to reduce human impacts.

The USMC Air Station Yuma is requesting my concurrence with their eligibility determinations for archaeological sites within the APE for the proposed undertaking. Once the proposed range reconfiguration layout is finalized, they will begin consultation with the tribes and my office concerning the potential effects to historic properties based on these determinations of eligibility. After reviewing the documentation submitted to this office, I offer the following comments:

- Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c), I concur with your determination that P-13-04395 and P-33-02640 are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, however, I would recommend that the USMC reconsider their evaluation of both sites under the other three criteria for eligibility, especially under Criterion A and Criterion C.
- Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c) I concur with your determination that the following sites are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under any of the criteria:
 - Historic roads P-13-012585, P-13-013561
 - Historic artifact scatters CA-IMP-12188, CA-IMP-12196, CA-RIV-11578, and CA-RIV-11579.
 - Historic road complex P-13-014651/CA-RIV-11686.

I look forward to continuing this consultation once the USMC has determined the range reconfiguration layout. Thank you for seeking my comments and considering historic properties as part of your project planning. If you have any questions, please contact Jessica Tudor of my staff at (916) 445-7016 or jessica.tudor@parks.ca.gov or Ed Carroll of my staff at (916) 445-7006 or Ed.Carroll@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Carol Roland-Nawi, PhD
State Historic Preservation Officer

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – THE NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY

EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., Governor

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

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April 03, 2014

In reply refer to: USMC_2014_0226_001

R.L. Pearce
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Station Yuma
Box 99100
Yuma, AZ 85369-9100

Re: Section 106 Eligibility Determination for Archaeological Sites recorded for the Range Reconfiguration Project within Special Warfare Training Area (SWAT) Ranges 4 and 5 at the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, Imperial and Riverside Counties, California.

Dear Mr. Pearce:

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The USMC Air Station Yuma proposes to reconfigure the majority of range areas within SWAT 4 and 5 in order to maximize training benefits now and into the future. Though the preferred alternative has not yet been developed, the entire Area of Potential Effects for both ranges was subjected to a records search and a pedestrian survey for cultural resources by Cardno Tec for an area totaling approximately 22,400 acres. Approximately 8,000 acres with slopes greater than 30 percent were not surveyed for safety reasons and 1,500 acres were not surveyed due to their location within a critical habitat for the desert tortoise that is not slated for inclusion in the proposed undertaking at this time.

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USMC_2014_0226_001

Page 2 of 2

information on history in the area, and a historic road complex that lacks integrity due to the destruction and alterations of the majority of the roads caused by outwash and military activities.

The USMC initiated consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and the list of tribal contacts provided by the NAHC in May, 2013. All tribes that expressed interest were sent PDF or paper copies of the survey and evaluation report prepared by Cardno Tec. and a site visit was conducted at the request of the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians (KLBMI) on January 21, 2014. The site visit included a visit to CA-RIV-2640/ P-33-02640. Ms. Carmen Lucas from the KLBMI had previously visited this site about ten years ago and expressed that it has been impacted by pedestrian and military traffic since that visit. She requested that the site be protected, and at the very least a cyclone fence should be erected around the site to reduce human impacts.

The USMC Air Station Yuma is requesting my concurrence with their eligibility determinations for archaeological sites within the APE for the proposed undertaking. Once the proposed range reconfiguration layout is finalized, they will begin consultation with the tribes and my office concerning the potential effects to historic properties based on these determinations of eligibility. After reviewing the documentation submitted to this office, I offer the following comments:

- Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c), I concur with your determination that P-13-04395 and P-33-02640 are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, however, I would recommend that the USMC reconsider their evaluation of both sites under the other three criteria for eligibility, especially under Criterion A and Criterion C.
- Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c) I concur with your determination that the following sites are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under any of the criteria:
 - Historic roads P-13-012585, P-13-013561
 - Historic artifact scatters CA-IMP-12188, CA-IMP-12196, CA-RIV-11578, and CA-RIV-11579.
 - Historic road complex P-13-014651/CA-RIV-11686.
 - Historic Rock Quarry CA-RIV-9402
- Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c) I concur with your determination that the following trails are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under any of the criteria:
 - CA-IMP-10385, CA-IMP11067, CA-IMP-11072, CA-IMP-11073, CA-IMP-11074, CA-IMP-11075, CA-IMP-11076, CA-IMP-11092, CA-IMP-11093, CA-IMP-9401.

I look forward to continuing this consultation once the USMC has determined the range reconfiguration layout. Thank you for seeking my comments and considering historic properties as part of your project planning. If you have any questions, please contact Jessica Tudor of my staff at (916) 445-7016 or jessica.tudor@parks.ca.gov or Ed Carroll of my staff at (916) 445-7006 or Ed.Carroll@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Carol Roland-Nawi, PhD
State Historic Preservation Officer



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA
BOX 99100
YUMA, ARIZONA 85369-9100

5090
YRMD/KJ
February 9, 2015

Dr. Carol Roland-Nawi
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Dear Dr. Roland-Nawi:

Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as originally codified in 16 United States Code (USC) Part 470f, and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma is requesting your participation in the development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA). MCAS Yuma has determined that a PA is an appropriate Program Alternative, as defined in 36 CFR 800.14, to implement Section 106 for the Range Reconfiguration Project within Special Warfare Training Area (SWAT) Ranges 4 and 5 (USMC_2014_0226_001).

MCAS Yuma is currently in the process of writing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), to determine what impacts, if any, this undertaking (preferred action and alternatives) may have on the human environment. Through the NEPA process, it became apparent that the potential effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to completion of the EA and approval of the undertaking. MCAS Yuma believes a Section 106 PA (developed through consultation with your office; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation if they choose to participate; and interested Indian tribes) is appropriate for guiding and continuing consultation of the undertaking. Having such a PA in place will allow MCAS Yuma Command to sign a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) prior to the completion of Section 106 consultation, if that is warranted at the conclusion of the EA.

Proposed signatories to the Section 106 PA will be MCAS Yuma, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council, should they choose to participate. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1)(i)(C), MCAS Yuma has invited the Advisory Council to participate in the consultation through a letter dated February 9, 2015.

Per 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2), MCAS Yuma has been consulting with Indian tribes who had previously accepted our request for government-to-government consultation for this undertaking. In a letter dated February 9, 2015, MCAS Yuma invited those 13 interested tribes to participate as consulting parties in the development of this PA: Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Ak-Chin Indian Community, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, Cocopah Indian Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Gila River Indian Community,

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YRMD/KJ
February 9, 2015

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians, Manzanita Band of Mission Indians, Quechan Indian Tribe, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Tohono O'Odham Nation, and Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.

In the coming weeks, MCAS Yuma will develop and distribute a deliberative draft of the PA clauses and stipulations to the stakeholders. Following an appropriate review period, MCAS Yuma will invite the stakeholders to a meeting for the purpose of discussing the draft document, as well as addressing any concerns on the undertaking in general.

We look forward to consultation with your office on the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Karla James, MCAS Yuma Archaeologist, at (928) 269-2288; karla.james@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,



WILLIAM R. SELLARS
By direction of the
Commanding Officer

Enclosure: MCAS Yuma letter to the Advisory Council

Copy to: Ms. Katharine Kerr, ACHP



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA
BOX 99100
YUMA, ARIZONA 85369-9100

5090
YRMD/KJ
February 9, 2015

Mr. Reid Nelson
Director, Office of Federal Agency Programs
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
401 F Street NW, Suite 308
Washington DC 20001-2637

Attention: Ms. Katharine Kerr

Dear Ms. Kerr:

Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as originally codified in 16 United States Code (USC) Part 470f, and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma is inviting the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in the development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA). MCAS Yuma has determined that a PA is an appropriate Program Alternative, as defined in 36 CFR 800.14, to implement Section 106 for the Range Reconfiguration Project within Special Warfare Training Area (SWAT) Ranges 4 and 5.

MCAS Yuma is currently in the process of writing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), to determine what impacts, if any, this undertaking (preferred action and alternatives) may have on the human environment. Through the NEPA process, it became apparent that the potential effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to completion of the EA and approval of the undertaking. MCAS Yuma believes that a Section 106 PA (developed through consultation with your office, if you choose to participate; the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); and interested Indian tribes) is appropriate for guiding and continuing consultation of the undertaking. Having such a PA in place will allow MCAS Yuma Command to sign a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) prior to the completion of Section 106 consultation, if that is warranted at the conclusion of the EA.

Proposed signatories to the Section 106 PA will be MCAS Yuma, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council, should they choose to participate. In accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(a)(1)(i)(C), MCAS Yuma has invited the Advisory Council to participate in the consultation through a letter dated February 9, 2015.

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5090
YRMD/KJ
February 9, 2015

Chin Indian Community, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, Cocopah Indian Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Gila River Indian Community, Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians, Manzanita Band of Mission Indians, Quechan Indian Tribe, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Tohono O'Odham Nation, and Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians.

In the coming weeks, MCAS Yuma will develop and distribute a deliberative draft of the PA clauses and stipulations to the stakeholders. Following an appropriate review period, MCAS Yuma will invite the stakeholders to a meeting for the purpose of discussing the draft document, as well as addressing any concerns on the undertaking in general.

We look forward to consultation with your office on the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, should you choose to participate. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Karla James, MCAS Yuma Archaeologist, at karla.james@usmc.mil; (928) 269-2288.

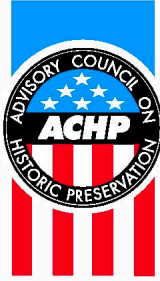
Sincerely,



WILLIAM R. SELLARS
Director, Range Management
By direction of the
Commanding Officer

Enclosure: MCAS Yuma letter to the California SHPO

Copy to: California SHPO



Preserving America's Heritage

April 17, 2015

Mr. William R. Sellers
Director, Range Management
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma
Box 99100
Yuma, AZ 85369-9100

**Ref: *Proposed Range Reconfiguration within Special Warfare Training Area Ranges 4 and 5
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, California***

Dear Mr. Sellers:

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) recently received the additional information in support of your notification of adverse effects of the referenced undertaking on properties listed on and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Based upon the information you provided, we have concluded that Appendix A, *Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual Section 106 Cases*, of our regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800) does not apply to this undertaking. Accordingly, we do not believe that our participation in the consultation to resolve adverse effects is needed. However, if we receive a request for participation from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or another party, we may reconsider this decision. Additionally, should circumstances change, and you determine that our participation is needed to conclude the consultation process, please notify us.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(b)(1)(iv), you will need to file the final Programmatic Agreement (PA), developed in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and any other consulting parties, and related documentation with the ACHP at the conclusion of the consultation process. The filing of the Agreement and supporting documentation with the ACHP is required in order to complete the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Thank you for providing us with your notification of adverse effect. If you have any questions or require further assistance, please contact Katharine Kerr at 202-517-0216, or via email at kkerr@achp.gov.

Sincerely,

Raymond V. Wallace
Historic Preservation Technician
Office of Federal Agency Programs

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

401 F Street, Suite 308 • Washington, DC 20001-2637
Phone: 202-517-0200 • Fax: 202-517-6381 • achp@achp.gov • www.achp.gov



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA
BOX 99100
YUMA, ARIZONA 85369-9100

5090
YRMD/KJ
April 22, 2015

Dr. Carol Roland-Nawi
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Dear Dr. Roland-Nawi:

Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as codified in 54 U.S.C. § 306108, and its implementing regulations, 36 C.F.R. 800, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma is continuing consultation on our Range Reconfiguration Project within Special Warfare Training Area (SWAT) Ranges 4 and 5 (USMC_2014_0226_001). MCAS Yuma is pleased to send you a copy of an addendum to the 2013 survey report and the first draft of the previously mentioned Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the Section 106 consultation for the undertaking.

The need for additional survey was due to design modifications made to satisfy engineering and latent proponent requirements. The pedestrian surveys, performed at 15 meter transect intervals, were accomplished May 1 to May 5 and June 11 to June 13, 2014. The survey resulted in the updating of two previously recorded sites and the recording of five newly discovered isolated occurrences (IOs). The updated sites, CA-RIV-05705 and CA-RIV-11686, a Coachella Canal berm and a historical road complex respectively, were also reported on in the previous Range Reconfiguration survey report. The IOs consist of one prehistoric lithic core and four historical features and artifacts: two separate glass bottles, a rock cairn, and a GLO benchmark. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of the canal berm has not been determined and the network of dirt roads, CA-RIV-11686, was previously determined not eligible and has received concurrence from your office. Additionally, the five IOs are not eligible for the NRHP due to the low potential for providing information on prehistory or history.

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP Eligibility
P-13-07658	CA-IMP-07658	Coachella Canal Berm 22	Undetermined
P-13-14651	CA-RIV-11686	Network of Dirt Roads	Not Eligible
P-13-14814	n/a	Lithic Core	Not Eligible
P-13-14815	n/a	Historical/Modern Rock Cairn	Not Eligible
P-13-14816	n/a	Amber Bottle	Not Eligible
P-13-14817	n/a	Clear Bottle Fragment	Not Eligible
P-13-14818	n/a	1914 GLO Benchmark	Not Eligible

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YRMD/KJ
April 22, 2015

You may recall that MCAS Yuma is also writing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), to determine what impacts, if any, this undertaking may have on the human environment. In order to move forward with public review of the draft EA while still evaluating and assessing cultural resources and possible impacts to them, MCAS Yuma intends to prepare a PA in accordance with 36 C.F.R. 800.14.

A courtesy advance draft of the PA was emailed on April 7, 2015, to Jessica Tudor, Section 106 Reviewer at your office, following a phone conversation with Ms. Tudor. A complete draft, including the figures and attachments is included here for your review. Also emailed to Ms. Tudor on April 16, was an emailed notice from Ms. Katharine Kerr at the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) stating that their active participation, for this consultation, is not warranted.

MCAS Yuma is planning a tribal consultation meeting for two to three days in early- to mid-June to discuss the PA and our Cultural Resources Program, in general. Your attendance at this meeting would be greatly appreciated and MCAS Yuma will send a formal invitation and meeting agenda once the dates have been firmed up.

We look forward to continuing consultation with your office on the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement and our forthcoming eligibility determinations and finding of effect. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Karla James, MCAS Yuma Archaeologist, at (928) 269-2288; karla.james@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,



WILLIAM R. SELLARS
By direction of the
Commanding Officer

- Enclosures: 1. Addendum to the Special Warfare Training Areas 4 and 5 Survey Report:
Cultural Resources Survey SWAT 4 Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery
Range, Imperial County, California.
2. Draft Programmatic Agreement



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA
BOX 99100
YUMA, ARIZONA 85369-9100

5090
YRMD/KJ
February 10, 2016

Ms. Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Dear Ms. Polanco:

Under the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma is pleased to provide you with the enclosed copy of the final Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the range redesign of the Special Warfare Training Areas (SWAT) 4 and 5 on the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR).

Enclosed with the PA are two original signature pages, signed electronically by Colonel Ricardo Martinez for MCAS Yuma. Please sign and date this signature pages, keep one for your files, and return the other to MCAS Yuma Range Management. Once we receive the original signature page from you, we will mail the executed PA to the tribes with whom we have consulted for this undertaking. Updated signature pages will be mailed to you upon receipt by us, should any of the tribes choose to sign the PA as Concurring Parties.

MCAS Yuma appreciates the efforts by you and your staff in reviewing and drafting this important document. If you have any questions or comments regarding consultation on this undertaking or PA, please contact Karla James, Archaeologist for MCAS Yuma, at (928) 269-2288; karla.james@usmc.mil.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "WR Sellars".

WILLIAM R. SELLARS
By direction of the
Commanding Officer

Enclosures: 1. Address Information
2. Programmatic Agreement
3. Signature Pages

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – THE NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY

EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., Governor

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
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calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



February 17, 2016

In Reply Refer To: USMC_2014_0226_001

Mr. William Sellars
Range Management Department
USMCAS Yuma
BOX 99134
Yuma, AZ 85369-9134

Attn: Karla James

Re: Executed Section 106 Programmatic Agreement for the SWAT 4 & 5 Range
Reconfiguration, MCAS Yuma Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range

Dear Mr. Sellars:

The Office of Historic Preservation is pleased to transmit to you this signature page for the *Programmatic Agreement Among Marine Corps Air Station Yuma and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Range Redesign of Special Warfare Training Areas 4 and 5 at the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, California*. With the signatures of the Signatory Parties, this document is now executed. As your letter indicates, USMCAS Yuma can now route this among the concurring parties for signature. USMCAS Yuma also needs to file a copy of this agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation consistent with 36 CFR 800.6(b)(1)(iv).

