Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground
Yuma, Arizona
Fiscal Years 2017-2021

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INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN
U.S. ARMY GARRISON YUMA PROVING GROUND

YUMA, ARIZONA
FISCAL YEARS 2017-2021

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INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
U.S. ARMY GARRISON YUMA PROVING GROUND
UPDATE FOR: FY 2017-2021

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAFES	Army and Air Force Exchange Service
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AEC	Army Environmental Center
AHPA	Archeological and Historic Preservation Act
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
AMC	Army Materiel Command
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AR	Army Regulation
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
ASM	Arizona State Museum, also Applied Systems Management, Inc.
ATEC	Army Test and Evaluation Command
AZSITE	Arizona Site Record Database
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
B.P.	Before Present
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CA	Comprehensive Agreement
CERL	Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CJA	Command Judge Advocate
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
DA	Department of the Army
DARCOM	Development and Readiness Command
DoD	Department of Defense
DODI	DoD Instruction
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
DTC	Desert Training Center (Historically)
	also Army Developmental Test Command (2005)
DTC/C-AMA	Desert Training Center / California-Arizona Maneuver Area
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement

EO	Executive Order
EUL	Enhanced Use Lease
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
FR	Federal Regulation
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HABS/HAER	Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record
HARP	High-Altitude Research Project
HCA	George W. Howard Cantonment Area
HSTSS	Hardened Sub-Miniature Telemetry Sensor System
HQDA	Headquarters Department of the Army
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
ICST	Initial Costs
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IMCOM	Installation Major Command
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
IAV	Interim Armored Vehicle
IO	Isolated Occurrence
ISA	Interservice Support Agreements
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management
JERC	Joint Experimental Range Complex
LAAF	Laguna Army Airfield
LCC	Life Cycle Cost
LRC	Logistics Readiness Center
LEA	Layaway Economic Analysis
LHX	Light Helicopters
MACOM	Major Command
MCA	Military Construction - Army
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MICC	Mission and Installation Contracting Command
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PAM	Pamphlet
PAO	Public Affairs Office
POW	Prisoner of War
REC	Record of Environmental Consideration
ROC	Range Operations Center
ROD	Record of Decision
SADARM	Sense and Destroy Armor
SF	Standard Form
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIR	Savings-Investment Ratio
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOTACC	Special Operations Terminal Attack Controllers Course
SRI	Statistical Research, Inc.
TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
TJAG	The Judge Advocate General
TM	Technical Manual
TMDE	Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment
UPH	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAG YPG	U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground
US	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
WCA	General Walton H. Walker Cantonment Area
YPG	U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground

1.0 Executive Summary

The primary mission of the U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground (YPG) is to serve as a major research, development, testing, and evaluation facility for the Department of Defense (DoD). It is ideally suited for testing military equipment, weapons, vehicles, and aviation systems in desert environments. While accomplishing this mission, the Installation Major Command (IMCOM) and the Yuma Proving Ground Garrison Manager are also responsible for environmental protection and enhancement, which includes the management of cultural resources properties. Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*, (Appendix A) provides Army policy for cultural resources management. DoD Instruction (DODI) 4715.16 provides guidance for implementation of the policy requirements. IMCOM directs and assists its installations in the conduct of installation cultural resources programs consistent with AR 200-1. The IMCOM Commander will:

- Monitor the installation cultural resources management programs.
- Forward appropriate documentation (Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan [ICRMP], Programmatic Agreement [PA] [Appendix B], Memorandum of Agreement [MOA], Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [NAGPRA] Comprehensive Agreement [CA]) to Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) for review when required.
- Ensure that cultural resources are properly evaluated when conducting environmental compliance assessments pursuant to AR 200-1.
- Program appropriate funding for cultural resources compliance purposes.

The Garrison Manager has direct responsibility for establishing an installation cultural resources management program by means of an ICRMP that successfully integrates cultural resources management within the process of achieving daily mission objectives. The Garrison Manager will serve as the signatory for all documents after comments have been addressed.

This document follows the requirements for the preparation of an ICRMP as defined in AR 200-1 using guidance found in DODI 4715.16. The text is designed to serve as a 5-year plan for the integrated management of the historic properties contained within the limits of YPG for fiscal years 2017-2021. While not a decision-making document, this plan provides the Garrison Manager and those responsible for implementing the Garrison Manager's decisions with the information necessary to make informed decisions regarding the treatment of cultural resources within YPG. As a result, USAG YPG personnel involved in planning activities are the intended audience of this

document. This includes, in particular, the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) who is the individual responsible for the day-to-day management of cultural resources at YPG.

Cultural resources surveys, inventories, and assessments conducted thus far for YPG have identified 2,098 sites of which 900 are historic (42.9%) and 1,198 are prehistoric (57.1%). There have been 924 sites that have been determined eligible by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (AZ SHPO). Of the 924 sites, 279 are listed as historic and the remaining 645 sites are listed as prehistoric. Additionally, out of the 2,098 sites, 777 are listed as "To Be Determined"; 397 have been listed as Eligible. No architectural resources have been recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); however, a landscape study of the Kofa Firing Range Complex is recommended. The landscape study would evaluate the entire context of the Kofa Firing Range Complex and interrelationships among its components.

The ICRMP contains a series of policies and standard operating procedures (SOPs) that will enable USAG YPG to meet its legal responsibilities for the management of YPG's cultural resources. Included in this text is a 5-year plan that outlines projects currently proposed in USAG YPG's Master Plan and the possible impacts associated with those activities. In addition to specific SOPs, this document also provides SOPs for routine activities that may have an impact on cultural resources. The plan further identifies various public consultation requirements, including parties that should be consulted. It also provides goals that would benefit the management of cultural resources at YPG. These goals, outlined below, should be considered as recommendations for best management practices and not as requirements.

- Complete the inventory survey and evaluate archaeological sites according to potential for impacts.
- Explore adaptive reuse possibilities for underutilized historic buildings that are compatible with YPG missions and the resource's historic character.
- Integrate the developing geographic information systems (GIS) cultural resources database into the day-to-day management of resources at YPG.
- Continue consultation with Native American tribes that have an historical association with the geographic region.
- Maintain cultural resources staffing with qualified professionals. This is essential to the continued implementation of the cultural resources management program.

Finally, the plan outlines procedures for the economic analysis and alternative use analysis of historic properties that are being considered for demolition and replacement.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

An Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) is intended to serve as the primary tool for the implementation of an installation's cultural resources management program. The ICRMP is a 5-year planning document to provide for the management of cultural resources in a way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse effects and impacts without impeding the mission (AR 200-1). Specifically, this document is designed to serve as a component of the USAG YPG Master Plan and to complement other installation plans such as an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), and to provide the Garrison Manager with the information necessary to make informed decisions regarding the cultural resources under his/her control. This ICRMP supersedes the 2012-2016 (Rhode and McDonald 2012) previously in force.

2.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.2.1 Garrison Manager Responsibilities

AR 200-1 outlines the responsibilities of the Garrison Manager for compliance with federal cultural resources laws and regulations. AR 200-1 directs, as appropriate, Garrison Managers to:

- Establish a cultural resources management program by means of an ICRMP.
- Designate, as appropriate, a CRM to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program.
- Establish government-to-government relationships with federally-recognized Native American tribes. If there are significant Native American issues at YPG, the Garrison Manager should also designate an Installation Liaison for Native American Issues.
- Establish a process that requires installation staff, supported mission components, and other interested parties to coordinate with the CRM early in the planning of projects and activities to determine if any cultural resources are, or may be, present that could be directly or indirectly affected by a project or activity.
- Ensure that cultural resources management is coordinated with other installation activities, including:
    - Training and testing activities;
    - Master planning;
    - Environmental impact analysis;

  - Natural resources and endangered species management planning and programming including INRMPs;
  - Integrated Training Area Management.

- Establish funding priorities and program funds for cultural resource compliance.
- Issue Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) permits to qualified applicants and maintain documentation. ARPA permits are not necessary for archaeological services under Army contracts.
- Serve as the "Agency Official," as defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800 (Appendix C) with responsibility for installation compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).
- Serve as the "Federal Agency Official," as defined in 43 CFR Part 10 with responsibility for installation compliance with the NAGPRA.
- Serve as the "Federal Land Manager," as defined in 32 CFR Part 229 with responsibility for installation compliance with ARPA.
- Serve as the "Federal Agency Official," as defined in 36 CFR Part 79 with management authority over archaeological collections and associated records.
- Sign all NHPA PAs, MOAs, and NAGPRA CAs, and Plans of Action after Major Command (MACOM) and HQDA comments have been addressed, and prepare NRHP nominations for historic properties.

2.2.2 Cultural Resources Manager Responsibilities (acting for USAG YPG Garrison Manager)

The CRM's responsibilities are to:

- Review all projects (e.g., MCA, job order contracts, training exercises) and DA 1391 (Military Construction Project Data) forms and determine the type and level of impacts to cultural resources.
- Implement the 2014 PA in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800 to address and streamline NHPA compliance procedures for ongoing missions and operations activities that are "undertakings," as defined in the NHPA. If the PA is not appropriate, the CRM, acting for the Garrison Manager, must ensure that NHPA Section 106 compliance procedures are

followed for each undertaking. Those compliance procedures are outlined in 36 CFR Part 800, the implementing regulations for the NHPA.

- Act as the designated Installation Liaison for Native American Issues. There have been no human remains found on YPG as of yet. However, if NAGPRA issues become relevant, the CRM, acting for the Garrison Manager, will prepare and implement an installation-wide NAGPRA CA.
- Determine the applicable laws and regulations and SOP (contained in this ICRMP), other applicable consultation or regulatory requirements, or if the undertaking is considered under the PA developed for NHPA compliance.
- Participate in consultation as outlined in the ICRMP or otherwise specified by appropriate laws and regulations, and conduct and review studies, as necessary.
- Serve as the USAG YPG point of contact for Native American coordination, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and AZ SHPO consultation.
- Coordinate cultural resources management activities with organizational staff, supported mission components, and other parties identified by the Garrison Manager.
- Review and approve Work Orders, Records of Environmental Consideration (RECs), and dig permits on the installation using the YPG Intranet.
- Be responsible for record keeping and curation by:
    - Developing and maintaining records, reports, and documentation sufficient for consultation and assessment of cultural resources for their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP (including maps, plans, notes, data forms, records, photographs, memoranda, journal notes, Work Orders [DA Form 4283 or 1391], and draft and final reports).
    - Curating any artifacts recovered from YPG, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79 ("Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections"). As of 2012, USAG YPG has a "no collection" policy in place. Artifacts and other cultural remains are photographed and mapped in place (USAG YPG 2016).
- Other administrative responsibilities include:
    - Assist the Garrison Manager with developing funding priorities for all cultural resources program and compliance activities.

- Develop budget requirements for compliance with this ICRMP and applicable PAs and/or MOAs, using appropriate government budgeting processes to program these requirements through Army channels.
- Ensure that the current ICRMP is operational at all times and that all procedures of the ICRMP and stipulations of applicable PAs and/or MOAs are implemented.

2.3 INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION

2.3.1 General Setting

YPG encompasses portions of two counties in southwest Arizona—Yuma and La Paz. Situated east of the Colorado River and north of the Gila River, the 290-mile-long perimeter of the installation takes the shape of an irregular "U," extending 58 miles north/south and 54 miles east/west (Figure 2-1). The installation is surrounded on three sides by federal land reserved either as National Wildlife Refuge land or Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land (public lands).

The installation was originally composed of approximately 1,395 square miles of both public and nonpublic lands withdrawn under provisions of Public Land Order No. 848 (dated 1 July 1952). However, through a series of "excess" actions and acquisitions, the total acreage of the installation has changed over time. Presently, the installation encompasses approximately 1,309.65 square miles (838,174 acres, including 7,882 acres of State and private inholdings). Patented mines not currently leased occupy 410 acres (Yuma Proving Ground 2012).

2.3.2 YPG Historical Overview

Archaeological evidence indicates that the YPG area was occupied by native peoples for the last 12,000 years, but the evidence suggests that much of that occupation was sporadic and ephemeral, mostly small nomadic groups traveling through the area. Because of the scarcity of water, the harsh climate and rugged landscape, historic occupation of the Garrison was equally sporadic until the early 1900s. Scattered gold and silver mining took place in the highlands, and farming was concentrated in the Gila and Colorado river valleys; however, no known town sites or other notable historic settlements are located within the YPG boundary.

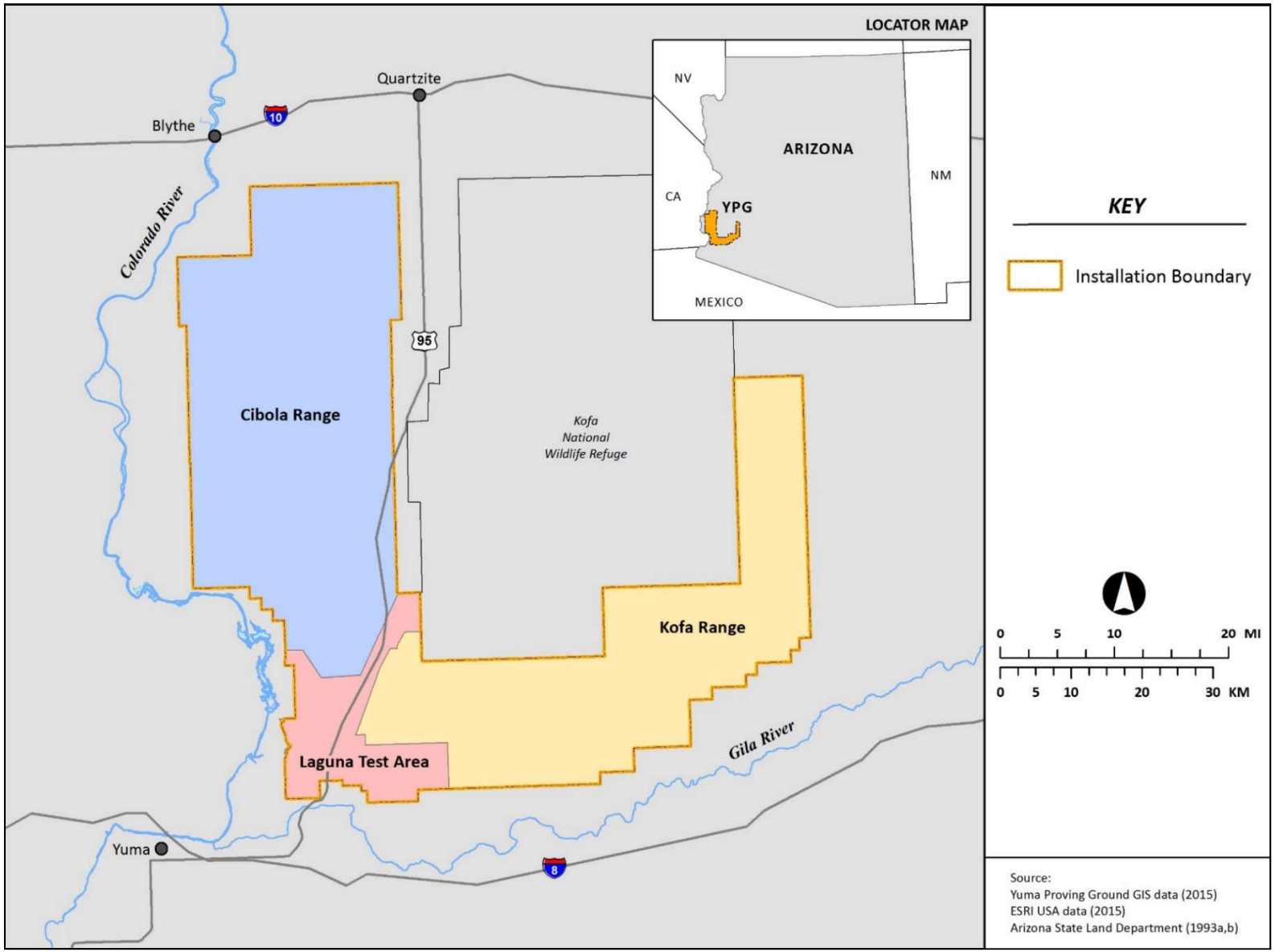

Figure 2-1. Location of Yuma Proving Ground.

In 1942, the Army began to use the YPG area as a desert training center, and in 1943, the Yuma Test Branch began to operate along the banks of the Colorado River. Initially, the Army leased buildings in Yuma and conducted test work near Laguna Dam—the first mission was to test new bridge designs, boats, and well-drilling equipment for the Allied Armies during World War II. At the same time, Camp Laguna was established in early 1943 in response to the needs of World War II. Originally conceived by General George S. Patton, Camp Laguna was the Army's first attempt to provide large-scale desert warfare training that would be essential for the North Africa campaign. Camp Laguna was the home for thousands of troops who trained in the U.S. Army's Desert Training Center (DTC), later known as the California-Arizona Maneuver Area (C-AMA). Camp Laguna and the DTC/C-AMA, functioning between 1943 and 30 April 1944 provided much needed realistic training for troops and represented the rapid mobilization that the U.S. implemented to meet the demands of World War II (Gibbs et al. 2012:10-20).

The Yuma Test Branch was officially closed in 1950, and all of the facilities were taken over by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) District Engineer in Los Angeles who had most of the buildings and trailers dismantled and sold at public auction. In 1951, the installation was re-activated as the Yuma Test Station and used for desert environment testing. By 1955, the post had become a $20 million test center and by 1963, the installation had been placed under the command of Army Materiel Command (AMC) and re-designated as YPG.

As of 2010, YPG is operated by the U.S. Army Developmental Test Command (DTC), the Army's premier organization for developmental testing of weapons and equipment and a subordinate Command of the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC). The USAG YPG cultural resources management program is supported and overseen by the U.S. Army IMCOM, based at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

For the past 30 years, YPG has operated as a major range and test facility for the DoD and has continued to be ideally suited for testing military equipment, weapons, vehicles, and aviation systems in desert environments. The installation is the largest civilian employer in Yuma County.