We look forward to working with you as the terms of this agreement are implemented. If you require further information, please contact Anmarie Medin of my staff at phone 916-445-7023 or email Anmarie.Medin@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Julianne Polanco'.

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

MCAS Yuma SWAT 4 & 5 Section 106 PA

EXECUTION of this PA by MCAS Yuma and the California SHPO, and subsequent implementation of its terms, provides evidence that MCAS Yuma has afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the range reconfiguration, operation, maintenance, training, and related demolition and construction activities at SWAT 4 and 5 (Undertaking) and its effect(s) on historic properties, that MCAS Yuma has taken into account the effects of the Undertaking on historic properties, and that MCAS Yuma has satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA and applicable implementing regulations for all aspects of the Undertaking.

SIGNATORY PARTIES

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA

MARTINEZ.RICARDO.1129087702

Digitally signed by MARTINEZ.RICARDO.1129087702
DN: cn=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=DoD, ou=PR, ou=USMC,
cn=MARTINEZ.RICARDO.1129087702
Date: 2016.02.29 15:13:47 -07'00'

DATE: _____

Ricardo Martinez, Commanding Officer

CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



DATE: 2/17/16

Julianne Polanco, State Historic Preservation Officer

CONCURRING PARTIES

1. Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

DATE: _____

Jeff Grubbe, Chairman

2. Ak-Chin Indian Community

DATE: _____

Louis J. Manuel, Jr., Chairman

3. Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

DATE: _____

Mary Ann Green, Chairwoman



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA
BOX 99100
YUMA, ARIZONA 85369-9100

5090
YRMD/KJ
March 17, 2016

Ms. Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, California 95816

Dear Ms. Polanco:

Under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma is continuing consultation for the proposed Range Reconfiguration Project within Special Warfare Training Area (SWAT) Ranges 4 and 5 on the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR). The purpose of this letter is to provide you with details of our site-definition policy changes, as well as eligibility determinations and finding of effect for portions of the SWAT 4 and 5 project.

MCAS Yuma has determined that a uniform archaeological site definition is essential to the standardization of our recorded sites and isolated occurrences databases. Several factors were considered in the decision that ultimately concluded that as a military installation based in Arizona, whose two training ranges are within the Sonoran Desert, MCAS Yuma-managed cultural resources should be recorded according to the Arizona Site Definition Policy. This change will be beneficial from a resource management perspective and a contracting outlook, where many of our contracts procure surveys in both Arizona and California.

Although still within the range of acceptable deviations from the California definition of what constitutes a site, there are two main changes that MCAS Yuma will begin to institute on the CMAGR, in California. First, any single feature without associated artifacts, and that does not have any temporally associated features within a 50-meter radius, may be considered an isolated occurrence (IO) rather than being recorded as a site. Second, fewer than 31 artifacts of the same type (e.g. sherds, lithics, cans), or fewer than 21 artifacts of different types, or any number of artifacts from a single source (e.g. a pot drop, a single lithic reduction location, a glass bottle) within an area no more than 15 meters in diameter, may be considered an IO rather than a site. MCAS Yuma and its contractors will continue to submit the Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 site forms for resources recorded on the CMAGR.

During the surveys for the proposed SWAT 4 and 5 Range Reconfiguration Project on the CMAGR, 56 archaeological sites were recorded within the area of potential effects (APE) for the undertaking. Your letter of April 03, 2014, stated your concurrence with our National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determinations on 20 of those sites (USMC_2014_026_001). Following additional field investigations, research, and tribal consultation, we have made NRHP-eligibility determinations on an additional 17 sites listed in the table and discussed in the enclosed Eligibility Determinations Summary. The NRHP eligibility of the remaining 19 sites is still being consulted on with the tribes.

Based on the NRHP-eligibility determinations, and in accordance with the PA Stipulation V Finding of Effect, the MCAS Yuma Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) has applied the criteria of adverse effect for certain portions of the undertaking, described in the enclosed table and depicted on the enclosed maps.

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YRMD/KJ
March 17, 2016

The CRM finds that 30 portions of the undertaking will result in No Historic Properties Affected (Stip. V.B) and 11 portions of the undertaking will result in findings of No Adverse Effects where management measures are not necessary for the protection of historic properties (Stip. V.C). The criteria of adverse effect will be applied to the remaining portions of the undertaking following the completion of consultation on the NRHP-eligibility determinations.

The 11 portions of the undertaking that resulted in findings of No Adverse Effects where management measures are not necessary for the protection of historic properties (Stip. V.C) qualify for treatment under this stipulation because the only known historic property in or within 100 meters of each portion consists of one or more water diversion berms associated with the Coachella Canal, CA-IMP-07658. The berms, of which a total of 27 are within the project APE, are under the management of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). The USBR was consulted during the project design phase to ensure that the functionality of the berms would not be compromised during construction or subsequent use of the redesigned training ranges. In the case of 7 of the 11 portions, the berms are located outside that portion of the undertaking and the other 4 portions contain berms within them. At each of the 11 locations, however, no activities are planned or permitted that have the potential to affect the qualities that might contribute to the site's NRHP-eligibility.

We appreciate your input and thank you for your interest in our cultural resources program. At this time, we respectfully request your concurrence with our NRHP-eligibility determinations and findings of effect for portions of the SWAT 4 and 5 undertaking. Please contact MCAS Yuma CRM, Karla James at (928) 269-2288 or karla.james@usmc.mil if you have any comments or questions regarding consultation on this proposed project.

Sincerely,

<<Original Signed>>

WILLIAM R. SELLARS
By direction of the
Commanding Officer

Enclosures: 1. Address Information
2. Eligibility Determinations Summary
3. Finding of Effect Table and Maps

Enclosure 2
Eligibility Determination Summaries

Trinomial CA-	Period/Origin	Description	NRHP Eligibility
IMP-11068	Historic	Road, quarry	Not Eligible
IMP-11069	Historic	Refuse scatter	Not Eligible
IMP-11070	Historic	Refuse scatter, cairns	Not Eligible
IMP-11071	Historic	Quarry	Not Eligible
IMP-11080	Historic	Cairns, rock ring	Not Eligible
IMP-11082	Natural	Animal trail segment	Not Eligible
IMP-11083	Natural	Animal trail segment	Not Eligible
IMP-11084	Historic	Can dump	Not Eligible
IMP-11085	Modern, Prehistoric	Military trail segment, lithic scatter	Not Eligible
IMP-11089	Prehistoric	Trail segment	Not Eligible
IMP-11091	Historic/Modern	Rock ring	Not Eligible
IMP-11095	Modern	Quarry, road	Not Eligible
IMP-11639	Natural	Animal trail segment	Not Eligible
IMP-12189	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible
IMP-12190	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible
IMP-12191	Prehistoric	Lithic scatter	Not Eligible
RIV-11580	Historic	Historical cross petroglyph	Not Eligible

CA-IMP-11068 is a large historical quarry located north of a historic-period water control berm; to the east of the quarry are two prospect pits.

The quarrying and prospecting activities associated with this site are similar to well documented activities. The site retains much of its integrity, though military training activities have disturbed the setting and materials that make up the site. Association with specific events or persons important to the past cannot be established from the site; therefore, it is not eligible under criteria a or b. The site does not represent a period, type or construction method, or the work of a master, and is not eligible under Criterion c. The site represents a widely distributed and well-documented set of activities, limiting its potential to provide information, and is not eligible under Criterion d. Therefore, CA-IMP-11068 is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

CA-IMP-11069 consists of four historic-period loci (A-D) of domestic trash containing milled wood, sanitary cans, wire nails, and fragments of clear and dark brown glass.

This kind of historic-period artifact scatter is relatively common, and cannot be associated with specific persons or events important to the patterns of history (criteria a and b). Likewise, it is not representative of a period, type or construction method, or the work of a master, and so is not eligible under Criterion c. Finally, the site represents a widely distributed and well documented set of activities, limiting its potential to provide information, so it is not eligible under Criterion d. Therefore, CA-IMP-11069 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA-IMP-11070 consists of four separate rock cairns and trash scatters. All of the features are likely associated with a mining claim as cairns are used to mark claim boundaries.

Due to the location of the site in an area characterized by washes, the integrity of the site has been impacted by associated environmental processes. These types of historical refuse scatters and mining claim cairns are relatively common, and cannot be associated with specific persons or events important to

the patterns of history (criteria a and b). Similarly, it is not representative of a period, type or construction method, and is not the work of a master, thus it does not meet Criterion c. Finally, the site represents a widely distributed and well-documented set of activities, limiting its potential to provide information, so it does not meet Criterion d. Therefore, CA-IMP-11070 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA-IMP-11071 consists of a historic-period trail, approximately 0.36 m wide, a fairly well-used quarry that measures approximately 30 m in length, two push piles, a levee, and a very sparse historic-period trash scatter intermixed with modern debris.

The levee is a water control feature associated with the Coachella Canal and has since been recorded as a part of CA-IMP-07658. The quarrying activities associated with this site are similar to activities well documented in historical documents. The site retains much of its integrity, though military training activities have disturbed the setting, artifact association, and materials that make up the site. Association with specific events or persons important to the past cannot be established from the site; therefore, it is not eligible under criteria a or b. The site does not represent a period, type or construction method, or the work of a master, and is not eligible under Criterion c. The site represents a widely distributed and well-documented set of activities, limiting its potential to provide information, and is not eligible under Criterion d. Therefore, CA-IMP-11071 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA-IMP-11080 consists of three historic-period cairns and a disturbed rock ring. Due to the location of the site in an area characterized by washes, the integrity of the site has been impacted by associated environmental processes. Additionally, the site's integrity has been further impacted by decades of military training activities. These types of historical mining claim cairns are relatively common, and cannot be associated with specific persons or events important to the patterns of history (criteria a and b). Similarly, it is not representative of a period, type or construction method, and is not the work of a master, thus it does not meet Criterion c. Finally, the site represents a widely distributed and well-documented set of activities, limiting its potential to provide information on history or prehistory, so it does not meet Criterion d. Therefore, CA-IMP-11080 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA-IMP-11082 consists of a single trail segment measuring 0.25 x 10 m that has been partially destroyed by an active water drainage channel. The width of the segment indicates use by animals rather than humans, and the length essentially precludes the potential for further examination.

The trail segment cannot be associated with any prominent event or important figure, and it lacks constructed elements (criteria a, b, or c). The site lacks artifacts, has low potential for buried deposits, and cannot elucidate cultural or temporal affiliation, which further reduces the information potential of additional site examination. Based on these characteristics, the data potential has been sufficiently captured during recordation (Criterion d). As such, CA-IMP-11082 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA-IMP-11083 is composed of a discontinuous linear trail segment that runs into a wash and trends northeast. A site visit by DoD archaeologists revealed that the width of the trail is merely 10-20 cm for most of its length, and the 31 cm average width recorded by ASM is the trail's maximum width in places where alluvial erosion has widened it. Furthermore, the visibility of the trail through and on the margins of a wash suggests that it lacks antiquity as it would likely have been completely washed out by now, particularly in the low spots where runoff has been funneled into the drainage.

The trail segments cannot be associated with any prominent event or important figure, and it lacks constructed elements (criteria a, b, or c). The site lacks artifacts, has low potential for buried deposits, and cannot elucidate cultural or temporal affiliation, which further reduces the information potential of additional site examination. Based on these characteristics, the data potential has been sufficiently

captured during recordation (Criterion d). As such, CA-IMP-11083 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA-IMP-11084 consists of a small can scatter located in a wash. Due to the location of the site in a wash, the integrity of the site has been impacted by associated environmental processes. This type of historical refuse scatters are relatively common, and cannot be associated with specific persons or events important to the patterns of history (criteria a and b). Similarly, it is not representative of a period, type or construction method, and is not the work of a master, thus it does not meet Criterion c. Based on the artifact assemblage and the low potential for significant buried deposits, the data potential has been sufficiently captured during recordation (Criterion d). Therefore, CA-IMP-11084 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA-IMP-11085 was recorded as consisting of a single trail segment, one core and three fine-grained black volcanic flakes on a terrace between two washes. A site visit by DoD archaeologists revealed that the width of the trail is 10-20 cm for most of its length. The trail was discovered to extend beyond its recorded length at both ends and it circles back into the wash at both extents. Situated in an active training facility, the trail can most likely be attributed to modern military activities and appears to have been created by the wheel of a vehicle. Just over the edge of the terrace to the east, archaeologists discovered a modern military dump including spent and unspent ammo cartridges and ammo cans. The core and three flakes constitute an isolated occurrence with their only association to the trail being spatial.

The site cannot be associated with any prominent event or important figure, and it lacks constructed elements (criteria a, b, or c). The lack of artifact diversity, low potential for buried deposits, and inability to elucidate cultural or temporal affiliation beyond prehistoric aboriginal, reduces the information potential of additional site examination. Based on these characteristics, the data potential has been sufficiently captured during recordation (Criterion d). As such, CA-IMP-11085 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA-IMP-11089 is a north/south-trending prehistoric trail segment that measures 51 by 0.26 m. The trail runs on flat terrain and into a wash, where it vanishes. A site visit by DoD archaeologists revealed nothing remarkable about the trail. The site cannot be associated with any prominent event or important figure, and it lacks constructed elements (criteria a, b, or c). Based on the narrow width of the trail, its short length, and lack of artifacts, the data potential has been sufficiently captured during recordation (Criterion d). As such, CA-IMP-11089 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA-IMP-11091 consists of a single-course rock ring measuring 2.17 m by 2.19 m. The stones are medium-sized and of various metavolcanic materials. It is situated on a gravel terrace, 3 m above the adjacent wash. DoD archaeologists visited the site and found the rock ring to be as recorded. Additionally, a close examination of the cobbles and boulders revealed that they are slightly embedded but display no caliche on the undersides. Given the location of the feature at the top of a runnel where water runoff is funneled to the wash below, one would expect the rocks to be more embedded if the rock ring were prehistoric in age. According to MCAS Yuma Site Definition Policy, this single feature is considered an isolated occurrence, and, as such, CA-IMP-11091 is considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA-IMP-11095 was originally recorded in 2009 as a quarry with an associated road, tailings, and trails (Schaefer and Dalope 2011a). The re-visitation noted all previously identified features in a similar condition to the original recording. However, a "road" was not distinguishable. The road was apparently created by heavy machinery with a blade traveling at a very steep angle (approximately 50 degrees), with bladed push-piles to the southeast and west end of the promontory. It was apparent that rock and earth had been moved on the site; however, no material appears to have been removed. No artifacts were

present to provide an indication of construction or use. This site appears to be related to modern military activities in the area and no evidence exists supporting a conclusion of earlier use of the site. As such, CA-IMP-11095 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA-IMP-11639 was recorded as comprised of a trail segment that measures 78 m long and approximately 20-25 cm wide and a single cryptocrystalline silica core, six meters east of the trail. DoD archaeologists visited the site, and, based on their observations, have determined that the trail does not have an anthropogenic origin. The width of the segment indicates use by animals rather than humans, and its visibility through small runnels suggests a lack of antiquity.

The trail segment cannot be associated with any prominent event or important figure, and it lacks constructed elements (criteria a, b, or c). The site lacks artifacts, has low potential for buried deposits, and cannot elucidate cultural or temporal affiliation, which further reduces the information potential of additional site examination. Based on this, the data potential has been sufficiently captured during recordation (Criterion d). As such, CA-IMP-11639 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA-IMP-12189 is a lithic knapping station, consisting of jasper flakes and an exhausted core. Located in a seasonal alluvial plain, its distribution suggests that local site formation processes are influenced by alluvial movement. The site is typical of the ubiquitous single lithic reduction locations that are scattered across the Colorado Desert, and located on desert pavement, the site has little potential for buried deposits. According to MCAS Yuma Site Definition Policy, this single lithic reduction episode is considered an isolated occurrence, and, as such, CA-IMP-12189 is considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA-IMP-12190 is a lithic knapping station, consisting of jasper flakes, core fragments and a depleted core. The site is located in a seasonal alluvial plain and site formation and conditions are influenced by alluvial movement. The site is typical of the ubiquitous single lithic reduction locations that are scattered across the Colorado Desert, and located on desert pavement, the site has little potential for buried deposits. According to MCAS Yuma Site Definition Policy, this single lithic reduction episode is considered an isolated occurrence, and, as such, CA-IMP-12190 is considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA-IMP-12191 is a small lithic scatter composed of 17 flakes and pieces of shatter and a single late-stage biface of a brown chert material. All of the artifacts appear to be from a single source and there is no use wear evident on any of them. According to MCAS Yuma Site Definition Policy, this single lithic reduction episode is considered an isolated occurrence, and, as such, CA-IMP-12191 is considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

CA-RIV-11580 is a single historic-period petroglyph in the form of a Christian cross, and was created on a decomposing granite boulder. The boulder has a reddish-brown color on the exterior due to chemical weathering and patina. The petroglyph is on the northeastern side of the boulder facing into the canyon.

The site cannot be associated with specific events or persons important to the past, and is therefore not eligible under criteria a or b. The site does not represent a period, type or construction method, or the work of a master, and is not eligible under Criterion c. The site could not contribute to studies of historical land use of the Colorado Desert (Criterion d). According to MCAS Yuma Site Definition Policy, this historical petroglyph is considered an isolated occurrence. Therefore, CA-IMP-11580 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

FINAL ICRMP Volume II Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range
APPENDIX D: SHPO and ACHP Correspondence

Enclosure 3
Finding of Effect Table and Maps

Project Portion	Map	Finding of Effect	Comments
100m Known Distance (KD) Range #1	6	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
100m KD Range #2	6	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
2000m KD Sniper Range & Maintenance Road	6	No Adverse Effect (Stip. V.C)	Historic properties will not be adversely affected and can be implemented without the adoption of protection measures. CA-IMP-07658 berm within 100 m.
50m Multi-Purpose Range #1	6	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
50m Multi-Purpose Range #2	6	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
600m KD Range #1	6	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
600m Unknown Distance (UKD) Range #2 & Maintenance Road	6	No Adverse Effect (Stip. V.C)	Historic properties will not be adversely affected and can be implemented without the adoption of protection measures. CA-IMP-07658 berm within 100 m.
Anti-Mech Grenade/ UKD Sniper Range	5	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
Anti-Mech Rocket Range	5	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
Borrow areas for East Complex	6	No Adverse Effect (Stip. V.C)	Historic properties will not be adversely affected and can be implemented without the adoption of protection measures. CA-IMP-07658 berm within 100 m.
Borrow areas for West Complex	5	No Adverse Effect (Stip. V.C)	Historic properties will not be adversely affected and can be implemented without the adoption of protection measures. CA-IMP-07658 berm within 100 m.
Dismounted Maneuver Area	1	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
Explosives Range	5	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
Hand Grenade Range	5	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
Major Road- East Complex	6	No Adverse Effect (Stip. V.C)	Historic properties will not be adversely affected and can be implemented without the adoption of protection measures. CA-IMP-07658 berm within 100 m.
Minor Roads- East Complex	6	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
Minor Roads- West Complex	5	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
Mortar Range	5	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
Multi-Purpose Machine Gun Range	6	No Adverse Effect (Stip. V.C)	Historic properties will not be adversely affected and can be implemented without the adoption of protection measures. CA-IMP-07658 berm within 100 m.
S-4-14 D-LFAM	6	No Adverse Effect (Stip. V.C)	Historic properties will not be adversely affected and can be implemented without the adoption of protection measures. CA-IMP-07658 berm within 100 m.
S-4-16 D-LFAM	5	No Adverse Effect (Stip. V.C)	Historic properties will not be adversely affected and can be implemented without the adoption of protection measures. CA-IMP-07658 berm within 100 m.
S-4-18 D-LFAM	4	No Adverse Effect (Stip. V.C)	Historic properties will not be adversely affected and can be implemented without the adoption of protection measures. CA-IMP-07658 berm within 100 m.
S-4-19 D-LFAM	4	No Adverse Effect (Stip. V.C)	Historic properties will not be adversely affected and can be implemented without the adoption of protection measures. CA-IMP-07658 berm within 100 m.
S-4-20 D-LFAM	4	No Adverse Effect (Stip. V.C)	Historic properties will not be adversely affected and can be implemented without the adoption of protection measures. CA-IMP-07658 berm within 100 m.
S-4-21 Target	4	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
S-4-22 Target	4	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
S-4-23 Target	4	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
S-4-24 Target	4	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
S-4-25 Target	4	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
S-4-26 Target	4	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.

Project Portion	Map	Finding of Effect	Comments
S-4-27 Target	4	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
S-4-28 Target	3	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
S-4-29 Target	3	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
S-4-30 Target	3	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
S-4-31 Target	3	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
S-4-32 Target	3	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
S-4-33 Target	3	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
S-4-34 Target	3	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
S-4-35 Mounted/Dismounted (M/D) Live Fire and Maneuver (LFAM)	2	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
S-5-2 M/D LFAM	1	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.
S-5-3 M/D LFAM	1	No Historic Properties Affected	No historic properties identified within 100 m.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA – THE NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY

EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., Governor

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

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calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



April 15, 2016

In reply refer to: USMC_2014_0226_001

William Sellars
Range Management Department
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma
PO Box 99134
Yuma AZ 85369-9134

RE: Section 106 consultation for the SWAT 4 & 5 Range Reconfiguration, MCAS Yuma,
Eligibility Determinations for 17 Properties

Dear Mr. Sellars:

The Office of Historic Preservation received on March 21, 2016 your letter initiating consultation on the above referenced project to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and its implementing regulation at 36 CFR Part 800. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma (MCAS Yuma) is consulting with me under the *Programmatic Agreement Between Marine Corps Air Station Yuma and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Range Redesign of Special Warfare Training Areas 4 and 5 at the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range, California* (PA). At this time you are consulting with me specifically on the eligibility of 17 properties, findings of effect for 41 specific training areas, as well as proposing consistent methods for the identification of historic properties going forward.

Pursuant to PA Stipulation IV, MCAS Yuma is seeking my concurrence that the 17 properties listed below do not meet any of the National Register of Historic Places criteria. **I concur.**

CA-IMP-11068	Historic/Modern Road and Quarry
CA-IMP-11069	Historic/Modern Refuse Scatter
CA-IMP-11070	Historic/Modern Refuse Scatter and Rock Cairns
CA-IMP-11071	Historic/Modern Quarry and Refuse Scatter
CA-IMP-11080	Rock Rings of Indeterminate Age
CA-IMP-11082	10-meter long Trail Segment
CA-IMP-11083	5 Trail Segments
CA-IMP-11084	Historic-era Sparse Can Scatter
CA-IMP-11085	Military Trail Segment, Very Sparse Lithic Scatter
CA-IMP-11089	50-meter long Trail Segment
CA-IMP-11091	Rock Ring of Indeterminate Age
CA-IMP-11095	Historic/Modern Quarry, Road, and Tailings
CA-IMP-11639	78-meter long Trail Segment
CA-IMP-12189	Very Sparse Lithic Scatter
CA-IMP-12190	Very Sparse Lithic Scatter
CA-IMP-12191	Very Sparse Lithic Scatter
CA-RIV-11580	Historic/Modern "Cross" Petroglyph

Page 2

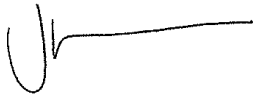
USMC_2014_0226_001

Pursuant to PA Stipulation V, MCAS Yuma finds that 30 portions of the undertaking (specific training areas) will result in No Historic Properties Affected and 11 portions will result in No Adverse Effects, as tabulated in Enclosure 3 of your submittal. **I do not object** to these findings.

MCAS Yuma has proposed to adopt the 1995 Arizona State Museum Site Definition Policy for the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range because it is in the Sonoran Desert and this change will facilitate consistent management of cultural resources for MCAS Yuma's two training ranges. MCAS Yuma has assured me that this policy applies solely to archaeological sites and you will continue to consult with Native American tribes to ensure all cultural values are respected consistent with Section 106 and 36 CFR 800. I do not object to this approach.

Be advised that under certain circumstances, such as unanticipated discovery or a change in project description, the COE may have additional future responsibilities for this undertaking under 36 CFR Part 800. If you require further information, please contact Anmarie Medin of my staff at (916) 445-7023 or Anmarie.Medin@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Julianne', followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer

R2507 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA
BOX 99100
YUMA, ARIZONA 85369-9100

5090
YRMD/KJ
May 30, 2018

Julianne Polanco
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95816

Dear Ms. Polanco:

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma is proposing a new project to be located within the existing Restricted Airspace that overlies lands within the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR). The purpose of this letter is twofold: to initiate consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106, as amended, and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800; and to notify you that we are preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA), pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), to assess the potential environmental effects of the Proposed Action.

The proposed project would involve eliminating schedule restrictions on the delivery of high explosive (HE) ordnance at existing targets within the CMAGR, and authorizing supersonic flight in the existing R-2507 Restricted Airspace, which overlies the CMAGR. There would be no increase in the number of aircraft flights or the quantity or magnitude of HE ordnance usage. Additionally, the proposed project would not change existing or add any new targets, facilities, or airspace. The project area encompasses approximately 450,000 acres and is located in Riverside and Imperial counties, California (Enclosure 2). The project is entirely contained within the existing airspace that overlies the CMAGR.

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) has prepared a Draft EA, which will be available for a 30-day-review period beginning on or around June 1, via the MCAS Yuma website (<http://www.mcasyuma.marines.mil/Resources/RangeNotifications.aspx>). Since the Proposed Action does not entail any new ground disturbance, the usual pedestrian survey of the area of potential effects was not warranted. The only potential effects to historic properties, based on the analysis of the Proposed Action in the Draft EA, would be in the form of audio impacts. The Draft EA concluded that the Proposed Action would have no significant impacts to cultural resources.

MCAS Yuma has made a finding of no historic properties affected by the implementation of the proposed project. A similar letter was sent on May 30, 2018, to the tribes with whom we typically consult. We will notify your office if any significant comments are received. At this time, we

respectfully request your concurrence with our finding. If you have any comments or questions on this proposed project, please contact Karla James, MCAS Yuma Archaeologist, at (928) 269-2288 or karla.james@usmc.mil.

Respectfully,



WILLIAM R. SELLARS

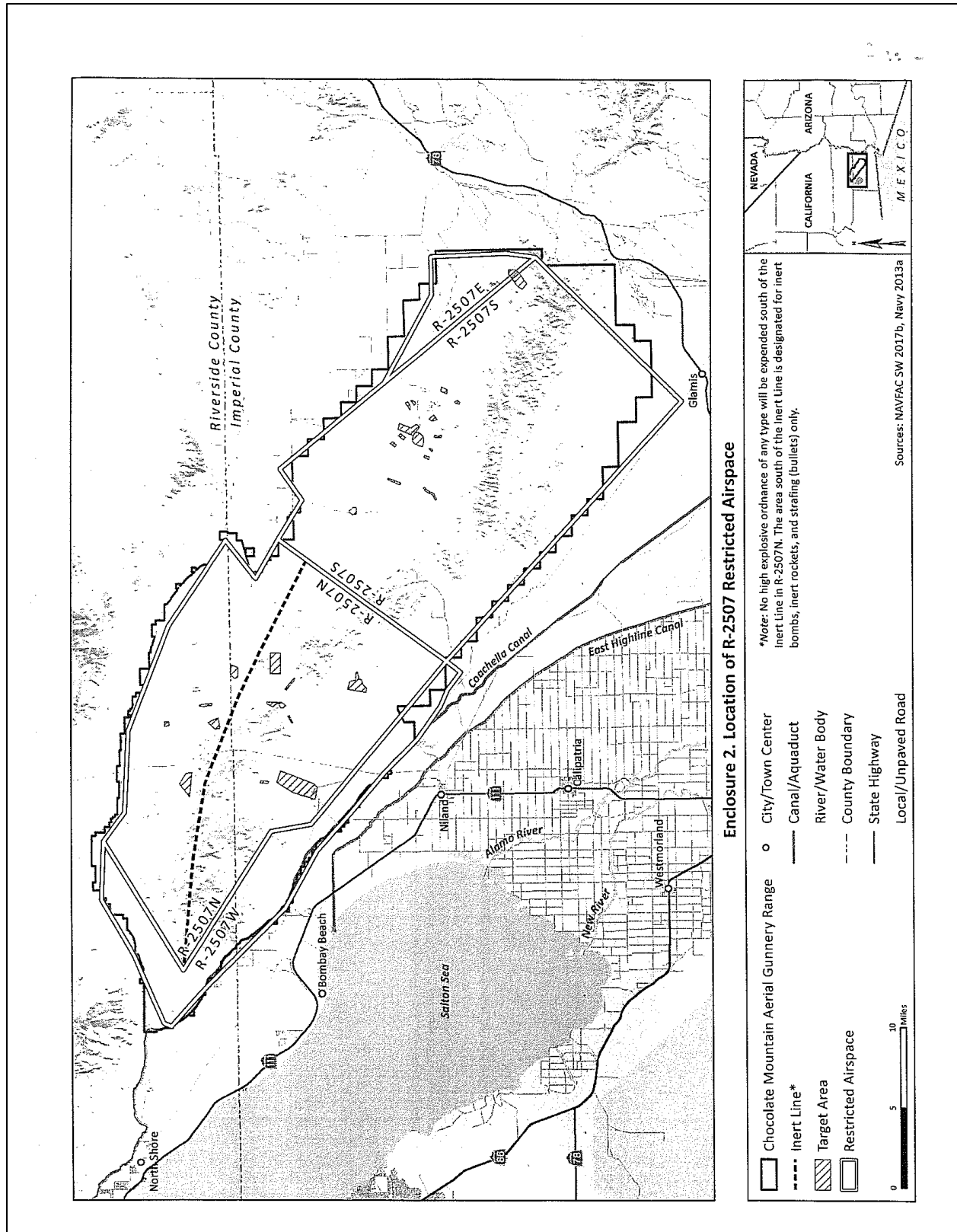
By direction of the
Commanding Officer

Enclosures: 1. Address Information
2. Map of R-2507 Restricted Airspace

Enclosure 1

When replying via the US Postal Service to this and future correspondence concerning National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) consultation from Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, please address the envelopes to Mr. Sellars at the Range Management mail box:

Mr. William Sellars
Range Management Department
MCAS Yuma
Box 99134
Yuma, AZ 85369-9134



5090/KKJ
July 9, 2018

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subj: California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Consultation for the Post-2200 (10:00 P.M.) High Explosive Ordnance Expenditure and Supersonic Flights Environmental Assessment (EA).

1. CA SHPO received the letter for the Subject project on June 11, 2018, and called the MCAS Yuma Cultural Resources Manager with their response on June 12, 2018.
2. While they appreciate that MCAS Yuma notified them of the EA, the SHPO has no comments on the NEPA being done for this project.
3. CA SHPO has declined to officially comment on the section 106 finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the Subject project, located in the airspace over the CMAGR. In accordance with 800.3(c)(4), MCAS Yuma will complete the section 106 process without SHPO review.
4. Ed Carroll of the CA SHPO says that, unless there are extraordinary circumstances, CA SHPO is of the opinion that airspace projects are a type of activity that have no potential to cause effects on historic properties, and are therefore not undertakings under 36 CFR 800 for which they need to be consulted.
5. In the event that any Tribe has significant section 106 comments, MCAS Yuma will invite SHPO to re-enter the consultation.