Additional discussion of the major historical events associated with the installation's landscape, the environmental setting of the installation, and a brief description of YPG tenants and their activities can be found in Section 4.0.

2.3.3 U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground Functional Units

Currently, there are four functional units at YPG proper (see Figure 2-1), each of which supports a different function in relationship to YPG missions: Laguna, Kofa, Cibola, and the Airspace. Two additional units are situated elsewhere in the world. The Tropic Test Center, headquartered at YPG, has four field offices situated in Hawaii, Panama, Honduras, and Surinam. The Cold Regions Test Center is headquartered in Alaska.

Laguna Region. The Laguna Region is approximately 84 square miles in size according to current YPG map records. Within this region are the Col. George W. Howard Cantonment Area (formerly the Main Administrative Area), the Yuma Test Center, the Laguna Army Airfield, the Castle Dome Heliport, and the Air Cargo Complex. The Kofa Firing Front and the majority of the mobility courses are situated within the Laguna Region.

Kofa Region. The Kofa Region is approximately 532 square miles in size according to current YPG map records. The Kofa Firing Range, one of the largest artillery ranges in the United States, is located within this region. A licensed depleted uranium firing area is also located within the range, along with other types of impact areas. Kofa Firing Range terrain is essentially a flat basin surrounded by mountains, providing ideal isolated conditions for artillery firing. The East Arm of YPG is also located in the Kofa Region.

Cibola Region. The Cibola Region is approximately 694 square miles in size according to current YPG map records. It includes the largest portion of YPG west of U.S. Highway 95. The outer boundaries include the westernmost border of YPG, and the inner eastern border is adjacent to BLM and privately owned lands. The Cibola Region is primarily used by the Air Combat Systems Directorate for air cargo delivery and aircraft armament testing activities. Isolated mountainous areas are used for air-to-ground testing and training.

Airspace. This unit, covering more than 2,000 square miles, encompasses the airspace over the entire installation, over a large portion of the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge, and over portions of the land adjacent to the western boundary of the Cibola and Laguna regions. The airspace is used for special military purposes and is restricted.

Off-post Locations. These functional units include several areas outside YPG boundaries that are used to support a variety of military test missions. The only one of these locations that is

actively maintained by YPG is the Blaisdell Railroad Siding. Off-post locations are the following (see also Figure 2-2):

Senator Wash Regulating Reservoir. Senator Wash Regulating Reservoir is on the California side of the Colorado River and just upstream from the Imperial Dam; it is used under a U.S. Bureau of Reclamation special-use agreement to test and evaluate amphibious vehicles. The area is also used as a drop zone for training and evaluating personnel in airdrop skills and procedures.

Blaisdell Railroad Siding. This area encompasses approximately 40 acres and is used for railroad shipping and receiving, and to evaluate equipment loads under different railway transport conditions (U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground 1998).

Imperial Sand Dunes. The Imperial Sand Dunes are a part of the California Desert Conservation Area managed by the BLM. Situated approximately 60 miles west of YPG, the area is used by YPG to support a variety of vehicle and equipment testing projects and some troop training exercises.

Death Valley, California. Areas of Death Valley are used periodically by YPG for automotive testing to take advantage of terrain features and temperature extremes that vary from those at YPG. It is approximately 400 miles northwest of YPG.

Oatman Hill, Arizona. Oatman Hill is an 11-mile section of highway approximately 200 miles north of YPG. It is used under a special permit to conduct performance tests on trucks exceeding the maximum size and weight limits for public roads.

MCAS Yuma. USAG YPG has a MOA with Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma to test counter-battery radar systems by placing them in the vicinity of commercial and military air traffic on MCAS Yuma and the surrounding area.

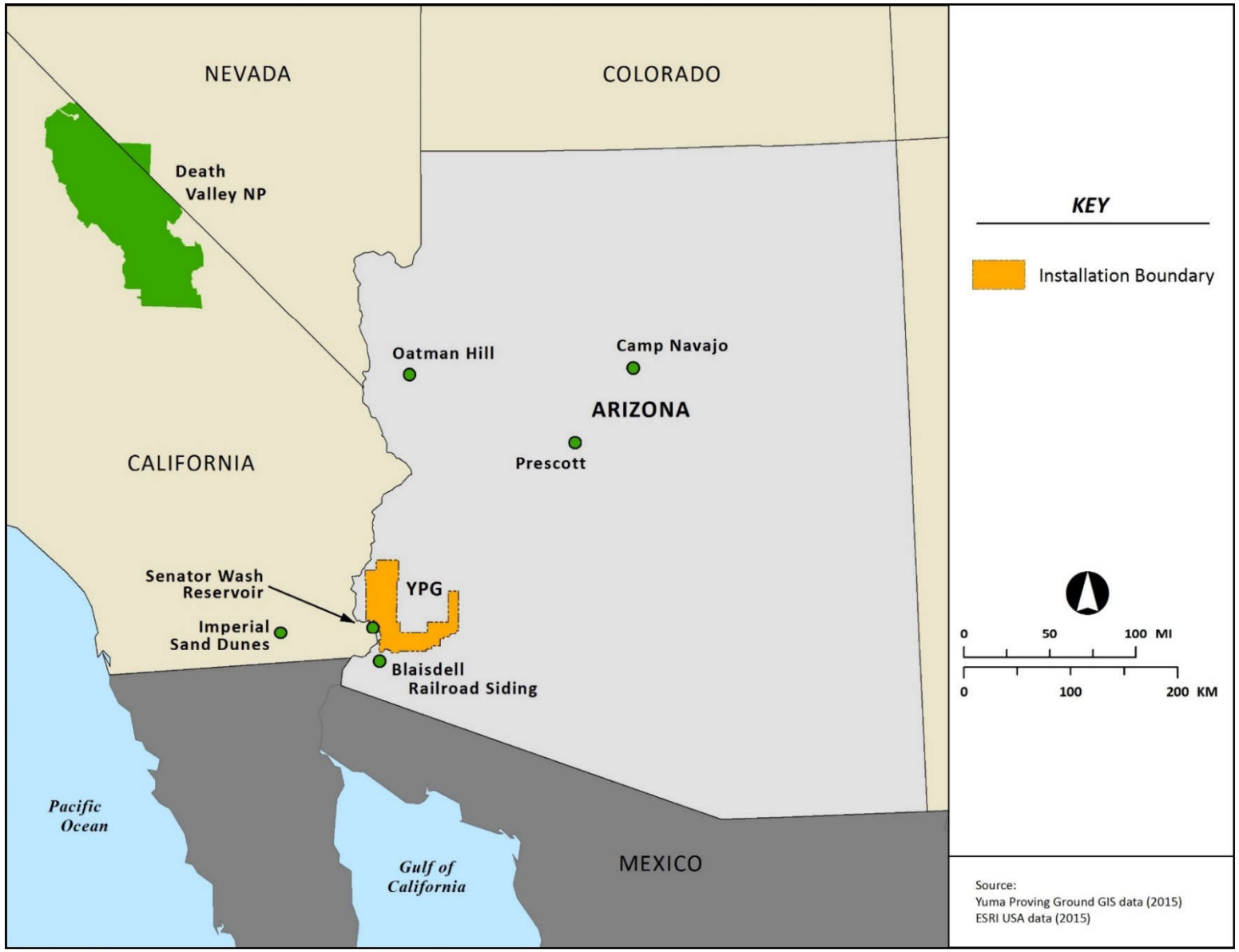

Figure 2-2. Off-Post Locations used by Yuma Proving Ground.

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3.0 Statutes and Regulations

A large body of federal legislation, regulations, and executive directives exists that outlines the responsibilities of federal agencies for preservation of cultural resources and provides procedural guidelines for the management of federally owned or controlled properties (Table 3-1). Among the federal laws of primary importance to USAG YPG are the NHPA, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the ARPA, and the NAGPRA. Accompanying regulations, particularly AR 200-1, prescribe management responsibilities and standards of treatment for historic properties. The following text outlines USAG YPG's legal responsibilities for the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties under its jurisdiction.

3.1 YUMA PROVING GROUND LEASES AND LAND USE AGREEMENTS

The only leased lands on YPG are primarily small parcels scattered across the installation and leased to local and regional utility companies (e.g., for cable television towers, transmitter and receiver stations, and telephone modules) but also include the General Motors Desert Proving Ground Enhanced Use Lease (EUL) area (approximately 2,400 acres) and privatized Army lodging and family housing on the Main Post (approximately 100 acres). Individuals or organizations leasing the property are responsible for maintaining the land and keeping it free of litter and contamination. If improvements are required, the lessee must contact USAG YPG, beginning with the Real Property Office, request a REC and/or a dig permit (as required), and clear the activity through the USAG YPG Environmental Sciences Division. In addition, USAG YPG maintains land use and special use agreements for the conduct of YPG activities at several off-post locations (see Figure 2-2).

Currently, all USAG YPG supported components are federal organizations (see Section 4.1.5) that operate under inter-service support agreements rather than leases. As with the utility companies, the supported components are responsible for maintaining the land and keeping it clean and free of contamination. As with the utility leased areas, parcel improvements require coordination with USAG YPG, completion of a REC and/or a dig permit (as required), and clearance from the USAG YPG Environmental Sciences Division.