APPENDIX E: STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

E.1 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #1 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT SECTION 110 COMPLIANCE

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) became public law on October 15, 1966 (PL 89-665) and was codified in title 16 of the United States Code (16 USC § 470). Various amendments followed, including the 1980 amendment that added Section 110 (PL 96-515). On December 19, 2014, Public Law 113-287 moved the NHPA's provisions from title 16 of the United States Code to title 54 (54 USC §§ 300101 et seq.), with minimal and non-substantive changes to the text of the act and a re-ordering of some of its provisions. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), however, notes that the law that moved the NHPA to title 54 specifies that a reference to an old title 16 provision (e.g., 16 USC § 470h-2 rather than 54 USC §§ 306101 through 306114, for Section 110 of the NHPA) is legally deemed to refer to the corresponding provision in the new title 54.

The ACHP intends to continue referring to Section 110 of the NHPA as "Section 110" since that refers to the section in the public law (PL 96-515) that added this section to the NHPA, as opposed to its legal citation of the United States Code (54 USC §§ 306101-306114). The Section 110 Guidelines, first published in the Federal Register on February 17, 1988 (53 FR 4727-46), are titled *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act*.

Overview

Section 110 of the NHPA requires federal agencies that manage cultural resources to assess the significance of those resources and assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties. Such properties may include archaeological sites, buildings, structures, districts, landscapes, objects, and traditional cultural properties. They are historic properties if they meet the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma shall evaluate all known cultural resources on the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR) to determine if any meet the criteria for nomination to the NRHP. Included is the directive to inventory and manage all properties that appear to qualify for inclusion on the NRHP. The criteria are specified in title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 60). Agencies are further cautioned not to allow historic properties to deteriorate significantly. Additionally, each Department of Defense (DoD) installation shall identify and evaluate all cultural resources under its control, including resources from 1945 to 1989, even if they have not yet reached the 50-year threshold.

The intent of Section 110 of the NHPA is to ensure that historic preservation is fully integrated into ongoing programs at federal agencies. The Secretary of the Interior's guidelines direct agencies to establish a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, NRHP nomination, and protection of historic properties.

Procedures

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and associated Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) establish the MCAS Yuma preservation program and details the procedures to be followed for Section 110 compliance on the CMAGR.

Using ENCORE, or the USMC's current tool for Environmental Project Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution (EPPBE), the CRM will submit funding requests for Section 110

projects for future FYs during the annual FY planning cycle. The annual requests will be for funds to survey at least 20,000 acres per year.

Using ENCORE or the USMC's current EPPPBE tool, the Conservation Program Manager will provide local review and prioritization of the requests and will forward to headquarters for final approval.

Upon receipt of funds, the CRM will work with Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC) Southwest to procure the consultant services necessary to perform the survey. The CRM is responsible for writing a Statement of Work that details the number of acres to be surveyed; federal and state regulations to be met; the project objectives; a description of the deliverables, including geographic information system (GIS) data; and qualifications for those performing the work.

Based on the survey results as reported by the consultant, the evaluations in the report, and observations during any site visits, the CRM will provide recommendations to the CO on the NRHP-eligibility determinations for sites recorded or updated during the survey.

A letter requesting consultation from the CO, signed under their direction by the Director of Range Management, will be sent along with a copy of the survey report to the tribes with whom MCAS Yuma typically consults for Section 110 projects on the CMAGR. The letters will be addressed to the executive leader of each tribe with a copy being sent to their appointed consultation representative. The CRM will follow up via email with each tribe that has not responded within 30 days of receipt of the consultation package.

The CRM will then compile the tribal consultation results into a matrix that is mailed to SHPO along with copies of letters and emails to and from the tribes and a copy of the report. Since there is no project linked to the Section 110 surveys, the accompanying letter from the CO will only request SHPO concurrence with the NRHP-eligibility determinations.

If agreement cannot be reached on the eligibility of any sites, those sites will be managed and maintained as eligible until such time as a Section 106 project necessitates further evaluation or the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places is asked to intervene.

Survey

Survey includes conducting a records search/literature review, performing systematic pedestrian coverage of a property, documenting and/or updating documentation for all discovered sites, and preparing a report that provides additional knowledge regarding the survey area. Surveys performed in compliance with Section 110 on the CMAGR generally do not involve excavation. MCAS Yuma, however, may institute a policy, through consultation with SHPO, that allows for shovel test pits or trowel scrapes to assist in the NRHP evaluations of sites. Section 110 surveys on the CMAGR are usually non-collection; however, unusual or unique artifacts may be considered for collection on an individual basis.

In lieu of the typically required survey work plan, MCAS Yuma has developed standards that delineate the methods to be used in performing surveys on the CMAGR (see Appendix C of this document). These standards are meant to supplement the California OHP "Instructions for Recording Historical Resources" and "Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format," both of which are incorporated here by reference. The survey interval is a maximum of 15 meters apart. All sites identified during a survey must meet the requirements of SHPO and the MCAS Yuma Archaeological Survey and Report Standards. A

report summarizing the survey results will include NRHP-eligibility recommendations, based on the Criteria for Evaluation listed below, for all recorded resources.

Survey reports, in a format based on the requirements of the ARMR, SHPO, and MCAS Yuma Standards, will describe the overall project, the historic context for any sites identified, methodologies, research questions, study results, recommendations, and any additional requirements for documentation. All discovered sites are treated as eligible for listing on the NRHP until a determination of eligibility is completed and received SHPO concurrence.

Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Ordinarily, properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they meet Criteria Consideration (g) (a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance).

E.2 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #2 NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) became law on October 15, 1966 (PL 89-665) and was codified in title 16 of the United States Code (16 USC § 470). Various amendments followed through the years. On December 19, 2014, Public Law 113-287 moved the NHPA's provisions from title 16 of the United States Code to title 54 (54 USC §§ 300101 et seq.), with minimal and non-substantive changes to the text of the act and a re-ordering of some of its provisions. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), however, notes that the law that moved the NHPA to title 54 specifies that a reference to an old title 16 provision (e.g., 16 USC § 470f rather than 54 USC § 306108, for Section 106 of the NHPA) is legally deemed to refer to the corresponding provision in the new title 54.

The ACHP intends to continue referring to Section 106 of the NHPA as "Section 106" since that refers to the section in the original public law that enacted the NHPA, as opposed to its legal citation of the United States Code. It is also a reference that has been in constant use for almost 50 years. Likewise, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800), are not affected by this recodification, so referencing of those regulations can continue as before.

Overview

The NHPA establishes the federal government's policy to provide leadership in preserving historic properties and to administer federally owned or controlled historic properties in the spirit of stewardship. The ACHP regulations, Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800), sets forth the procedural requirements of the NHPA Section 106 to identify, evaluate, determine effects, and resolve adverse effects of all undertakings on historic properties. An undertaking, as defined in the regulations, 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 [36 CFR 800.16(y)].

A historic property, as defined in the regulations, means:

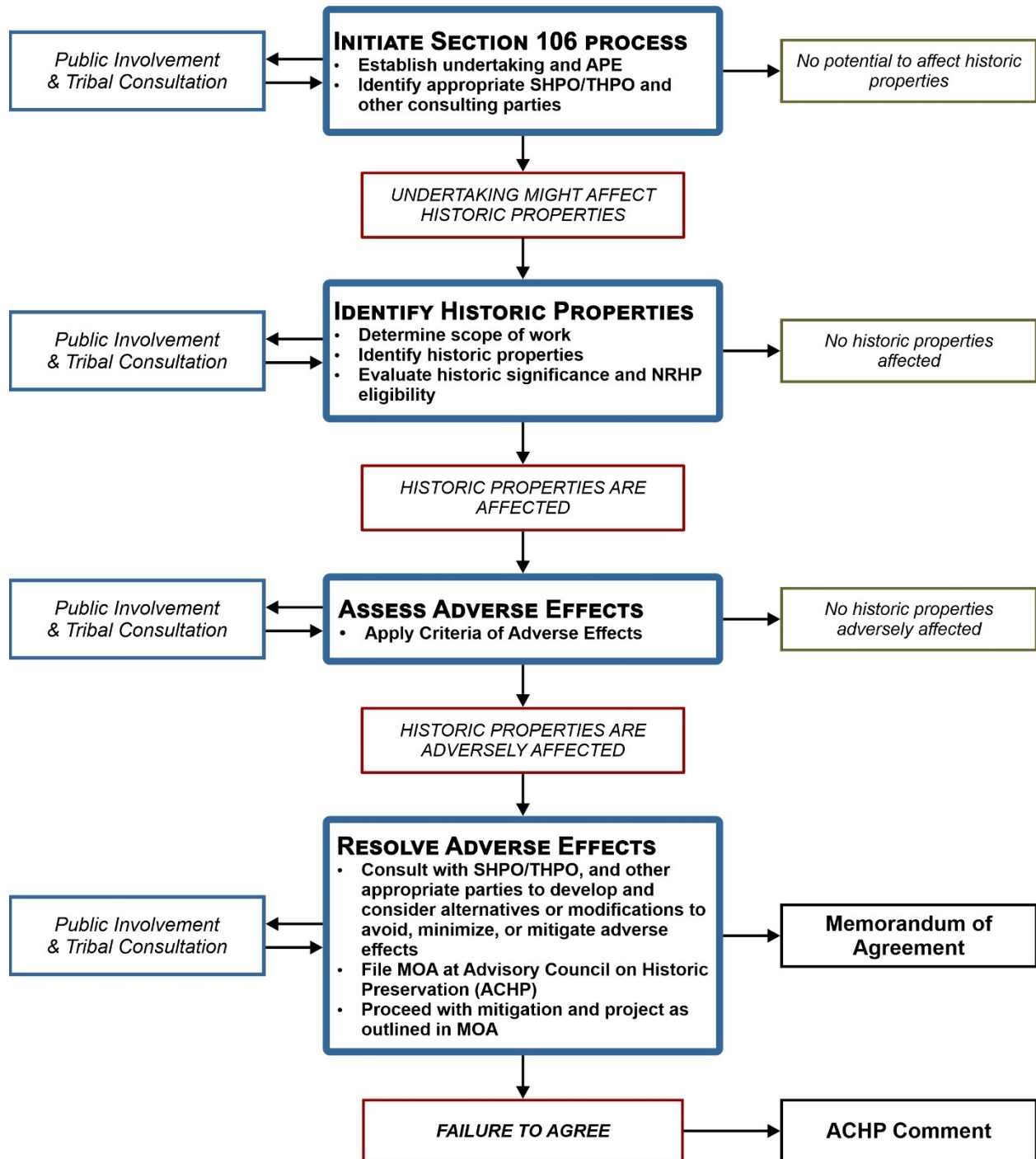
any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. 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 800.16(l)(1)].

The regulations require that federal agencies initiate the Section 106 process early in the planning of an undertaking (36 CFR 800.1(c)). Consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and communication with Native Americans should also begin in this critical early phase and continue throughout the process. In addition to SHPO and Native American representatives, the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma will also plan to enter into discussion with other parties that have a proven interest in the project at hand, including interested members of the public. Neither the NHPA nor the ACHP's regulations require that all historic properties be

preserved; they do, however, require that all federal agencies consider the effects of their proposed undertakings on historic properties.

Procedures

Proposed undertakings that have the potential to cause effects on historic properties on the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR) are submitted for Section 106 review to the Range Management Department through various means, from different project proponents. Project proponents can be MCAS Yuma staff, departments, or tenants (e.g., Range Training Officer, Installation and Logistics); other United States Marine Corps (USMC) agencies (e.g., Marine Corps Installations Command); other federal agencies (e.g., U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Geological Survey); state, county, or city entities (e.g., California Department of Transportation); or public utilities (e.g., California Public Service), to name a few. Without consideration of how, or by whom, they are submitted, all proposed undertakings are subjected to Section 106 review and procedures in accordance with the regulations (36 CFR 800). Below is a simple flowchart of the Section 106 process, per the regulations (36 CFR 800), which will be followed by MCAS Yuma.



Failure to take the effects of an undertaking on historic properties into account in accordance with NHPA Section 106 and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) can result in formal notification from the ACHP to the Secretary of the Navy of foreclosure of the ACHP's opportunity to comment on the undertaking pursuant to the NHPA. A notice of foreclosure could potentially be used by litigants against the USMC in a manner that can halt or delay critical mission activities

National Environmental Policy Act and Section 106

The Section 106 process is often conducted concurrently with the processes associated with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA mandates that federal agencies consider all environmental consequences relevant to proposed actions and reasonable alternatives and include the public in the decision-making process. A cultural resources survey with NHPA Section 106 review often supports the cultural resources component of an Environmental Assessment (EA) or an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which are two types of documents that may be used to detail the analyses of impacts performed during the NEPA process. Although the NEPA process can be used to satisfy Section 106 compliance review, MCAS Yuma typically adheres to the regulations separately yet runs the processes concurrently. Several factors contribute to this preference including funding, contracting, and timing of the processes. The most significant factor, however, is the release of cultural resource locations. Often an essential part of Section 106 review, these locations cannot be disclosed in public documents, including EAs and EISs. Thus, a summary of the thorough Section 106 review is written for inclusion in the public NEPA documents.

E.3 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT COMPLIANCE

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) became public law on October 31, 1979, (PL 96-95) and was codified in title 16 of the United States Code (16 USC §§ 470aa-mm). Various amendments followed through the years. The implementing regulations for ARPA, Protection of Archaeological Resources, are found within title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations (32 CFR 229).

Overview

An archaeological resource, as defined under ARPA, is any material remains of human life or activities which are at least 100 years of age, and which are of archaeological interest (32 CFR 229.3(a)). Per ARPA, it is a federal offense to excavate, remove, damage, alter, or otherwise deface archaeological resources on federal lands without authorization. The sale, purchase, exchange, transport, and/or receipt of archaeological resources obtained in violation of this law also are federal offenses. Unless found in direct physical relationship with other archaeological resources as defined by ARPA, items excluded from ARPA include paleontological remains, coins, bullets, and unworked minerals and rocks (32 CFR 229.3(a)(4)). Paleontological remains are protected under the Antiquities Act of 1906.

Procedures

Archaeological resources from federal installations, as defined under ARPA (32 CFR 229.3), belong to the installations, except where Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) requires repatriation to lineal descendants or the closest culturally affiliated federally recognized tribe (see Standard Operating Procedure [SOP] #4 [NAGPRA Compliance]). Resources collected from lands used by the United States Marine Corps (USMC), but for which the fee title is held by another agency, are the property of the agency designated as the land manager in the land-use instrument (e.g., public land order, special use permit). The Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma Commanding Officer (CO) ensures that land-use instruments allowing for military use are reviewed to determine proper roles and responsibilities.

MCAS Yuma staff or contractors carrying out official duties associated with managing archaeological resources are not required to obtain a permit under ARPA or the Antiquities Act for investigating archaeological resources on a federally owned or controlled installation, including situations where cultural items, as defined by NAGPRA, may be excavated. However, in situations where NAGPRA cultural items or historic properties may be encountered during intentional excavation of archaeological resources, the requirements of NAGPRA (43 CFR 10) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 36 CFR 800) must be met before excavating.

To comply with ARPA, the CO is considered the federal land manager as defined in the regulations (32 CFR 229.3(c)). As the federal land manager, the CO may determine that certain archaeological resources in specified areas under CO jurisdiction and under specific circumstances are not or are no longer of archaeological interest and are not considered archaeological resources for the purposes of ARPA (32 CFR 229.3(a)(5)). All such determinations are then justified and documented by memorandum and formally staffed for review.

The CO ensures that military police, installation legal staff, installation public affairs officials, and range management staff are familiar with the requirements and applicable civil and criminal penalties under ARPA.

Public Education

ARPA directs federal cultural resource managers to establish public education programs to foster the public's awareness of the significance and sensitivity of resources located on lands within their jurisdiction. MCAS Yuma outreach includes providing briefings to all field-going civilian personnel, contractors, and military units utilizing the ranges. In accordance with ARPA Section 9, the CO may withhold information concerning the nature and location of archaeological resources from the public under the Freedom of Information Act (5 USC § 552).