Table 3-1. Federal Laws, Regulations, Orders, and Procedures.

Authority	Title
Federal Laws and Regulations	
16 U.S.C. § 431 et seq.	*Antiquities Act of 1906*
P.L. 59–209	
34 Stat. 225	
Antiquities Act Regulations:	
43 CFR Part 3	Preservation of American Antiquities
16 U.S.C. § 461 et seq.	*Historic Sites Act of 1935*
P.L. 74–292	
49 Stat. 666	
Historic Sites Act Regulations:	
36 CFR Part 65	National Historic Landmarks
54 U.S.C., formerly 16 U.S.C.	*National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, amended*
§ 470 et seq.	
P.L. 89–665	
80 Stat. 913	
Amended by P.L. 91–243, 93–54, 94–422, 94–458, 96–199, 96–244, 96–515, 98–483, 99–514, 100–127, and 102–575	
NHPA Regulations and Guidelines:	
36 CFR § 60	National Register of Historic Places
36 CFR § 61	Procedures for State, Tribal, and Local Government Historic Preservation Programs
36 CFR § 63	Determinations of Eligibility
36 CFR § 65	National Historic Landmarks Program
36 CFR § 67	Historic Preservation Certifications Pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, including the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation
36 CFR § 68	Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
48 FR 44716-44740	Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (9/29/1983):
44716-44720	Standards for Preservation Planning
44720-44723	Standards for Identification
44723-44726	Standards for Evaluation
44726-44728	Standards and Guidelines for Registration
44728-44730	Standards for Historic Documentation
44730-44734	Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation
44734-44737	Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation
44737-44740	Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation Projects, including Professional Qualification Standards
36 CFR § 78	Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibilities, under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act
36 CFR § 79	Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections
36 CFR § 800	Protection of Historic Properties
42 U.S.C. § 4151 et seq.	*The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968*
P.L. 90–480	

Authority	Title
42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq. P.L. 91–190 83 Stat. 852 et seq. NEPA Regulations: 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508	*National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969* Conducting Environmental Reviews
29 U.S.C., Section 504	*Rehabilitation Act of 1973*
16 U.S.C. § 469 et seq. P.L. 93–291 88 Stat. 174	*Archeological and Historical Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974*
16 U.S.C. § 460 et seq. P.L. 94–422	*Land and Water Conservation Act of 1976*
20 U.S.C. § 2101 et seq. P.L. 94–201 89 Stat. 1129	*American Folklife Preservation Act of 1976*
16 U.S.C. § 460 et seq. P.L. 94–422	*Land and Water Conservation Act of 1976*
42 U.S.C. § 1996 P.L. 95–341 92 Stat. 469	*American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978*
16 U.S.C. § 470aa et seq. P.L. 96–95 93 Stat. 721 ARPA Regulations: 32 CFR § 229 43 CFR § 7 ARPA 1988 Amendments: 51 FR 31115 52 FR 1965 53 FR 4727–4746	*Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979* Protection of Archaeological Resources: Uniform Regulations (Department of Defense) Protection of Archaeological Resources (Department of the Interior Regulations) Protection of Historic Properties, Regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Governing the Section 106 Review Process (9/2/1986) Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Supplemental Regulation Guidelines for Federal Agency Responsibilities under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (2/17/1988)
25 U.S.C. § 3001 et seq. P.L. 101–601 104 Stat. 3048 NAGPRA Regulations: 43 CFR § 10 Regulation Final Rule	*Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990*
42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq. P.L. 101–336 104 Stat. 327	*Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990*
50 CFR § 22.22	Eagle Permits, Permits for Indian Religious Purposes
36 CFR § 62	National Natural Landmarks Program

Authority	Title
EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDA	
Executive Order 11593	*Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Environment, 13 May 1971*
Presidential Memorandum	*Distribution of Eagle Feathers for Native American Religious Purposes, 29 April 1994*
Presidential Memorandum	*Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, 29 April 1994*
Executive Order 13007	*Indian Sacred Sites, 24 May 1996*
Executive Order 13175	*Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, 6 November 2000*
U.S. ARMY REGULATIONS, PROTOCOLS, AND GUIDELINES	
Army Regulation 405-90	Disposal of Real Estate, 10 May 1985
Army Regulation 405-80	Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property, 10 October 1997
Army Regulation 405-80	Management of Title and Granting Use of Real Property, 10 October 1997
Army Regulation 210-20	Real Property Master Planning for Army Installations, 16 June 2005
Army Regulation 200-1	Environmental Protection and Enhancement, 13 December 2007
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTIVES AND POLICIES	
DoD Directive No. 4710.1	Archaeological and Historic Resources Management
DoD Instruction No. 4715.16	Cultural Resources Management
DoD Instruction No. 4715.3	Environmental Conservation Program, 3 May 1996
DoD Legacy Resource Management Program	
DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, October 1998	

Notes:

§ = Part

CFR = Code of Federal Regulations

FR = Federal Register

P.L. = Public Law

Stat. = Statute

U.S.C. = United States Code

Due to changing DoD budgets, there is always some potential for the future need to reduce operating costs at USAG YPG. This may be accomplished through a variety of public, private, and federal partnerships (i.e., privatization). These partnerships could include the outgranting of property for construction and operation of non-Army facilities and activities; long- or short-term leasing of YPG facilities (e.g., family housing); easements; or other transactions that authorize nonfederal entities to use property at YPG. Although USAG YPG would likely maintain control of these properties (land or facilities), interim or long-term transfer (or sale) could potentially affect archaeological or historical properties in the event privatization is undertaken at some future time. The guidance within this ICRMP would govern activities within the identified areas until such time as formal transfer out of federal ownership is completed. A PA among affected parties (e.g.,

USAG YPG, AZ SHPO, and lessee) that includes preservation covenants for the protection of any historic properties identified within the identified parcels may also be required. At a minimum, development of these agreements would be accomplished in coordination with the Garrison Manager, the Command Judge Advocate (CJA), the Public Works Director and Real Property Officer, and the CRM.

3.2 OTHER GUIDANCE APPLICABLE TO U.S. ARMY GARRISON YUMA PROVING GROUND

In addition to the directives and guidance referenced above, several other agreements pertain to cultural resources management activities at YPG, including a PA among USAG YPG, the AZ SHPO, and the ACHP, Program Comments issued by the ACHP, and other requirements specific to USAG YPG. These are described below.

3.2.1 Program Comments: Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, Ammunition Storage Facilities, and Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plant

In response to the large number of DoD buildings that are or will soon reach 50 years of age, the ACHP has issued several Program Comments that address the DoD's NHPA compliance requirements for World War II and Cold War Era properties. These Program Comments cover Cold War Era (1946–1974) Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH), World War II and Cold War (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities, and World War II and Cold War (1939–1974) Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants. These Program Comments cover:

- All Army-owned facilities designed and built as UPH between 1946 and 1974, regardless of current use (Goodwin and Associates 2007). This includes all properties with Army Real Property Category Codes of 72XXX, either in their current usage or their design code, with the exception of Army Lodging facilities (Category Code 72010), unless they were originally built as UPH. This Program Comment is provided in Appendix E.
- All Army-owned facilities designed and built as Ammunition Storage Facilities between 1939 and 1974, regardless of current use. This includes all properties with Army Real Property Category Codes of 42XXX, either in their current usage or their design code. Appendix F presents the Program Comment for the Ammunition Storage Facilities.
- All Army-owned facilities designed and built as Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants, which includes all properties with Army Real Property Category Codes of 226XX.

In addition, all Army-owned properties, regardless of category code, built between 1939 and 1974 on current Army Ammunition Plants are covered. The Program Comment for the Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants is disclosed in Appendix G.

Management actions covered by the Program Comments are ongoing operations, maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; renovation; mothballing; cessation of maintenance; new construction; demolition; deconstruction and salvage; remediation activities; and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities. Installations have no further requirements to identify, evaluate, treat, mitigate, or consult with their State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) regarding any Cold War Era (1946–74) UPH, World War II and Cold War Era (1939–74) ammunition storage facilities, and World War II and Cold War Era (1939–74) Army ammunition production facilities and plants. With the publication of the DoD's Notice of Adoption, installations may proceed with actions affecting these properties without further NHPA Section 106 compliance responsibilities.

3.2.2 Program Comment: Capehart and Wherry Era (1949–1962) Army Family Housing

On 31 May 2002, the ACHP approved the NHPA Program Comment for all Capehart and Wherry Era (1949–62) Housing, Associated Structures, and Landscape Features. The text of this Program Comment is provided in Appendix H.

The Program Comment provides a one-time, Army-wide NHPA compliance action for all Capehart and Wherry Era housing for the following management actions: maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; demolition; and transfer, sale, or lease from federal ownership.

The Program Comment allows privatization to proceed without further NHPA compliance for the entire class of properties. Additionally, it allows installations to proceed with renovation or demolition of Capehart-Wherry Era housing without any further project-by-project NHPA Section 106 review. The Program Comment mitigation includes issuance of a historic context and Neighborhood Design Guidelines (completed in 2003) and video documentation (see http://aec.army.mil/usaec/cultural/housing.html). The sole obligation that remains for installations is to consider the Neighborhood Design Guidelines when conducting actions that will affect Capehart-Wherry housing and to document that consideration in an appropriate place, such as NEPA documentation.