Archaeological Resources Protection Act Permit

ARPA permits are required when the following three criteria are met: 1) the project is located on the CMAGR, 2) digging or collection of artifacts will occur, and 3) the participants are not directly contracted to or by MCAS Yuma. ARPA permits are issued for archaeological investigations that may result in the excavation or removal of Native American inhumations and other cultural items as defined in NAGPRA, or in the excavation of archaeological resources that are of religious or cultural importance to federally recognized tribes.

An ARPA permit can be obtained by submitting an ARPA permit application to the MCAS Yuma Cultural Resources Manager (CRM), pursuant to Section 4(a) of ARPA. To qualify for an ARPA permit, the Principal Investigator for the project must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44738-9).

MCAS Yuma may issue an ARPA permit after the CRM consults with culturally affiliated Indian tribes in accordance with NAGPRA (43 CFR 10.5) and ARPA (32 CFR 229.7). The CRM will inform the tribes that are most likely to be culturally affiliated with the area of the planned activity and provide the names of other present-day Indian tribes that historically occupied the area and any other tribes that may be associated with the items expected to be found. The notice of the project will include a request for a face-to-face meeting with tribal members and proposed treatment and disposition of Native American human remains and other NAGPRA-related items. Written notification will be followed by telephone contact if there is no response. Indian tribes have the right to ensure that excavations are carried out following these rules and that the disposition of NAGPRA-related items is carried out per the custody stipulations of NAGPRA.

The CRM will monitor the field investigations conducted under an ARPA permit to ensure compliance with the ARPA and NAGPRA regulations (32 CFR 229 and 43 CFR 10) and the terms and conditions of the permits.

The CO ensures that the ARPA permits:

- comply with the requirements of the regulations (32 CFR 229 and 43 CFR 10);
- require any interests that federally recognized tribes may have in the permitted activity are addressed in a manner consistent with the requirements of NHPA and NAGPRA, prior to issuance of the permit;
- require that permitted activities are conducted according to applicable professional standards of the Secretary of the Interior; and

- require that the excavated archaeological artifact collection and associated records are permanently housed in a curation facility that meets the requirements of Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79), except as otherwise required under NAGPRA.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act Violation Documentation

Investigation of looting, vandalism, or other destruction of an archaeological resource on the CMAGR will require a systematic examination of the crime scene by both an MCAS Yuma Conservation Law Enforcement Officer (CLEO) or Naval Criminal Investigative Service investigator and a professional archaeologist. The law enforcement officer will be responsible for investigating violations of federal law and, therefore, will direct the archaeological crime scene investigation process. The archaeologist will provide forensic expertise on archaeological resources for the crime scene investigation, and law enforcement personnel may request assistance in other activities, such as taking the crime scene photographs, preparing crime scene sketches, collecting crime scene evidence, preparing reports, and testifying in court. The archaeologist will always work under the direction of the investigating officer. The primary function of the archaeologist during an ARPA investigation will be the production of the Archaeological Damage Assessment Report. At the outset of any ARPA violation investigation, the investigating officer and the archaeologist must coordinate all investigation activities through the Judge Advocate General's office. Penalties imposed for ARPA violations vary, but could reach as high as \$250,000 in fines and five years' imprisonment.

E.4 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #4 NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT COMPLIANCE

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) became public law on November 16, 1990 (PL 101-601) and was codified in title 25 of the United States Code (25 USC §§ 3001-3013). NAGPRA protects human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony of indigenous peoples on federal or tribal lands. Implementing regulations for NAGPRA, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Regulations, are found within title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations (43 CFR 10).

Overview

NAGPRA stipulates priorities for assigning ownership or control of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony of indigenous peoples excavated or discovered on federal or tribal lands. The act also provides for repatriation of Native American human remains and cultural objects previously collected from federal lands and in the possession or control of a federal agency or federally funded repository. In addition to defining procedures for dealing with previously collected Native American human remains and cultural objects, these regulations outline procedures for negotiating plans of action or comprehensive agreements for treatment of human remains and cultural items encountered in intentional excavations or inadvertent discoveries on federal or tribal lands.

In 1990, NAGPRA was signed into law, establishing a “systematic process for determining the rights of lineal descendants and Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to certain Native American human remains, funerary or sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony with which they are affiliated” (60 FR 232). The law applies to such collections in federal possession or control, in the possession or control of any institution or state or local government receiving federal funds, or any archaeological finds excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently on federal lands. Briefly, NAGPRA requires the following:

- That an Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permit be obtained to excavate or remove NAGPRA-related items from federal or tribal lands (see Standard Operating Procedure [SOP] #3 [*ARPA Compliance*]);
- That the objects be excavated only after Native American consultation has been conducted, or, in the case of tribal lands, with the permission of the tribe;
- That the disposition of the human remains or other NAGPRA-related items be consistent with Section 10.6 of the regulations (43 CFR 10.6); and
- That proof of Native American consultation be provided to the agency that issued the ARPA permit.

NAGPRA also requires that “all Federal authorizations to carry out land use activities on Federal lands or tribal lands...must include a requirement for the holder of the authorization to notify the appropriate Federal or tribal official immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony” (60 FR 232).

Procedures

The ownership or control over Native American human remains and other NAGPRA-related items is given priority to tribes based upon the lineal descent of the deceased individual, the Indian tribe on whose lands the discovery was made, and the tribe with the closest cultural affiliation with the

NAGPRA-related items. When the tribal affiliation of the discovery cannot be determined, custody is based upon the tribe that prehistorically occupied the lands where the discovery was made. If, by a preponderance of evidence, it is determined that a different tribe has a stronger affiliation with the human remains or objects, the tribe with the strongest affiliation is awarded custody of the items.

Inventory of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act -Related Items

Museums or federal agencies that house Native American human remains, funerary or sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are required to inventory these items and provide a summary description of the collections to lineal descendants or affiliated Indian tribes. The inventory serves to inform Native Americans of the existence of these items should they wish to request repatriation of them. The inventory provides an estimate of the number of objects in federal possession, a description of the kinds of objects the collection includes, reference to the means by which the collection was made and the dates and locations it was made, and information pertaining to the cultural affiliation of the collections.

Inadvertent Discoveries

In the event of the discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony on the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR) the MCAS Yuma Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) will ensure that all appropriate measures are implemented to protect the remains and any other protected cultural items; all appropriate tribes and agencies will be promptly notified of the find; and all applicable federal, tribal, and state procedures will be followed, as outlined below.

In the event of inadvertent discovery of cultural materials, cease activities immediately, secure the discovery site from further disturbance, and contact the CRM.

1. The CRM will visit the location of the discovery within 24 hours of the notification of the find to determine if NAGPRA applies. The services of appropriate technical experts (e.g., specialist in human osteology, forensic anthropologists) may be retained to participate in the field visit.
2. If the objects are determined to be not covered under NAGPRA, the procedures in SOP #5 (Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials) will be implemented.
3. If human remains are known or suspected to be present, the CRM will also promptly coordinate with the MCAS Yuma Conservation Law Enforcement Officer or Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) regarding notification to the local medical examiner, and the procedures in this SOP will be implemented. The CRM will also notify the MCAS Yuma Commanding Officer (CO) through the appropriate chain of command, installation legal counsel, and the Public Affairs Officer.
4. "The MCAS Yuma Conservation Law Enforcement Officer will contact the County Coroner's Office of the county where the human remains are located at the earliest opportunity. The Coroner will then have two working days to examine the remains after notification. The Coroner will determine if the remains are archaeological or of modern origin and if there are any criminal or jurisdictional questions to be answered.
5. The CRM will notify the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) of the discovery. The notification should be by telephone, to be followed immediately by written notification.

6. Federally recognized tribes will be notified by telephone along with a written confirmation within three days of the discovery. This notification must include pertinent information as to kinds of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, their condition, and the circumstances of discovery.
7. The CRM will follow NAGPRA procedures (43 CFR 10) and consult with interested parties (i.e., SHPO, tribes, property owner) to discuss disposition of remains and mitigation measures. The CRM, in consultation with SHPO and Native Americans, as appropriate, will determine the procedures for disposition and control of any Native American cultural items excavated or removed as a result of an inadvertent discovery.
8. Activities in the area of discovery will resume 30 days after certification of notification is received, or sooner, if a signed binding agreement is reached. Before the original action can resume, the CRM must have implemented the NAGPRA process properly and confirmed with legal counsel that MCAS Yuma is in a legal position to proceed with the project in the area of discovery.

Intentional Excavation

The CO must take reasonable steps to determine whether a planned activity may result in the excavation of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony from the CMAGR. In accordance with the regulations (43 CFR 10.3(b)), the intentional excavation of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony from federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990 is permitted only if:

1. The objects are excavated or removed following the requirements of ARPA and its implementing regulations (see SOP #3 [ARPA Compliance]),
2. The objects are excavated after consultation with or, in the case of tribal lands, consent of, the appropriate Native American tribe pursuant to Part 10.5,
3. The disposition of the objects is consistent with their custody as described in Part 10.6, and
4. Proof of the consultation or consent is shown to the federal agency official (i.e., CO) or other agency official (CRM) responsible for the issuance of the required permit.

The CO will notify in writing any Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with any human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony that may be excavated. The CO will also notify any present-day Native American tribes which aboriginally occupied the area of the planned activity and any other Native American tribes that the CO reasonably believes are likely to have a cultural relationship to the human remains or objects that are expected to be found.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Consultations

Consultation is conducted to identify traditional religious leaders and lineal descendants for NAGPRA-related issues, and serves to establish procedures to determine custody and the treatment and disposition of NAGPRA-related items excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently on the CMAGR. MCAS Yuma may ask for the following:

- contact information for the tribal official(s) that will act to represent a particular tribe during the consultation process,
- names of appropriate consulting partners and the methods by which to consult, and
- kinds of cultural items that are perceived to be associated with NAGPRA issues.

After consultation is complete, MCAS Yuma will prepare a written plan of action, which is then provided to lineal descendants and Indian tribes. Native American representatives sign the plan of action as appropriate. The plan of action may include a description of the following:

- the kinds of cultural items that are of concern,
- the specific information used to determine the custody of NAGPRA-related items,
- the planned treatment and handling of such items,
- the planned archaeological recording and analysis of such items,
- steps to be followed to contact tribal officials when excavation or discoveries occur,
- the traditional treatment that will occur when such items are encountered,
- the nature of any reports to be prepared, and
- the disposition of NAGPRA-related items.

Whenever possible, MCAS Yuma will enter into comprehensive agreements with tribes that are affiliated with NAGPRA-related items and those who have claims to them. Such agreements will typically address MCAS Yuma activities on the CMAGR that may trigger NAGPRA.

Transfer of Custody

Once the custody rights of a particular tribe have been determined, MCAS Yuma will transfer custody of the Native American human remains and/or other NAGPRA-related objects with respect to traditional customs and practices of the affiliated tribes. A general notice of the proposed disposition will be published in a newspaper with circulation that covers the area in which the human remains and cultural objects were discovered, and in which interested Native American parties currently reside. The notice will describe the nature and affiliation of discoveries, solicit further claims to custody, and will be published twice (with the second publication occurring at least one week after the first). Transfer of the objects will occur at least 30 days after publication of the second notice. If additional claimants do not appear within this time period, a copy of the notice will be sent to the Departmental Consulting Archaeologist at the National Park Service for further research.

Unclaimed Native American human remains and cultural objects are cared for and managed, or returned in accordance with the regulations developed by the NAGPRA Review Committee.

Scientific Study

Many Native Americans consider the scientific study of human remains, including photographic documentation, to be disrespectful and culturally insensitive. NAGPRA limits scientific research to procedures that are necessary for determining cultural affiliation and lineal descendancy. The regulations only allow for more extensive study in those circumstances where human remains and certain cultural items are indispensable to the completion of a specific scientific study, the outcome of which is of major benefit to the United States (43 CFR 10.10(c)).

E.5 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #5 INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL MATERIALS

Archaeological investigation methods are designed to discover material evidence of past cultural activities. It is possible, however, that buried archaeological deposits may remain undetected during the survey process, only to be exposed later by construction or other ground-disturbing activities. These inadvertent discoveries, also referred to as post-review discoveries, are managed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's regulations *Protection of Historic Properties* (36 CFR 800.13).

Overview

The Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) will ensure that, in the event of an inadvertent discovery of archaeological deposits, measures are taken promptly to protect the find from further disturbance, assess the significance of the discovery, and implement appropriate mitigation measures (if needed). See Standard Operating Procedure [SOP] #4 for policies and procedures related to Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) compliance and the inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony.

Procedures

For ground-disturbing activities, project managers and construction personnel will be briefed on cultural resources potentially existing on the range. They will be instructed to notify the CRM immediately upon the discovery of any previously unknown cultural materials, and the following procedures will be adhered to.

1. In the event of inadvertent discovery of cultural materials, cease activities immediately within at least a 100-foot radius, secure the discovery site from further disturbance, and contact the CRM, Range Management Department, or the Conservation Program Manager, as appropriate.
2. The CRM will notify the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) of the discovery. The notification should be by telephone, to be followed immediately by written notification.
3. If human remains are known or suspected to be present, the CRM will also promptly coordinate with the MCAS Yuma Conservation Law Enforcement Officer or appropriate MCAS Yuma Law Enforcement staff regarding notification to the local medical examiner. The CRM will also notify the MCAS Yuma Commanding Officer through the appropriate chain of command, installation legal counsel, and the Public Affairs Officer. No photographs of the human remains should be taken during this process.
4. The CRM will visit the location of the discovery within 24 hours of the notification of the find. The services of appropriate technical experts (e.g., specialist in human osteology, forensic anthropologists) may be retained to participate in the field visit.
5. A determination of NAGPRA, Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance will be made by the CRM upon identification of the discovered material as archaeological or historical in origin. If the CRM determines that the site contains human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, the procedures in SOP #4 (NAGPRA Compliance) will be

implemented. If the objects are determined to be not covered under NAGPRA, the procedures outlined in this SOP will be followed.

6. If archaeological materials are present and disturbance has been limited, the CRM will recommend that the activity be relocated to avoid the site until compliance with the Section 106 process and evaluation for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility may be completed. If the activity cannot be relocated, the CRM shall consult with SHPO. Unless the activity is of the nature of an actual emergency (natural disaster or declaration of war), site activity must stop until consultation with SHPO and/or the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is completed. Failure to cease activities that intentionally destroy archaeological deposits prior to evaluation and determination of NRHP eligibility in accordance with the regulations (36 CFR 800) may result in fines and penalties under ARPA.
7. The CRM will contact SHPO to obtain concurrence on the NRHP-eligibility determination of the site. If SHPO and the CRM agree that the discovered archaeological deposit is not eligible for listing on the NRHP, the correspondence will be documented. The CRM may then advise the project manager to proceed with project activities, although the CRM will monitor the remainder of excavation activities in the vicinity to ensure that NRHP-eligible deposits are protected.
8. If, in the opinion of either SHPO or the CRM, the recovered materials are of insufficient quantity or otherwise non-diagnostic to make a valid assessment of NRHP eligibility, an emergency mitigation plan may be developed by the CRM, in consultation with SHPO. Further ground-disturbing activities in the immediate site vicinity shall be halted pending the accomplishment of the emergency mitigation plan. The CRM may request that SHPO be present on site to consult directly on the assessment of the site's NRHP eligibility. SHPO may choose to send a representative to observe the emergency mitigation plan without prior request by MCAS Yuma; however, access to the site by non-military personnel must be approved by and coordinated with the cultural resources office.
9. If the site is determined eligible, or if MCAS Yuma and SHPO cannot reach an agreement on determination of eligibility, the following alternative actions are available:
 - a. Reconsider relocating the project to avoid adverse effect (this is always the preferable course of action).
 - b. Develop a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with SHPO that specifies the scope and extent of data recovery required to mitigate the project impact.
10. Where data recovery (mitigation) is limited in scope and such action is amenable to SHPO, MCAS Yuma may elect to proceed without development of an MOA. All aspects of data recovery will be fully documented and reported to SHPO in a written report at the termination of data recovery efforts.