3.2.3 Programmatic Agreement

USAG YPG currently operates under a PA among USAG YPG, the AZ SHPO, and the ACHP regarding the operations, maintenance, and development of YPG. USAG YPG consulted with federally-recognized Indian tribes who attach traditional, religious, and/or ceremonial significance to YPG lands or cultural resources therein that may be affected by the undertakings and invited them to sign the PA as concurring parties. The BLM and the Western Area Power Administration also participated as concurring parties. This agreement, finalized in November 2014, outlines the responsible parties and their duties related to potential undertakings at USAG YPG and the associated Section 106 review process. The PA provides information on the present state of knowledge concerning historic properties, the status of archaeological and architectural surveys, areas exempted from survey, activities that are exempt from the Section 106 review process, SOPs for inadvertent discoveries, and Annual Report requirements (Figure 3-1).

3.2.4 Unauthorized Removal of Archaeological Property

The removal of cultural property from YPG without required consent is prohibited. Unauthorized removal of archaeological property includes but is not limited to unpermitted excavation, vandalisms, poaching, and theft. Violators will be directed to stop the activity, and refusal shall result in referral to the County Sheriff for trespassing and/or to the Garrison Manager for consideration of barrment from the site. Situations involving damage to archaeological sites will be referred to the proper enforcement agency via the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command.

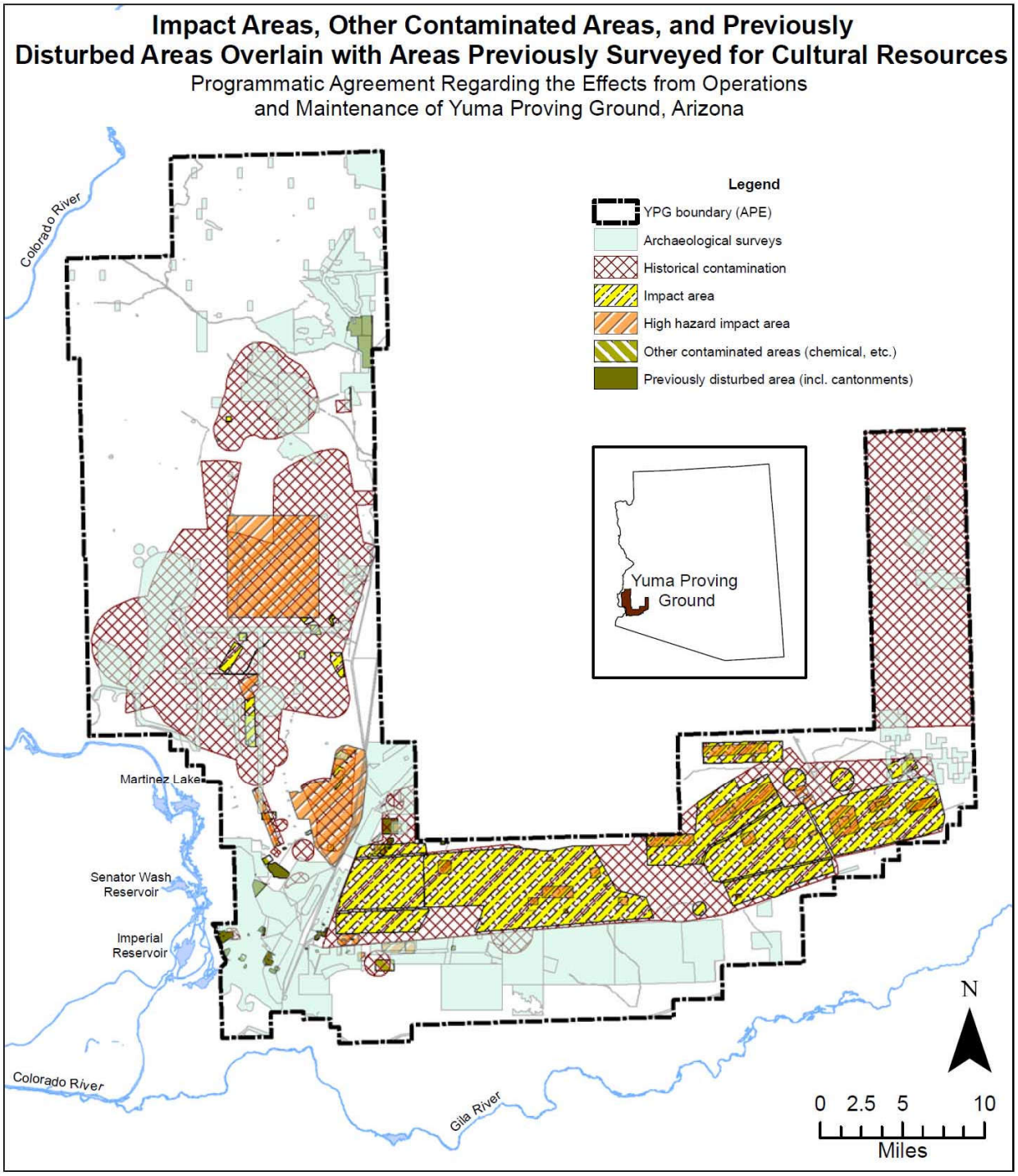

Figure 3-1. Impact areas, other contaminated areas, and previously disturbed areas overlain with areas previously surveyed for cultural resources (Source: USAG YPG 2014:Attachment D).

4.0 Planning Level Survey

Section 4.0 provides background information useful to understanding the cultural resources environment of YPG. It briefly describes past and present missions of YPG; outlines the environmental setting of the installation; presents the results of past archaeological and historical investigations; lists the local and regional Native American tribes and agencies having interest in YPG's cultural resources; and discusses the kinds and distribution of cultural resources found on the installation. In addition, this section summarizes prehistoric and historic contexts with which installation cultural resources are associated.

This planning level survey is based on a literature review (both historic and recently prepared documents), archaeological site and map file searches, photograph reviews, interviews with individuals knowledgeable of the resources within the region, and site visits to YPG. This element of the text is not intended to be a comprehensive discussion of the prehistory and history of YPG; rather, it is provided as a brief baseline from which readers and/or users of the document can associate cultural materials identified at the installation. For additional detail, readers are referred to the large body of literature cited within the document and/or found in the references to this document.

4.1 MISSIONS, CAPABILITIES, AND FACILITIES

4.1.1 Past Missions

YPG is a general-purpose installation that has supported a variety of personnel training and weapons systems testing activities for more than 50 years. Past missions have included World War II testing of floating river bridge equipment; desert training (primarily small unit maneuvers) for thousands of World War II soldiers; World War II and post-World War II ordnance training; World War II pilot, radio operator, and aerial gunner training; a variety of equipment and personnel training during the Korean and Vietnam wars; the testing of specialized military ground equipment during the Persian Gulf War; and testing of a variety of emerging technologies and equipment to support the post-9/11 environment. A number of tests undertaken since 2001 have directly benefited troops in Afghanistan and Iraq. These include tests of the Stryker armored vehicle, a new parachute system that will replace the standard military personnel parachute that has been in use for over 50 years, development and use of the Hardened Sub-Miniature Telemetry Sensor System (HSTSS), and development of methods and systems to locate improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

Today, YPG is in the forefront of making sure the Army's weapon systems and munitions are truly ready to do whatever job is necessary in the 21st century (information in this section is provided in https://www.yuma.army.mil, accessed 11 February 2016).

4.1.2 Capabilities

As a test installation YPG is able to test nearly every weapon system in the ground combat arsenal. The installation is one of the few places where military munitions and hardware can be tested in an area almost completely removed from urban encroachment and noise concerns. The sunny climate, terrain, and excellent range facilities add up to almost perfect testing and training conditions.

In 2016, YPG's services include:

- Prototype combat vehicle and field artillery testing;
- Testing of all types of military hardware, from tents to tanks;
- Testing of developmental Army aircraft and aircraft weapon systems;
- Joint testing with the Air Force and Navy of position location systems;
- Testing of personnel and cargo air delivery systems;
- Smart weapon testing;
- National Counterterrorism Counterinsurgency Integrated Testing and Evaluation Center;
- Management of Army desert, tropical, and cold weather environmental testing;
- Frequent specialized testing for friendly nations around the globe;
- Home of the world's most advanced mine, countermine, and demolitions test facility;
- Army production acceptance, munitions testing.

Test capabilities include:

- Ground weapons systems, from small arms to long range artillery;
- Air weapons testing and scoring systems;
- Helicopter armament and target acquisition systems;
- Artillery and tank munitions testing and target scoring at the Tank Accuracy Range;

- Cargo and personnel parachutes, including guided systems technologies;
- Mine, countermine, demolitions, and advanced mine testing;
- Tracked and wheeled vehicles in a desert environment;
- Vibration-free, interference-free tests of smart weapon systems at the Smart Weapons Test Complex;
- Laguna Army Airfield complex, featuring two runways – one 6,000 feet and the other 6,118 feet in length;
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission license for firing depleted uranium ammunition for direct fire weapons at multiple ranges.