E.6 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #6 TREATMENT AND CURATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

The regulations titled *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections* (36 CFR 79) establish definitions, standards, procedures, and guidelines to be followed by federal agencies to preserve collections of prehistoric and historical material remains and associated records recovered under the authority of the Antiquities Act (54 USC §§ 320301 et seq.), the Reservoir Salvage Act (54 USC §§ 312501 et seq.), the National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC §§ 300101 et seq.), or the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC §§ 470aa–mm). The regulations define responsibility for federal collections; procedures and guidelines to manage and preserve collections; terms and conditions for federal agencies to include in contracts, memoranda, agreements or other written instruments with repositories for curatorial services; standards to determine when a repository has the capability to provide long-term curatorial services; and guidelines for collections access, loan, and use (36 CFR 79).

Overview

Perhaps the most compelling reason for establishing and maintaining a proper curation facility for archaeological artifacts, aside from the fact that each federal agency is required to do so by law, is that the collected prehistoric and historical material information will be the only lasting evidence of the historical past of the CMAGR. Without proper conservation and storage, archaeological artifacts deteriorate, become misplaced, or are otherwise subject to the many vicissitudes of time.

Archaeological collections include material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation, or other study of a prehistoric or historical site, and associated documents that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation, or other study. Associated documents comprise original records (or copies thereof) that are prepared or assembled to document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve, or recover prehistoric or historical resources.

Collections from federal lands should be deposited in a repository that meets the standards outlined in Part 79.9 of the regulations to ensure that they will be safeguarded and permanently curated in accordance with federal guidelines (36 CFR 79.9).

A curation facility is specifically designed to serve as a physical repository where collections and records are sorted, repackaged, assessed for conservation needs, and then placed in an appropriate, environmentally controlled, secure storage area. Proper curation also includes a review and update of all paper records. Artifact data are entered into a database that serves as an important management and research tool. The overall goal of the federal curation program as set forth in Part 79.10 is to ensure the preservation and accessibility of cultural resource collections and documents for use by members of the public interested in the archaeology and history of the region (36 CFR 79.10).

A 1999 report by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), St. Louis District, Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections, provides guidelines for Department of Defense (DoD) agencies regarding artifact collection and curation of collections, and follows the requirements of Part 79 (36 CFR 79). The curation guidelines prepared by the USACE include adjustments to Part 79 to address the unique collections management challenges facing DoD agencies. The authors emphasized that artifact collection destroys a site's primary context. Only by carefully documenting, recording, and handling artifacts

can this context be preserved for study. These guidelines also stress the importance of maintaining collections and their accompanying documentation for reexamination. These guidelines establish several principles:

- Curation begins before archaeological materials are collected or a document is created.
- It must be considered that all actions (including inaction) may have a permanent effect on archaeological materials.
- Each action that affects artifacts, records, and other materials should be documented.
- Collections should be curated in a repository that meets the standards of Part 79 (36 CFR 79).

Procedures

Seven boxes of artifacts and associated records are housed at the Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MAGTFCTC, MCAGCC) Curation Facility for long-term storage and curation per a recent 2017 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for curatorial services of archaeological artifacts, specimens, and associated records (see Appendix G of this document). Copies of technical reports, site records, and other associated materials are also housed at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma and managed by the MCAS Yuma Cultural Resources Manager (CRM).

The following procedures will be followed for all new collections:

- Before permanent curation, all artifacts recovered on the CMAGR will be analyzed using commonly accepted methods for artifact analysis in the region. Artifact analyses will be consistent with current archaeological research objectives for the region.
- Cleaning, curation, and storage of artifacts and associated documents will meet professional standards and follow the guidelines of the curation facility at MCAGCC, according to the MOA.
- Artifacts and associated documents will be stored in clean, spacious, temperature-controlled facilities while on the installation and kept in archival-quality bags, folders, or boxes.
- All field, laboratory, and other project records to be curated will be reproduced on archival-quality paper.

Reporting and Inspection Requirements

Inspections of federally curated archaeological collections are conducted periodically by the CRM or a qualified United States Marine Corps (USMC) representative selected by the CRM, in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 USC § 484), and its implementing regulation (41 CFR 101). Consistent with Part 79.11(a), the CRM or a qualified USMC representative selected by the CRM will (36 CFR 79. 11(a)):

- Maintain a list of any U.S. government-owned property received;

- Periodically inspect the physical environment in which all archaeological materials are temporarily stored to monitor the physical security and environmental control measures;
- Periodically inspect the collections housed in temporary storage to assess the condition of the material remains and associated records, and to monitor those remains and records for possible deterioration and damage;
- Annually inventory the collections by accession, lot, or catalog record, verifying the location of the material remains and associated records;
- Periodically inventory any other U.S. government-owned property in the possession of the CRM;
- Send the CRM an annual status report from their curation facility where CMAGR collections are housed; and
- Periodically inspect any other U.S. government-owned archaeological materials that are housed outside of USMC jurisdiction.

E.7 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #7 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

Native American consultation, also referred to as American Indian or Indian Tribal consultation, is mandated by federal laws, Executive Orders, and Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of Navy policies, including the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 54 United States Code [USC] §§ 300101 et seq.), American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA; 42 USC § 1996), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA; 25 USC §§ 3001-3013), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA; 16 USC §§ 470aa-mm), Executive Order 13175 (*Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*), DoD Instruction 4710.02 (*DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes*), and Secretary of Navy Instruction 11010.14B (*Department of the Navy Policy for Consultation with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes*).

Overview

Consultation, broadly defined, is the action or process of formally discussing. More specifically, consultation, as defined in the NHPA Section 106 regulations, is 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 (36 CFR 800.16(f)). As it pertains to this Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), consultation is the formal, mutual process by which the Commanding Officer (CO) and Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) communicate and coordinate with tribal governments. It is intended to foster positive relationships with sovereign Native American nations and to ensure active participation by tribes in planning and implementing activities that may affect resources of interest to those groups. Consultation provides an essential means of obtaining the advice, ideas, and opinions of Native American parties regarding the management of federal resources, as well as ensuring the concerns of all involved parties are addressed.

Procedures

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma consults with Native American tribes and organizations for specific undertakings (see SOP #2 [NHPA Section 106 Compliance]), when creating or updating procedural documents that affect tribal resources (e.g., Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan [ICRMP], Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan), when excavation of Native American remains is anticipated or unintentionally occurs (see SOP #4 [NAGPRA Compliance]), upon discovery of cultural materials during project implementation (see SOP #5 [Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials]), when an undertaking will affect Traditional Cultural Properties or areas of tribal significance under DoD Instruction 4710.02, and when requested by a specific tribe.

MCAS Yuma will make every effort to ensure that consultation with the tribes is carried out in good faith and that honesty and integrity are maintained at all stages of the consultation process. Consultation should occur as part of a meaningful and comprehensive process that promotes effective communication between the tribes and MCAS Yuma. Consultations will respect the sovereign status of each Native American tribal government, and MCAS Yuma will work directly with federally recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis. MCAS Yuma consults with those groups that have tribal or trust lands in proximity to the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range (CMAGR), those Native American tribes that occupied the area of the CMAGR at some point in history, and those tribes or groups with an expressed interest in consultation proceedings regarding the CMAGR. When an undertaking may affect a property of historic value

to a non-federally recognized tribe on non-Native American lands, the consulting parties will, if warranted, afford such a tribe the opportunity to participate as an interested party.

Native American consultation can be either formal or informal, but will always be initiated on a formal government-to-government basis. For MCAS Yuma, that typically will entail a letter from the CO, signed on his behalf by the Director of Range Management, to the executive leader of each tribal government. Written correspondence will be sent via certified mail or similar device that offers receipt of delivery to the addressee. Subsequent, informal consultation is conducted at the staff level and consists of communication and exchange of information through emails, phone calls, and meetings, which are necessary to ensure relationships are maintained. The CO and CRM will share appropriate technical information and data with the tribes in accordance with the established Geospatial Data policy.

MCAS Yuma will provide timely opportunities for communication with Native American tribes concerning decisions that may affect them. DoD Instruction 4710.02 states that installations should involve tribal governments early in the planning process for proposed actions that may have the potential to affect protected tribal rights, land, or resources, and shall endeavor to complete consultations prior to implementing the proposed action. Similarly, tribal consultation should be conducted during the initiation of the NHPA Section 106 process. Early involvement means that a tribal government is given an opportunity to comment on a proposed action in time for the tribal government to provide meaningful comments that may affect the decision.

Because consultation is required by various statutes, regulations, and policies, it is important to maintain records that document MCAS Yuma's good faith efforts to consult with Native American tribes. Copies of letters and emails, documentation of phone calls, and notes of meetings will be compiled (with sensitive information omitted) and placed in the project folder associated with the specific consultation effort. For informal consultation specific to a tribe and not pertaining to any one certain project, the documentation will be maintained in separate electronic or paper files for each tribe.

Installation Liaisons

DoD Instruction 4710.02 states that:

When contacting tribes, the consultation shall be initiated by the installation commander. Follow-on consultation shall be at a level agreed to by the installation commander and tribal government leadership. Base commanders at installations that have on-going consultation and coordination with tribes shall assign a staff member to serve as a tribal liaison [DoD Instruction 4710.02 Parts 6.8-6.9].

For the CMAGR, the designated liaison is the MCAS Yuma CRM.

Culturally Affiliated Tribes

MCAS Yuma consults with sixteen Native American entities that have expressed an interest in the CMAGR: Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Ak-Chin Indian Community, Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians, Cocopah Indian Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Gila River Indian Community, Manzanita Band of Mission Indians, Quechan Indian Tribe, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Tohono O'Odham Nation, Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians, Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Jamul Band of Mission Indians, and Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.

Public Disclosure and Confidentiality

Representatives of Indian tribes may be reluctant, unwilling, or even unable to provide information on sacred site locations or specific aspects of religious ceremonies or cultural traditions. It is MCAS Yuma's policy to not request more information than is needed to discuss and resolve consultation issues and to not keep that information on file except when absolutely necessary. Even though subsection (b)(3) of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) exempts the locations of resources of tribal concern from release because they are "specifically exempted from disclosure by statute", that only applies if the other statute's disclosure prohibition is absolute (5 USC § 552(b)(3)). The U.S. Department of Justice has found that the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC §§ 470aa-mm) applies concerning information pertaining to the nature and location of certain archaeological resources. It is important to note, however, that FOIA applies only to records in the control or possession of a federal agency and does not apply to nongovernmental or private organizations (e.g., contractors, associations, or other organizations) simply because they may receive federal funds or support.

APPENDIX F: TRIBAL CONTACTS

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APPENDIX G: Site Inventory

Tribal Contacts Consultation List

Title	First Name	Last Name	Title	Tribe	Address	City	State	Postal Code
Mr.	Jeff L.	Grubbe	Chairman	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	5401 Dinah Shore Dr.	Palm Springs	CA	92264
Ms.	Patricia	Garcia-Tuck	THPO	Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians	5401 Dinah Shore Dr.	Palm Springs	CA	92264
Mr.	Robert	Miguel	Chairman	Ak-Chin Indian Community	42507 W. Peters and Nall Rd.	Maricopa	AZ	85138
Ms.	Carmen	Narcia	Cultural Specialist	Ak-Chin Indian Community	42507 W. Peters and Nall Rd.	Maricopa	AZ	85138
Ms.	Amanda	Vance	Chairwoman	Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians	P.O. Box 846	Coachella	CA	92236
Ms.	Sherry	Cordova	Chairwoman	Cocopah Indian Tribe	14515 S. Veterans Dr.	Somerton	AZ	85350
Mr.	Justin	Brundin	CRM	Cocopah Indian Tribe	14515 S. Veterans Dr.	Somerton	AZ	85350
Mr.	Dennis	Patch	Chairman	Colorado River Indian Tribes	26600 Mohave Rd.	Parker	AZ	85344
Mr.	Bryan	Etsitty	THPO	Colorado River Indian Tribes	26600 Mohave Rd.	Parker	AZ	85344
Mr.	Timothy	Williams	Chairman	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	500 Merriman Ave.	Needles	CA	92363
Ms.	Linda	Otero	Director	Ahamakav Cultural Society	P.O. Box 5990	Mohave Valley	AZ	86440

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	First Name	Last Name	Title	Tribe	Address	City	State	Postal Code
Mr.	Stephen	Lewis	Governor	Gila River Indian Community	P.O. Box 97	Sacaton	AZ	85147
Mr.	Barnaby	Lewis	THPO	Gila River Indian Community	P.O. Box 2193	Sacaton	AZ	85147
Mr.	Leroy J.	Elliott	Chairman	Manzanita Band of Mission Indians	P.O. Box 1302	Boulevard	CA	91905
Mr.	Jordan	Joaquin	President	Quechan Indian Tribe	P.O. Box 1899	Yuma	AZ	85366
Mr.	Manfred	Scott	Acting Chairman	Quechan Cultural Committee	P.O. Box 1899	Yuma	AZ	85366
Ms.	Jill	McCormick	HPO	Quechan Indian Tribe	P.O. Box 1899	Yuma	AZ	85366
Mr.	Martin	Harvier	Vice President	Salt River Pima- Maricopa Indian Community	10005 E. Osborn Rd.	Scottsdale	AZ	85256
Ms.	Angela	Garcia-Lewis	Cultural Preservation	Salt River Pima- Maricopa Indian Community	10005 E. Osborn Rd.	Scottsdale	AZ	85256
Mr.	Edward	Manuel	Chairman	Tohono O'Odham Nation	P.O. Box 837	Sells	AZ	85634
Mr.	Peter	Steere	Cultural Affairs Office	Tohono O'Odham Nation	P.O. Box 837	Sells	AZ	85634
Mr.	Jefford	Francisco	Cultural Affairs Office	Tohono O'Odham Nation	P.O. Box 837	Sells	AZ	85634
Mr.	Thomas	Tortez	Chairman	Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians	P.O. Box 1160	Thermal	CA	92274
Ms.	Carmen	Lucas		Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians	P.O. Box 775	Pine Valley	CA	91962
Mr.	William	Madrigal	Cultural Heritage Program	Morongo Band of Mission Indians	wmadrigal@morongo-nsn.gov			

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	First Name	Last Name	Title	Tribe	Address	City	State	Postal Code
Ms.	Erica	Pinto	Vice-Chairperson	Jamul Band of Mission Indians	empinto747@yahoo.com			
Ms.	Judy	Stapp	Director of Cultural Affairs	Cabazon Band of Mission Indians	84-245 Indio Springs Pkwy.	Indio	CA	92203

APPENDIX G: SITE INVENTORY

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MCAS Yuma Site Inventory

MCAS Yuma Site Number	Primary (P-) Number	Trinomial (CA-)	NRHP Eligibility Determination	Reference	Updated By	Description
CMAGR-1001						Not Used
CMAGR-1002	13-000210	IMP-210	Undetermined	Myre Baldwin 1975	Apple et al. 2006	Not relocated; trail segment
CMAGR-1003						Not Used
CMAGR-1004	13-001815	IMP-1815	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1005	13-001816	IMP-1816	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1006	13-001818	IMP-1818	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1007	13-001819	IMP-1819	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1008	13-001820	IMP-1820	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1009	13-001821	IMP-1821	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring, lithic scatter
CMAGR-1010	13-001822	IMP-1822	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977	Apple and Shaver 2005	Rock ring, lithic scatter
CMAGR-1011	13-001823	IMP-1823	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1012	13-001824	IMP-1824	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1013	13-001825	IMP-1825	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock rings
CMAGR-1014	13-001826	IMP-1826	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1015	13-001827	IMP-1827	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1016	13-001828	IMP-1828	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1017	13-001829	IMP-1829	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1018	13-001830	IMP-1830	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock rings
CMAGR-1019	13-001831	IMP-1831	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1020	13-001832	IMP-1832	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1021	13-001833	IMP-1833	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Ceramic scatter