4.1.3 Facilities

The **Cibola Range** is a fully instrumented, air-to-ground aircraft-armament test range with electronic and optical instrumentation, including six precision aircraft tracking systems, tracking radars, and video scoring. The range has six sites from which the position of missile-firing aircraft can be established and trajectories measured. Capabilities include a state-of-the-art cargo preparation complex, a smart weapons test range, and the National Counterterrorism Counterinsurgency Integrated Test and Evaluation Center.

The **Artillery Firing Range/Kofa Range** is one of the largest artillery ranges in the United States. The range maintains more than 400 firing positions with artillery, tank, and mortar direct and indirect firing capabilities. Field training exercises are periodically conducted in the southeast Kofa Range and Special Forces units train in other areas of the range to take advantage of unique terrain features.

The **Mine, Countermine and Demolitions Complex** contains premier mine test facilities with highly instrumented ranges, including both open field and closed chamber test capabilities.

The **Air Cargo Preparation Complex** is a state-of-the-art complex specifically geared toward the support of air delivery missions. The complex includes a parachute pack/maintenance and air drop rigging facility.

The **Automatic Weapons and Ammunition Test Ranges** provide up to 4,500 meters of direct fire at large variable obliquity armor, cloth, and aluminum-plate targets. The range has horizontal impact areas up to 500 square meters and sod, diced earth, mud, sand, and macadam fuze graze function targets. Movable firing positions provide complete facilities for test operations, instrumentation, and ammunition conditioning. Any degree of elevation is permitted to ranges of 10,000 meters.

The **Moving Target Range** features a remote-controlled, rail-mounted target carrier with speeds up to 30 miles per hour for testing ground vehicle-mounted direct-fire weapons at ranges to 3,000 meters, and aircraft weapons systems and slant ranges to 5,000 meters.

The **Vehicle Performance Measurement Facilities** in the Laguna Test Area are nine special test courses over natural desert terrain, prepared test slopes and obstacles, a 2-mile paved oval course, water spray simulation, vehicle swimming basins, a mud basin, and extensive instrumentation for testing wheeled and tracked vehicles, components, fuels, and lubricants.

The **Climate Simulation Facilities** comprise seven environmental chambers for high and low temperatures, humidity, altitude, and salt fog.

The **Realtime Data Acquisition System Field Instrumentation** consists of six laser trackers, two radars, three meteorological towers, and a position locating system.

The **Tank Accuracy Range** (Kofa Gun Position 20) features acoustic target scoring for firing on the move, an aided laser tracking system, vibration test systems, a dynamometer test system, an acoustic measuring system, flash X-ray units, and a 32/77 Multistream Super Mini-computer.

4.1.4 Specific Tests

About 100 specialized tests take place at YPG at any one time. Examples of equipment tested include (Headquarters Army Test and Evaluation Command, 2005):

Figure 4-1. AH-64D Longbow Apache (Source: USAG YPG).

- Non-Line-of-Sight Cannon, the most advanced piece of the Army's Future Combat Systems program
- The Counter - Rocket, Artillery & Mortar system that has been deployed to combat areas overseas to defeat incoming enemy projectiles
- Sense and Destroy Armor artillery projectile
- AH-64D Longbow Apache helicopter (Figure 4-1)
- RAH-66 Comanche helicopter
- M-1A2 Abrams tank and the Bradley Fighting Vehicle
- NASA recovery parachute for X-38 spacecraft
- Airdrop operations (Figure 4-2)
- Mine and Countermine clearing systems (Figure 4-3)
- Extended range artillery and tank munitions
- Hellfire, Stinger, Maverick and Brimstone missiles fired from helicopters
- Palletized Loading System and Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles
- Advanced precision-kill weapons system and common missile system
- Stryker Combat Vehicle (Figure 4-4)
- Advanced Tactical Parachute System
- M777, a 155 mm lightweight howitzer
- Dragon Fire heavy automated mortar for the United States Marine Corps
- XM982 Excalibur 155 mm precision-guided artillery projectile, Army and Navy Unmanned Aerial Systems
- Electronic Counter Measure Devices
- Multiple cargo and personnel parachute systems

As it meets the challenges of the 21st century, YPG will play a vital role in partnering with other government agencies, private industry, and academic organizations to enhance the technical excellence and high quality of America's military arsenal.

Figure 4-2. Qualification Airdrop Testing (Source: USAG YPG).

Figure 4-3. Mongoose Mine Clearing System
(Source: USAG YPG).

Figure 4-4. Stryker Team (Source: USAG YPG).

4.1.5 2016 Yuma Proving Ground Supported Components and their Missions

YPG supported components and missions for 2016 include:

- The U.S. Army Health Clinic provides health care services to active-duty soldiers, retirees, and their dependents.
- MCAS Yuma provides dental services and oral health care to eligible personnel at USAG YPG.
- U.S. Army Veterinary Clinic provides animal health services to government-owned animals, as well as pets of military personnel who reside at YPG, MCAS Yuma, and Naval Air Station El Centro. The services are also extended to government agencies, such as physicals for Yuma Border Patrol canines.
- Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) (Shoppette) and the Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) (Commissary) provide merchandise and services to USAG YPG active duty, reserve, military retirees and their families, and eligible DoD civilians residing on post.
- Civilian Personnel Advisory Center is responsible for developing, promoting, and monitoring civilian personnel policies to meet the needs of management, supervisors, and the workforce of YPG.
- Yuma Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) Support Laboratory provides calibration and repair service for instrumentation.

- The Military Freefall School is part of the U.S. John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The freefall school is made up of over 100 permanent instructors who annually train nearly 1,000 students from all the military services in freefall parachute techniques.
- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District, Yuma Resident Office is responsible for construction and reviewing plans and specifications. To safeguard government interests, the office ensures that all materials and equipment have been approved and recommends improvements that could result in best value to the government.
- U.S. Air Force Flight Test Squadron provides air support for testing and training activities at YPG.
- The Special Operations Terminal Attack Controllers Course (SOTACC) teaches Special Forces troops from the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps the conduct of close air support missions and fully certifies them as qualified Joint Terminal Attack Controllers.
- Logistics Readiness Center (LRC) manages and coordinates materiel operations.
- Mission and Installation Contracting Command (MICC) provides purchasing, contract administration, contracting, and other procurement services to USAG YPG.
- The Aerostat site provides airborne surveillance for the Department of Homeland Security to detect and curb the influx of illegal drugs into the United States (Figure 4-5).

Figure 4-5. Lighter-than-Air Aerostat (Source: USAG YPG).

4.2 U.S. ARMY GARRISON YUMA PROVING GROUND ARCHITECTURE AND LAYOUT

Typical of many military installations, the YPG built environment is linked to functional districts (also called units)—land use areas that accommodate specific operations. Various utilitarian architectural themes and designs exist within these areas. There is no dominant theme across the installation, nor is there any industry-recognized architectural style (e.g., Spanish Colonial, Queen Anne, Italianate) apparent (with one exception). The mix of buildings and structures at YPG represent all shapes, sizes, and colors, including one- and two-story wood-frame, stucco buildings; large and small concrete masonry facilities; and pre-engineered corrugated metal buildings of various heights (Hermann Zilgens, Associates 1988).

Although there is no dominant theme across the installation, there are two notable designs. In the housing area, there are 17 Capehart-Wherry Era residences designed by Robert Evans Alexander during his partnership with world renowned architect Richard Neutra (JRP Historical Consulting 2009:69). These dwellings are wood frame with stucco exterior and a built-up roof covered with gravel. They display several configurations, including two-bedroom duplex, three-bedroom duplex, one-bedroom duplex, and three-bedroom single units. Also in the housing area, are eight Tournalayer residences. These dwellings were cast concrete two-bedroom houses that were manufactured on-site using a large “Tournalayer” machine (Rhode and McDonald 2012).

Over time, some of the functional districts have become incompatible with their originally intended purpose (e.g., workshops and storage buildings have been adapted to administrative functions). The result of such adaptive reuse is that the buildings within a given area often no longer express the function for which they were originally intended.

There are five functional units of YPG within which a variety of testing, training, and administrative activities are performed: Laguna, Cibola, Kofa, Airspace, and Off-Post Locations (see Section 2.3.3). In addition, there are four principal cantonments, listed below.

4.2.1 Principal Cantonments

The four principal cantonments of YPG are Col. George W. Howard Cantonment Area (formerly known as the Main Administrative Area), Laguna Army Airfield, General Walton H. Walker Cantonment Area (formerly the Yuma Test Center), and the Kofa Firing Range Complex. Constructed miles apart, these cantonments were developed and situated in response to operational safety requirements. Access to all cantonment areas is restricted.

4.2.1.1 Col. George W. Howard Cantonment Area

In the George W. Howard Cantonment Area (HCA), also formerly referred to as the Main Administrative Area, buildings are of markedly differing sizes, colors, and styles, many of which have functions that belie their original design (e.g., barracks used as offices). The focus of the area is Building 2, which served as the Post Headquarters from World War II up to the early 1990s, and which currently houses the YPG Heritage Center.