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MCAS Yuma Site Number	Primary (P-) Number	Trinomial (CA-)	NRHP Eligibility Determination	Reference	Updated By	Description
CMAGR-1022	13-001834	IMP-1834	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment
CMAGR-1023	13-001835	IMP-1835	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1024	13-001836	IMP-1836	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1025	13-001837	IMP-1837	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1026	13-001838	IMP-1838	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1027	13-001839	IMP-1839	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1028	13-001840	IMP-1840	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment
CMAGR-1029	13-001841	IMP-1841	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment
CMAGR-1030	13-001842	IMP-1842	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1031	13-001843	IMP-1843	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1032	13-001844	IMP-1844	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment
CMAGR-1033	13-001845	IMP-1845	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1034	13-001846	IMP-1846	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1035	13-001848	IMP-1848	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment, ceramic scatter
CMAGR-1036	13-001849	IMP-1849	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment
CMAGR-1037	13-001850	IMP-1850	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment, cleared circle
CMAGR-1038	13-001851	IMP-1851	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1039	13-001852	IMP-1852	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1040	13-001853	IMP-1853	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1041	13-001854	IMP-1854	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1042	13-001855	IMP-1855	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle

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MCAS Yuma Site Number	Primary (P-) Number	Trinomial (CA-)	NRHP Eligibility Determination	Reference	Updated By	Description
CMAGR-1043	13-001856	IMP-1856	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment
CMAGR-1044	13-001857	IMP-1857	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1045	13-001858	IMP-1858	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1046	13-001859	IMP-1859	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1047	13-001860	IMP-1860	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle, cleared area
CMAGR-1048	13-001861	IMP-1861	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1049	13-001862	IMP-1862	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment
CMAGR-1050	13-001863	IMP-1863	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment
CMAGR-1051	13-001864	IMP-1864	Eligible	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977	Wahoff et al. 2002; Apple and Deis 2002; Apple and Shaver 2005	Cleared circles
CMAGR-1052	13-001874	IMP-1874	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail, rock ring
CMAGR-1053	13-001875	IMP-1875	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles, lithic
CMAGR-1054	13-001882	IMP-1882	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1055	13-001883	IMP-1883	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment
CMAGR-1056	13-001884	IMP-1884	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1057	13-001885	IMP-1885	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1058	13-001886	IMP-1886	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring, cleared circle
CMAGR-1059	13-001887	IMP-1887	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1060	13-001888	IMP-1888	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1061	13-001889	IMP-1889	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1062	13-001890	IMP-1890	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle

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MCAS Yuma Site Number	Primary (P-) Number	Trinomial (CA-)	NRHP Eligibility Determination	Reference	Updated By	Description
CMAGR-1063	13-001891	IMP-1891	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1064	13-001892	IMP-1892	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1065	13-001893	IMP-1893	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1066	13-001894	IMP-1894	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock rings, cleared circles
CMAGR-1067	13-001895	IMP-1895	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977	Apple and Shaver 2005	Rock rings
CMAGR-1068	13-001896	IMP-1896	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1069	13-001897	IMP-1897	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring, cleared circle
CMAGR-1070	13-001898	IMP-1898	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1071	13-001899	IMP-1899	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1072	13-001900	IMP-1900	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1073	13-001901	IMP-1901	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1074	13-001902	IMP-1902	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment
CMAGR-1075	13-001903	IMP-1903	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1076	13-001904	IMP-1904	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1077	13-001905	IMP-1905	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1078	13-001906	IMP-1906	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment
CMAGR-1079	13-001907	IMP-1907	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1080	13-001908	IMP-1908	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1081	13-001909	IMP-1909	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1082	13-001910	IMP-1910	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1083	13-001911	IMP-1911	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle

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CMAGR-1084	13-001912	IMP-1912	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1085	13-001913	IMP-1913	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment
CMAGR-1086	13-001914	IMP-1914	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1087	13-001915	IMP-1915	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cairn
CMAGR-1088	13-001916	IMP-1916	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1089	13-001917	IMP-1917	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock rings
CMAGR-1090	13-001918	IMP-1918	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1091	13-001919	IMP-1919	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1092	13-001920	IMP-1920	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1093	13-001921	IMP-1921	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring, cleared circle
CMAGR-1094	13-001922	IMP-1922	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1095	13-001923	IMP-1923	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock rings
CMAGR-1096	13-001924	IMP-1924	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1097	13-001925	IMP-1925	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock rings
CMAGR-1098	13-001926	IMP-1926	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1099	13-001927	IMP-1927	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1100	13-001928	IMP-1928	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1101	13-001929	IMP-1929	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1102	13-001930	IMP-1930	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977	Apple and Shaver 2005	Trail segment
CMAGR-1103	13-001931	IMP-1931	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1104	13-009237	IMP-8445	Not Eligible	Apple and Shaver 2005		Rock cairn
CMAGR-1105	13-001933	IMP-1933	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring

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CMAGR-1106	13-001934	IMP-1934	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock rings, cleared circles
CMAGR-1107	13-001935	IMP-1935	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment
CMAGR-1108	13-001936	IMP-1936	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1109	13-001937	IMP-1937	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock rings
CMAGR-1110	13-001938 13-001939 13-001940 13-001941 13-001942 13-001943	IMP-1938 IMP-1939 IMP-1940 IMP-1941 IMP-1942 IMP-1943	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977	Apple et al. 2006	Rock rings
CMAGR-1111	BF-S-01		Not Eligible	Austerman et al. 2010		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1112	BF-S-02		Not Eligible	Austerman et al. 2010		Chipping station
CMAGR-1113	BF-S-03		Not Eligible	Austerman et al. 2010		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1114	BF-S-04		Not Eligible	Austerman et al. 2010		Chipping station
CMAGR-1115	BF-S-05		Not Eligible	Austerman et al. 2010		Chipping station
CMAGR-1116	13-001944	IMP-1944	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1117	13-001945	IMP-1945	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring
CMAGR-1118	13-001946	IMP-1946	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock feature
CMAGR-1119	13-001947	IMP-1947	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1120	13-001949	IMP-1949	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1121	13-001950	IMP-1950	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring, lithic
CMAGR-1122	13-001951	IMP-1951	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977	Apple and Shaver 2005	Trail segment, cleared circle
CMAGR-1123	13-001953	IMP-1953	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock ring

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CMAGR-1124	13-001957	IMP-1957	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Ceramic scatter
CMAGR-1125	13-001958	IMP-1958	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Ceramic scatter
CMAGR-1126	13-001959	IMP-1959	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Ceramic scatter
CMAGR-1127	13-001960	IMP-1960	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Trail segment
CMAGR-1128	13-001961	IMP-1961	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Rock rings
CMAGR-1129	13-001964	IMP-1964	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Ceramic scatter
CMAGR-1130	13-002668	IMP-2668	Undetermined	Ritter 1978		Trail segment, rock ring, historical debris
CMAGR-1131	13-002669	IMP-2669	Undetermined	Crowley 1978		Multicomponent: prehistoric FAR, bone, grinding slick; historical well, bottle, cans
CMAGR-1132	13-002867	IMP-2867	Undetermined	Pritchett 1978		Trail segment, ceramic scatter
CMAGR-1133	13-003359	IMP-3359H	Undetermined	Gross 1976		Miner's cabin
CMAGR-1134	13-004395	IMP-4395	Eligible	Collins 1981	Apple and Shaver 2005; Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4); Rudolph et al. 2013	Petroglyphs
CMAGR-1135	13-004396	IMP-4396	Undetermined	Collins 1981	Apple et al. 2006; Rudolph et al. 2013	Rock features, cleared circle
CMAGR-1136	13-005219	IMP-5219	Undetermined	Casey 1980	Apple and Shaver 2005	Not relocated; geoglyph
CMAGR-1137	13-006732	IMP-6732H	Not Eligible	Diehl and Johannesmeyer 1992		Tents pads, tobacco tins, tent stakes, can,
CMAGR-1138	13-001932	IMP-1932	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977	Apple et al. 2006	Rock rings

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CMAGR-1139						Not Used
CMAGR-1140	13-011188		Undetermined	Pigniolo et al. 2000		Mining claim marker
CMAGR-1141						Not Used
CMAGR-1142	13-007670	IMP-7567	Undetermined	Carrico and Eckhardt 1997		Trail segments
CMAGR-1143	13-007671	IMP-7568	Undetermined	Carrico and Eckhardt 1997		Rock rings, cleared areas
CMAGR-1144	13-011196	IMP-10191	Undetermined	Pigniolo et al. 2000		Rock rings
CMAGR-1145	13-011197		Undetermined	Pigniolo et al. 2000		Rock cairns
CMAGR-1146	13-000277	IMP-277	Undetermined	Nussbaum 1976		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1147	13-001954	IMP-1954	Undetermined	von Werlhof and von Werlhof 1977		Intaglio?
CMAGR-1148	13-003194	IMP-3194	Undetermined	Kershaw 1976		Can pile
CMAGR-1149	13-003635	IMP-3635	Undetermined	Kershaw 1976		Work mounds, wooden poles
CMAGR-1150	13-007795	IMP-7644	Undetermined	Carrico and Eckhardt 1997		Trail segment
CMAGR-1151						Not Used
CMAGR-1152	13-008306	IMP-7805	Undetermined	Leach-Palm 2001		Rock ring, rock feature
CMAGR-1153	13-008308	IMP-7806	Undetermined	Leach-Palm 2001		Rock rings, cobble feature
CMAGR-1154	13-008309	IMP-7807	Undetermined	Leach-Palm 2001		Trail segment
CMAGR-1155	13-008310	IMP-7808	Undetermined	Leach-Palm 2001		Rock ring
CMAGR-1156	13-008311	IMP-7809	Undetermined	Leach-Palm 2001		Rock rings, rock alignment
CMAGR-1157	13-008312	IMP-7810	Undetermined	Leach-Palm 2001		Rock ring
CMAGR-1158	13-008313	IMP-7811	Undetermined	Leach-Palm 2001		Rock ring

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CMAGR-1159	13-008317	IMP-7812	Undetermined	Leach-Palm 2001		Trail segment
CMAGR-1160	13-008349	IMP-7832	Undetermined	Leach-Palm 2001		Rock ring
CMAGR-1161	13-008350	IMP-7833	Undetermined	Leach-Palm 2001		Rock ring
CMAGR-1162	13-008786	IMP-8254	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1163	13-008787	IMP-8255	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1164	13-008788	IMP-8256	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Trail segment
CMAGR-1165	13-008789	IMP-8257	Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Shaver 2005; Apple and Deis 2002;	Rock ring, chipping station
CMAGR-1166	13-008790	IMP-8258	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Chipping stations
CMAGR-1167	13-008791	IMP-8259	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Chipping station
CMAGR-1168	13-008792	IMP-8260	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Chipping station
CMAGR-1169	13-008793	IMP-8261	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1170	13-008794	IMP-8262	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Chipping station
CMAGR-1171	13-008795	IMP-8263	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Chipping station
CMAGR-1172	13-008796	IMP-8264	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Chipping station
CMAGR-1173	13-008797	IMP-8265	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Chipping station
CMAGR-1174	13-008798	IMP-8266	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Chipping station
CMAGR-1175	13-008799	IMP-8267	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1176	13-008800	IMP-8268	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Chipping station
CMAGR-1177	13-008801	IMP-8269	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Chipping station
CMAGR-1178	13-008802	IMP-8270	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Chipping station
CMAGR-1179	13-008803	IMP-8271	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Chipping station
CMAGR-1180	13-008804	IMP-8272	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Chipping station

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CMAGR-1181	13-008805	IMP-8273	Undetermined	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Not relocated; chipping station
CMAGR-1182	13-008806	IMP-8274	Undetermined	Wahoff et al. 2002		Chipping station
CMAGR-1183	13-008807	IMP-8275	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Not relocated; chipping station
CMAGR-1184	13-008944	IMP-8341H	Undetermined	Apple et al. 2006		Multicomponent: prehistoric flakes, mono; historical mining complex
CMAGR-1185	13-008945	IMP-8342H	Undetermined	Apple et al. 2006		Full Moon mining complex
CMAGR-1186	13-008946	IMP-8343H	Undetermined	Wahoff et al. 2002	Knighton-Wisor et al. 2018; Bryne 2013; Austerman, Hunt, and Dietler 2010; Apple et al. 2006	Niland-Pegleg Well Road
CMAGR-1187	13-008947	IMP-8344H	Undetermined	Apple et al. 2006		Fair Diane mining complex
CMAGR-1188	13-008948	IMP-8345H	Undetermined	Apple et al. 2006		Historical encampment
CMAGR-1189	13-008949	IMP-8346H	Undetermined	Apple et al. 2006		Survey control marker
CMAGR-1190	13-008951	IMP-8347H	Undetermined	Apple et al. 2006		Survey control marker
CMAGR-1191	13-008953	IMP-8348H	Undetermined	Apple et al. 2006		Survey control marker
CMAGR-1192	13-009161	IMP-8409	Undetermined	Collins 1997	Pigniolo et al. 2000	Petroglyphs
CMAGR-1193	13-009217	IMP-8441	Undetermined	Shalom 2007		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1194	13-009219	IMP-8442	Undetermined	Shalom 2007		Historical ranch complex
CMAGR-1195	13-009220	IMP-8443	Undetermined	Shalom 2007		Petroglyphs

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CMAGR-1196	13-009235	IMP-8444	Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Shaver 2005; Apple and Deis 2002	Rock rings
CMAGR-1197	13-009236		Undetermined	Apple and Shaver 2005	Bryne 2013	Imperial Buttes Mine
CMAGR-1198	13-009238		Undetermined	Apple and Shaver 2005		Pegleg Mine and Pegleg Well
CMAGR-1199	13-009239	IMP-8446	Undetermined	Apple and Shaver 2005		Rock alignment
CMAGR-1200	13-009242	IMP-8449	Undetermined	Apple and Shaver 2005		Trail segment
CMAGR-1201	13-009243	IMP-8450	Undetermined	Apple and Shaver 2005		Trail segment
CMAGR-1202	13-009244	IMP-8451	Undetermined	Apple and Shaver 2005		Pot drop
CMAGR-1203	13-009245	IMP-8452	Undetermined	Apple and Shaver 2005		Pot drop
CMAGR-1204	13-009246	IMP-8453	Undetermined	Apple and Shaver 2005		Pot drop
CMAGR-1205	13-009247	IMP-8454	Undetermined	Apple and Shaver 2005		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1206	13-009248	IMP-8455	Undetermined	Apple and Shaver 2005		Mining site
CMAGR-1207	13-009249	IMP-8456	Undetermined	Apple and Shaver 2005		Trail segment
CMAGR-1208	13-009250		Undetermined	Shalom 2007		Historical rock cairn
CMAGR-1209	13-009251	IMP-8457	Undetermined	Shalom 2007		Pottery scatter
CMAGR-1210	13-009252		Undetermined	Shalom 2007		Historical rock cairn
CMAGR-1211	13-009253	IMP-8458	Undetermined	Shalom 2007		Rock ring
CMAGR-1212	13-009254	IMP-8459	Undetermined	Shalom 2007		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1213	13-009257	IMP-8460	Undetermined	Apple and Shaver 2005		Trail segment
CMAGR-1214	13-009258	IMP-8461	Undetermined	Apple and Shaver 2005		Trail segment
CMAGR-1215	13-009565	IMP-8629	Undetermined	Apple and Shaver 2005		Rock alignment
CMAGR-1216	13-011357	IMP-10301	Undetermined	Wahoff et al. 2002		Trail segment