In addition to Building 2, the majority of other community facilities at YPG are situated within the HCA as well. These facilities include an elementary school, child development center, youth services center, post office, commissary, restaurant, diner/grill, library, bowling alley, theatre, fire station, medical center, recreation center, pool, shoppette, gas station, laundromat, hotel and two other temporary lodging facilities, and a chapel.

Within this area, there are several functional districts, including the enlisted, officer, and troop housing areas. Troop housing consists of three-story buildings of concrete masonry. Single-family and duplex units of stucco are organized along curved and linear street patterns, and the majority of the houses have private patios and carports. Landscaping consists of shade trees, lawns, flowering desert plants, and xeriscaping, all of which help provide a more tolerable microclimatic condition during the hot summer months. Of all areas on the installation, the combination of site layout, landscaping, color, scale, and spacing of the buildings conveys the most coherent and visually attractive image.

There are also maintenance, supply, and storage facilities within the HCA. The largest of these is Building 204, a large hangar constructed in 1954 that currently serves as the engineering and housing maintenance shop. A cluster of one- and two-story metal corrugated buildings serve primarily as supply and storage facilities; however, some also contain administrative space.

Overall, the landscaping in the HCA is the most noteworthy of all of the four administrative areas and includes lawns, flowering desert plants, shade trees, and xeriscaping (particularly in the housing areas). The rolling terrain along the northwest and south perimeters of the HCA forms a natural boundary and provides views from within. Portions of the boundary (facing Imperial Dam Road) are well screened with rows of tall trees.

4.2.1.2 Laguna Army Airfield

The visual image of the Laguna Army Airfield (LAAF) is that of a small but bare industrial-type development dominated by a water tower, an airfield control tower, two hangars, a fire and rescue building, a long runway, and several small operations buildings. All of the facilities in the LAAF are essentially featureless and of utilitarian design—the area is essentially flat and not landscaped. Since 1999, the LAAF area has significantly expanded.

4.2.1.3 General Walton H. Walker Cantonment Area

The Walker Cantonment Area (WCA), also formerly referred to as the Yuma Test Center and prior to that Materiel Test Area, is a moderate-sized cantonment that appears industrial and operational. Its grid system layout appears to be a vestige of the former Camp Laguna. The focal point of this area is the Range Operations Center (ROC; Building 2105), a large two-story, stucco-covered, concrete building situated in the center of the complex. The remaining facilities within the WCA are one- and two-story buildings that house a variety of administrative, service, and support functions (e.g., Public Affairs Office [PAO], Procurement, Resource Management). With the exception of some landscape plantings that partially screen the parking lot in front of the ROC, the surrounding terrain is generally not landscaped.

4.2.1.4 Kofa Firing Range Complex

The Kofa Firing Range Complex is an isolated assembly of randomly placed, industrial-type buildings of various sizes and shapes. Facilities house administrative, maintenance, and support functions for the Kofa Firing Range, and several within the complex have their own fences and guard stations. Several kinds of ammunition storage igloos are also in the Kofa Firing Range area, the majority of which are of earth-covered steel arch construction and date from 1956 or later. As with the other primary cantonments, the Kofa Firing Range Complex is largely characterized by buildings and structures of utilitarian design with minimal landscaping. Some of the largest single structures on YPG (e.g., Building 3490—Large Vehicle Maintenance) are situated within this area; many of the facilities are of recent construction (1990–1997).

4.3 YUMA PROVING GROUND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Cultural resources sites, structures, and features constitute significant elements of the landscapes and ecosystems within which they are located—in other words, they are a part of the "cultural landscape." The National Park Service (NPS) defines a cultural landscape as "a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein,

associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values" (Birnbaum 2010). The following section describes physical characteristics of the natural landscape that have influenced the prehistoric and historic cultural adaptations and settlement patterns in the YPG area. The natural environment is discussed in detail in the USAG YPG INRMP (U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground 2012) and the Environmental Assessment for the Implementation of the 2017–2021 ICRMP (U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground 2016).

4.3.1 Climate

YPG and the surrounding area are classified within the Lower Sonoran Desert Shrub Major Land Resource Area of the Sonoran Desert (Austin 1981; Brown 1982; Turner et al. 1995). The climate is warm and arid, and high temperatures contribute to high evaporation and transpiration rates. This reduces the effectiveness of rainfall and moisture available for plant growth from late spring through early fall. Approximately 60 to 70 percent of the total precipitation (about 3.5 inches per year—much of which frequently falls during a single storm) occurs during the late fall and winter season. Winter precipitation, occurring during lower temperatures, provides most of the moisture available for plant growth. Winters are mild, characterized by sunny, clear days and temperatures that range from slightly below freezing to highs near 85 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Summer days are hot and dry with temperatures exceeding 100°F on a daily basis (June through September). The average July temperature is 93.7°F with an average daily maximum temperature of 106.7°F. Nocturnal temperatures average about 25°F cooler during the summer months (Western Regional Climate Center, www.wrcc.dri.edu, accessed 11 February 2016).

4.3.2 Physiography and Geology

A large portion of southwestern Arizona is characterized by Sonoran Desert. The region is flat with desert plains, has numerous washes and arroyos, and is separated by low mountain ranges that generally exhibit a north-south or northwest-southeast orientation. Elevations are generally less than 3,000 feet, and the valleys between mountain ranges have slopes that average between 20 and 30 feet per mile. The region lies within the Colorado River drainage basin, with the Gila River as the principal tributary.

4.3.2.1 Mountains

About twenty-five percent of the total surface area of YPG is covered by steep, rugged, linear mountain ranges (Figure 4-6) with a maximum elevation of 2,880 feet (Hirschberg and Pitts 2000; Richard et al. 2000). The mountains are composed primarily of Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic

rocks, including basaltic and andesitic lava flows, as well as some intrusive dikes and plugs. Sedimentary rocks of Paleozoic and Mesozoic age compose portions of the Dome Rock, Middle, and Castle Dome mountains. These rocks consist mainly of limestone with lesser amounts of sandstone, siltstone, shale, and conglomerate. Precambrian metamorphic rocks comprise a significant portion of the Muggins Mountains and also crop out in the Castle Dome, Chocolate, Trigo, and Dome Rock mountains. These rocks consist of schist, granite, and gneiss. Precambrian and post-Cretaceous granites are present in minor amounts in the Palomas, Dome Rock, Chocolate, and Trigo ranges.

Figure 4-6. Typical Linear, Rugged Mountain Range of the YPG Landscape. Note desert pavement of the terrace ground surface in the foreground (Source: Peyton 2006).

4.3.2.2 Valleys

The valleys within YPG comprise floodplains, stream terraces, alluvial fans, fan terraces, basin floors, sand dunes, and relic beach terraces (McDonald et al. 2009). Valleys are deeply filled (they can exceed 1,000 feet in thickness) with materials derived from the adjacent mountains and are composed of unconsolidated and poorly sorted gravel, sand, and silt, sometimes indurated with caliche cementation (Wilshire and Reneau 1992).

4.3.2.3 Desert Pavement

About 27 percent of YPG is covered by desert pavement. It occurs largely on terrace tops and is characterized by a highly varnished, single layer mosaic of pebbles, underlain by a thin (1–3 inch) vesicular soil crust and thick saline-sodic subsoil (Bacon et al. 2008). The varnish on the pebbles of desert pavement is an orange to brown or black coating of iron and manganese oxides (see foreground in Figure 4-6).

4.3.2.4 Soils

All soils on YPG are classified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as typic aridic and hyperthermic (NRCS 1991). This results from an environment that has a mean soil temperature of at least 72°F and more than 9°F difference between mean summer and winter temperatures at a depth of 20 inches or to bedrock, whichever is shallower. Although some of the soils in the region could support agriculture, precipitation is insufficient to produce crops without irrigation. Usually only sparse stands of xerophytic (adapted to dry conditions) trees and shrubs can exist on these soils.

The soils environment of YPG is relatively unchanging (assuming minimal human impacts to the surface). Soils range from moderately deep to very shallow in the mountains where bedrock is often exposed and from deep and very deep in the intervening alluvial basins. Eighty-nine percent of the soils on YPG are very gravelly and/or extremely gravelly—soils are typically loamy in the La Posa Plain and King Valley areas. Soils in the southwestern areas, including Phillips Drop Zone, Laguna Army Airfield, and the Mobility Test Area, are typically sandy.

4.3.3 Water Resources

There are no perennial streams present on YPG, and saturated basin fill sediments comprise the principal aquifer. Well records indicate that depths to ground water range from less than 25 feet (near major drainages) to several hundred feet. In contrast with other basins in southern and central Arizona, long-term declines in water table elevation have not occurred on YPG, probably due to the lack of development.

Most of the rain that falls on desert pavement is shed to the nearby (typically dry) streambeds (known locally as washes). During a rainstorm, the thin soil crust is quickly saturated, but the salt-laden subsoil repels absorption, forming a virtually impervious barrier and precipitating runoff. The desert washes collect the extra moisture, resulting in diverse and productive plant

communities. Rainfall also replenishes the few isolated natural desert tanks that occur on the installation.