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CMAGR-1217	13-011358	IMP-10302	Undetermined	Wahoff et al. 2002		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1218	13-011359	IMP-10303	Undetermined	Wahoff et al. 2002		Rock ring
CMAGR-1219	13-011360	IMP-10304	Undetermined	Wahoff et al. 2002		Trail segment
CMAGR-1220	13-011361	IMP-10305	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Chipping station
CMAGR-1221	13-011362	IMP-10306	Not Eligible	Wahoff et al. 2002	Apple and Deis 2002	Chipping station
CMAGR-1222	13-011363	IMP-10307	Not Eligible	Apple and Deis 2002		Chipping station
CMAGR-1223	13-011364	IMP-10308	Undetermined	Wahoff et al. 2002		Melson Well
CMAGR-1224	13-011466	IMP-10385	Not Eligible	Wahoff and Jow 2009	Schaefer & Dalope 2011b (P-771); Rudolph et al. 2013	Trail segment
CMAGR-1225	13-012557	IMP-11067	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)	Rudolph et al. 2013	Reassessed as military trail
CMAGR-1226	13-012558	IMP-11068	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Historical road and quarry
CMAGR-1227	13-012559	IMP-11069	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Historical refuse scatter
CMAGR-1228	13-012560	IMP-11070	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)	Schaefer & Dalope 2011c (Geo)	Historical refuse scatter, four cairns
CMAGR-1229	13-012561	IMP-11071	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)	2010	Historical/sub-modern quarry
CMAGR-1230	13-012562	IMP-11072	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)	Rudolph et al. 2013	Reassessed as animal trail segments
CMAGR-1231	13-012563	IMP-11073	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)	Rudolph et al. 2013	Reassessed as military trail
CMAGR-1232	13-012564	IMP-11074	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)	Rudolph et al. 2013	Reassessed as animal trail segments

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CMAGR-1233	13-012565	IMP-11075	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)	Rudolph et al. 2013	Reassessed as animal trail segments
CMAGR-1234	13-012566	IMP-11076	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)	Rudolph et al. 2013	Reassessed as animal trail segments
CMAGR-1235	13-012567	IMP-11077	Undetermined	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1236	13-012568	IMP-11078	Undetermined	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1237	13-012569	IMP-11079	Undetermined	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Prehistoric trail segment
CMAGR-1238	13-012570	IMP-11080	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Cairns, rock ring
CMAGR-1239	13-012571	IMP-11081	Undetermined	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Prehistoric trail segment, shell
CMAGR-1240	13-012572	IMP-11082	Undetermined	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Prehistoric trail segment
CMAGR-1241	13-012573	IMP-11083	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Prehistoric trail segment
CMAGR-1242	13-012574	IMP-11084	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Historical/Sub-modern refuse scatter
CMAGR-1243	13-012575	IMP-11085	Undetermined	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Trail segment, chipping station
CMAGR-1244	13-012576	IMP-11086	Undetermined	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Prehistoric trail segment
CMAGR-1245	13-012577	IMP-11087	Undetermined	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Prehistoric trail segment
CMAGR-1246	13-012578	IMP-11088	Undetermined	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Chipping station

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CMAGR-1247	13-012579	IMP-11089	Undetermined	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Prehistoric trail segment
CMAGR-1248	13-012580	IMP-11090	Undetermined	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Ceramic scatter
CMAGR-1249	13-012581	IMP-11091	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Prehistoric rock ring
CMAGR-1250	13-012582	IMP-11092	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)	Rudolph et al. 2013	Reassessed as military trail and a cairn
CMAGR-1251	13-012583	IMP-11093	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)	Rudolph et al. 2013	Reassessed as animal trail segment
CMAGR-1252	13-012584	IMP-11094	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Prehistoric trail
CMAGR-1253	13-012585		Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)	Rudolph et al. 2013	Historical/sub-modern road
CMAGR-1254	13-012586	IMP-11095	Undetermined	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)		Historical/sub-modern road
CMAGR-1255	13-013561		Not Eligible	Schaefer & Dalope 2011c (Geo)	Rudolph et al. 2013	Historical/sub-modern road
CMAGR-1256	13-013562	IMP-11639	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011b (P-771)		Trail segment
CMAGR-1257	13-013568	IMP-11640	Eligible	Bryne 2011	Bryne 2013	Cairn/rock feature
CMAGR-1258	13-013570	IMP-11642	Not Eligible	Bryne 2011	Bryne 2013	Rock feature/mining claim
CMAGR-1259	13-014487	IMP-12182	Not Eligible	Bryne 2013		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1260	13-014501	IMP-12188	Not Eligible	Rudolph et al. 2013		Privies/Dump/Trash scatters
CMAGR-1261	13-014502	IMP-12189	Not Eligible	Rudolph et al. 2013		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1262	13-014503	IMP-12190	Not Eligible	Rudolph et al. 2013		Lithic scatter

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CMAGR-1263	13-014504	IMP-12191	Not Eligible	Rudolph et al. 2013		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-1264	13-014505	IMP-12192	Undetermined	Rudolph et al. 2013		Cairns/rock features
CMAGR-1265	13-014506	IMP-12193	Undetermined	Rudolph et al. 2013		Cairns/rock features
CMAGR-1266	13-014507	IMP-12194	Undetermined	Rudolph et al. 2013		Cairns/rock features; trail segment
CMAGR-1267	13-014508	IMP-12195	Undetermined	Rudolph et al. 2013		Cairns/rock features
CMAGR-1268	13-014509	IMP-12196	Not Eligible	Rudolph et al. 2013		Privies/Dump/Trash scatters
CMAGR-1269	13-014782	IMP-12359	Not Eligible	Bryne 2014		Historical hearth, cans
CMAGR-1270	13-014783	IMP-12360	Not Eligible	Bryne 2014		Historical hearth, rock alignment
CMAGR-1271	13-014784	IMP-12361	Not Eligible	Bryne 2014		Historical hearth, cans; prehistoric lithics
CMAGR-1272	13-014785	IMP-12362	Not Eligible	Bryne 2014		Historical hearth, cans
CMAGR-1273	13-014786	IMP-12363	Not Eligible	Bryne 2014		Can scatter
CMAGR-1274	13-009240	IMP-8447H	Not Eligible	Apple and Shaver 2005		Rock cairn
CMAGR-1275	13-009241	IMP-8448H	Not Eligible	Apple and Shaver 2005		Rock alignment
CMAGR-1276	13-009260	IMP-8462	Not Eligible	Apple and Shaver 2005		GLO marker
CMAGR-1277	13-011464	IMP-10383	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Historical transportation route
CMAGR-1278	13-011465	IMP-10384	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Historical/sub-modern refuse
CMAGR-1279	13-012765	IMP-11204	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Historical/sub-modern refuse scatter
CMAGR-1280	13-012766	IMP-11205	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Historical/sub-modern cairns

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CMAGR-1281	13-012767	IMP-11206	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Historical camp, refuse scatter, trail
CMAGR-1282	13-012768	IMP-11207	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Mine shaft, historical camp
CMAGR-1283	13-012769	IMP-11208	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Historical refuse scatter
CMAGR-1284	13-012770	IMP-11209	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1285	13-012771	IMP-11210	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1286	13-012772	IMP-11211	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Cleared circle
CMAGR-1287	13-012773	IMP-11212	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Historical/sub-modern refuse scatter
CMAGR-1288	13-012774	IMP-11213	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Historical/sub-modern refuse scatter
CMAGR-1289	13-012775	IMP-11214	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Historical/sub-modern refuse scatter
CMAGR-1290	13-012776	IMP-11215	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Historical/sub-modern refuse
CMAGR-1291	13-012778	IMP-11217	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Historical/sub-modern refuse
CMAGR-1292	13-012779	IMP-11218	Undetermined	Collins 1997	Schaefer et al. 2009; Pigniolo et al. 2000	Historical Beal well, refuse scatter
CMAGR-1293	13-012780	IMP-11219	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Historical refuse scatter
CMAGR-1294	Goose-S-01H		Not Eligible	Austerman et al. 2010		GLO stake
CMAGR-1295	Siphon-8-S-01H		Not Eligible	Austerman et al. 2010		Can and bottle scatter
CMAGR-1296	Spider-S-01		Not Eligible	Austerman et al. 2010		Lithic scatter

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CMAGR-1297	Star-S-01		Not Eligible	Austerman et al. 2010		Projectile point and flakes
CMAGR-1298	Star-S-02/H		Not Eligible	Austerman et al. 2010		Lithic scatter and benchmark
CMAGR-1299	13-012777	IMP-11216	Undetermined	Schaefer et al. 2009		Historical/sub-modern refuse scatter
CMAGR-1300	13-014931		Eligible	Knighton-Wisor et al. 2016		Trail, cairn, ceramics
CMAGR-1301	13-014932		Eligible	Knighton-Wisor et al. 2016		Trail, cairns, clearing
CMAGR-1302	13-008783	IMP-8251	Undetermined	Pigniolo et al. 2000		Cleared circles
CMAGR-1303	13-008784	IMP-8252	Undetermined	Pigniolo et al. 2000		Cans
CMAGR-1304						Not Used
CMAGR-1305	13-011183	IMP-10181	Undetermined	Pigniolo et al. 2000		Military camp, prehistoric lithics
CMAGR-1306	13-011184	IMP-10182	Undetermined	Pigniolo et al. 2000		Flakes
CMAGR-1307	13-011185	IMP-10183	Undetermined	Pigniolo et al. 2000		Flakes
CMAGR-1308	13-011187	IMP-10184	Undetermined	Pigniolo et al. 2000		Military camp
CMAGR-1309	13-011190	IMP-10185	Undetermined	Collins 1997	Pigniolo et al. 2000	Rock cairn
CMAGR-1310						Not Used
CMAGR-1311	13-011193	IMP-10188	Undetermined	Pigniolo et al. 2000		Chipping station
CMAGR-1312	13-011194	IMP-10189	Undetermined	Pigniolo et al. 2000		Historical trash dump
CMAGR-1313	13-011195	IMP-10190	Undetermined	Pigniolo et al. 2000		Can dump
CMAGR-1314	13-011199	IMP-10192	Undetermined	Pigniolo et al. 2000		Historical glass, prehistoric sherds
CMAGR-1315	13-011202	IMP-10195	Undetermined	Collins 1997	Pigniolo et al. 2000	Rockshelter- no cultural material

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CMAGR-1316	13-011218	IMP-10211	Undetermined	Pignuolo et al. 2000		Cairns
CMAGR-1317	13-011351	IMP-10247	Undetermined	Dietler and Smallwood 2001		Cairns
CMAGR-1318	13-011352	IMP-10248	Undetermined	Dietler and Smallwood 2001		GLO marker
CMAGR-1319	13-011353	IMP-10249	Undetermined	Dietler and Smallwood 2001		Trail with artifacts
CMAGR-1320						Not Used
CMAGR-1321	13-017042		Not Eligible	Knighton-Wisor et al. 2018		Rock piles, wire
CMAGR-1322	13-017043		Not Eligible	Knighton-Wisor et al. 2018		Rock piles
CMAGR-1323	13-017044		Not Eligible	Knighton-Wisor et al. 2018		Historical road
CMAGR-1324	13-017045		Not Eligible	Knighton-Wisor et al. 2018		Historical mining site
CMAGR-1325	13-017046		Not Eligible	Knighton-Wisor et al. 2018		Historical artifact scatter
CMAGR-1326	13-017026		Not Eligible	Miljour et al. 2019		Historical road
CMAGR-1327	13-017027		Not Eligible	Miljour et al. 2019		Historical road
CMAGR-1328	13-017028		Not Eligible	Miljour et al. 2019		Historical rock piles
CMAGR-1329	13-017029		Not Eligible	Miljour et al. 2019		Historical rock cairns
CMAGR-1330	13-017030		Not Eligible	Miljour et al. 2019		Historical rock cairns
CMAGR-3001	33-000384	RIV-384	Undetermined	Shepard 1949		Tabaseca Tanks
CMAGR-3002	33-002640	RIV-2640	Eligible	IVCM 1983	Rudolph et al. 2013; Apple and Shaver 2005	Petroglyph, habitation area
CMAGR-3003	33-004835	RIV-4835	Undetermined	Woodall et al. 1993		Historical camp
CMAGR-3004	33-004884	RIV-4884	Undetermined	Broeker and Padon 1993	Apple and Shaver 2005	Lithic scatter
CMAGR-3005	33-005122	RIV-5122	Undetermined	Broeker and Padon 1993	Apple and Shaver 2005	Lithic scatter
CMAGR-3006	33-005123	RIV-5123	Undetermined	Broeker and Padon 1993		Lithic scatter

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CMAGR-3007						Not Used
CMAGR-3008	33-014936		Undetermined	Apple et al. 2006		GLO survey marker
CMAGR-3009	33-014937		Undetermined	Apple et al. 2006		Historical cairn
CMAGR-3010	33-014950	RIV-7949	Undetermined	Apple et al. 2006		Lithic reduction quarry site
CMAGR-3011						Not Used
CMAGR-3012						Not Used
CMAGR-3013	33-018278	RIV-9401	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)	Rudolph et al. 2013	Modern military trail segment with associated cairn
CMAGR-3014	33-018279	RIV-9402	Not Eligible	Schaefer and Dalope 2011a (SWAT-4)	Rudolph et al. 2013	Historical/sub-modern quarry with tailings, refuse scatter, and a cleared rock ring
CMAGR-3015	33-023599	RIV-11577	Undetermined	Rudolph et al. 2013		Deflated rock circle and three trails
CMAGR-3016	33-023600	RIV-11578	Not Eligible	Rudolph et al. 2013		Historical trash dump
CMAGR-3017	33-023601	RIV-11579	Not Eligible	Rudolph et al. 2013		Historical can scatter
CMAGR-3018	33-023602	RIV-11580	Undetermined	Rudolph et al. 2013		Petroglyphs
CMAGR-3019	33-023603	RIV-11581	Undetermined	Rudolph et al. 2013		Kaiser Industrial Railroad
CMAGR-3020	33-023604	RIV-11582	Undetermined	Rudolph et al. 2013		Cairns/rock features
CMAGR-3021	33-023605	RIV-11583	Undetermined	Rudolph et al. 2013		Rock ring
CMAGR-3022	33-024839		Not Eligible	Knighton-Wisor et al. 2016		Rock pile, lithic concentrations
CMAGR-3023	33-024840		Not Eligible	Knighton-Wisor et al. 2016		Historical mining site

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CMAGR-3024	33-024841		Not Eligible	Knighton-Wisor et al. 2016		Lithic scatter
CMAGR-3025	33-028143		Not Eligible	Miljour et al. 2019		Historical rock piles, wooden posts
CMAGR-3026	33-028144		Not Eligible	Miljour et al. 2019		Historical rock piles
CMAGR-3027	33-028145		Undetermined	Miljour et al. 2019		Bomb craters, historical metal and wooden artifacts
CMAGR-3028	33-028146		Undetermined	Miljour et al. 2019		Wagon road, historical glass and metal artifacts
CMAGR-3029	33-028147		Undetermined	Miljour et al. 2019		Bermed enclosure, push piles, historical metal artifacts
CMAGR-3030	33-028148		Undetermined	Miljour et al. 2019		Ceramics
CMAGR-3031	33-028149		Undetermined	Miljour et al. 2019		Rock wall, historical metal and glass artifacts
CMAGR-3032	33-028150		Undetermined	Miljour et al. 2019		Rock quarry, debris pile
CMAGR-3033	33-028151		Undetermined	Miljour et al. 2019		Historical levee
CMAGR-3034	33-028152		Undetermined	Miljour et al. 2019		Historical levee
CMAGR-3035	33-028153		Undetermined	Miljour et al. 2019		Rockshelter, rock wall, trail, historical metal and wooden artifacts
CMAGR-3036	33-028154		Undetermined	Miljour et al. 2019		Historical levee
CMAGR-3037	33-028155		Undetermined	Miljour et al. 2019		Bladed road, historical metal artifact

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CMAGR-3038	33-028156		Undetermined	Miljour et al. 2019		Undefined rock feature, historical metal artifact
CMAGR-3039	33-028157		Undetermined	Miljour et al. 2019		Thermal feature, undefined rock clusters, ground stone
CMAGR-3040	33-028158		Undetermined	Miljour et al. 2019		Roads, rock cairns, historical metal and glass artifacts
CMAGR-3041	33-028161		Undetermined	Miljour et al. 2019		Historical levee
CMAGR-3042	33-028162		Not Eligible	Miljour et al. 2019		Historical military training site
CMAGR-5001	13-007858 33-005705	IMP-7658 RIV-5705	Undetermined	Rudolph et al. 2013		Coachella Canal berms
CMAGR-5002	33-023792 13-014651	RIV-11686	Not Eligible	Rudolph et al. 2013		Historical-period roads