4.3.4 Vegetation

All of YPG is part of the lower Colorado River Valley, the driest subdivision of the Sonoran Desert with very high temperatures and very low and erratic precipitation. Perennial plant cover is extremely low in most areas, averaging from 1 percent to 5 percent across the region. Ephemeral (annual) species of grasses and forbs are numerous and can be locally abundant in both volume and numbers of species in unusually wet winter or summer seasons (Shreve and Wiggins 1964).

Although present day vegetation at YPG is characteristic of the Lower Sonoran Desert and has been stable for several thousand years, evidence from fossil pollen records found in packrat middens has verified changes over time. Near the end of the last ice age in the mid-Wisconsin Era (40,000–20,000 B.P.), vegetation flourished in this area that is typical of the Mojave Desert today. At elevations above 1,400 feet, a mesic woodland of single leaf pinion, California juniper, Mojave sage, and Bigelow beargrass was prominent. At lower elevations, shrublands of Joshua tree, black bush, and creosotebush persisted. As time progressed and the climate changed from cooler and wetter to warmer and drier and from winter moisture to bi-seasonal rainfall patterns, the larger Sonoran Desert perennials so common today moved into the plant communities. By the early Holocene (8,000–12,000 B.P.), species like big galleta, brittlebush, Mormon tea, pygmy cedar, and creosotebush were dominant. By the mid-Holocene (4,000–8,000 B.P.) the paloverde, bursages, ironwood, ocotillo, and saguaro had expanded into the area (Van Devender 1990). About 4,000 years ago, the current climate was established and plant communities became stable (Figure 4-7).

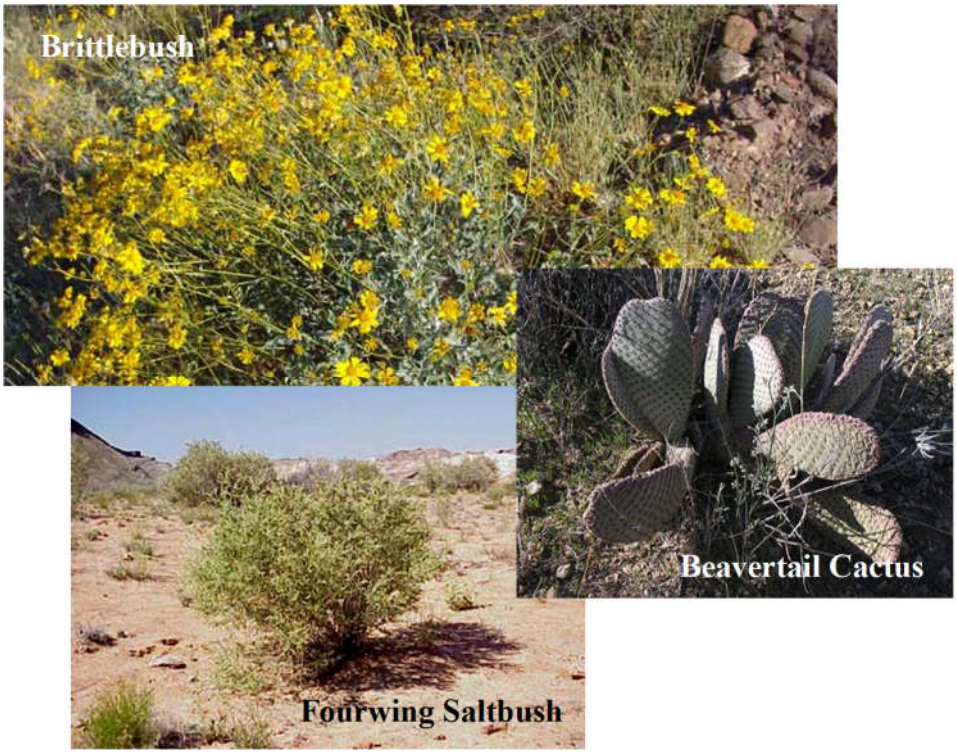

Figure 4-7. Typical U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground Vegetation.

4.3.5 Wildlife

Wildlife on YPG is typical of Sonoran desert scrub habitat in that desert fauna and avifauna are much like the desert flora in their adaptation to the scarcity of water. Adaptations may take the form of hibernation, estivation, migration, and changes in seasonal and diurnal behavior in order to survive climate extremes. Some species are restricted to specific plant associations whereas others range over a wide area. Several groups of animals owe their presence to the close proximity of the Colorado and Gila rivers and the associated Pacific Flyway.

4.3.5.1 Birds

Sonoran desert scrub habitats support an abundant and diverse avifauna. Resident species common to most of the desert areas of YPG include the Gambel's Quail, Verdin, Cactus Wren, Black-throated Sparrow, Loggerhead Shrike, and Black-tailed Gnatcatcher. White-winged and Mourning Doves may be seasonally abundant. Raptors commonly found throughout the area are the American Kestrel, Turkey Vulture, and Red-tailed Hawk (Figure 4-8).

Certain bird species are specific to certain habitat types and may be locally abundant. In mountain areas dominated by the paloverde/mixed cacti plant community, Rock Wren and Canyon Wren

are found with seasonal visitation by Costa's Hummingbird and Silky-flycatchers. The sparsely vegetated lower bajadas, dominated by the creosote/bursage plant community and at some sites by the creosote/big galleta plant community, support resident Sage Sparrow, LeConte's Thrasher, and Horned Lark. The larger washes, representing the blue paloverde/smoketree plant association, support the highest densities and richest diversity of desert avifauna. Associated primarily with this habitat on YPG are the Lesser Goldfinch, Common Yellowthroat, Red-winged Blackbird, Flycatchers and seasonally, Lucy's Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Silky-flycatcher, and a number of others on a transient basis. In addition to the desert adapted birds, YPG's avifauna is influenced by the manmade alterations related to grounds keeping and enriched by the proximity of the Pacific Flyway. The first instance allows the presence of "town adapted" birds such as House Sparrows, Starlings, and Grackles; the second results in migrant passages (e.g., wintering along the river) or sometimes accidental occurrences due to climatic events (e.g., California Brown Pelican, Bald Eagle, Peregrine Falcon).

Figure 4-8. U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground Birds.

4.3.5.2 Mammals

There are a number of species of rabbit, squirrel, rat, mouse, bat, and gopher. There are, as well, ringtail, coyote, mountain lion, bobcat, badger, and two species of fox: gray and kit. Among the larger mammals, there are large populations of mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, wild horse, and wild burro (Figure 4-9). The desert bighorn sheep occur in the mountain ranges of the installation; mule deer, burros, and horses are found throughout. An experimental population of Sonoran pronghorn occupy portions of YPG as well.

4.3.5.3 Reptiles

Reptile species on YPG are abundant. Species include toads, geckos, lizards, a wide variety of snakes (including rattlesnakes), the desert tortoise, and the rare Gila monster (Figure 4-10).

Figure 4-9. U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground Mammals.

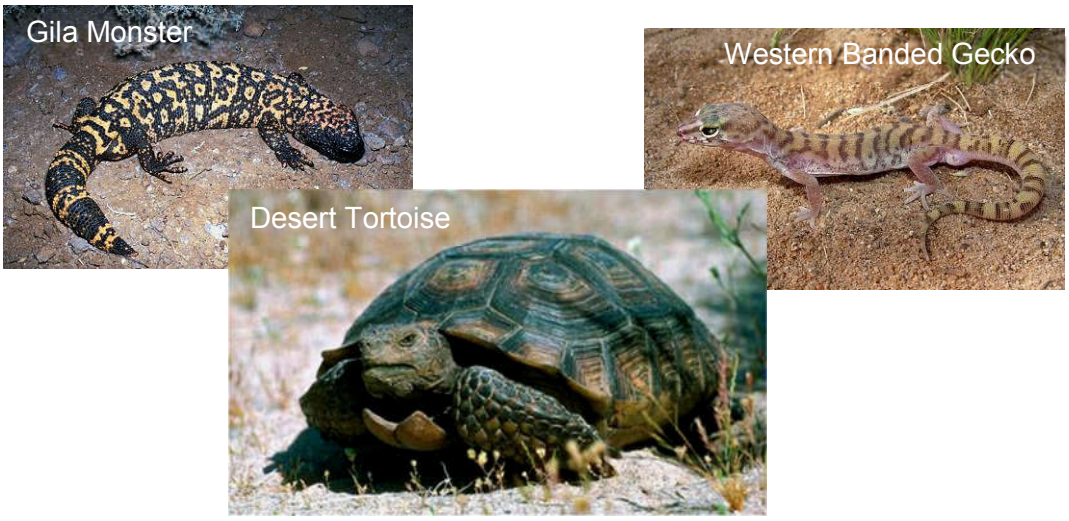

Figure 4-10. U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground Reptiles.

4.4 HISTORIC CONTEXT

YPG lies within an archaeological and historical region known as the North American Southwest Culture Area (Ortiz 1983). It is a large region marked by contrasting and diverse landscapes and divergent subsistence strategies that varied based on proximity to perennial water and available resources. Many of the historic and prehistoric groups inhabiting the Southwest were largely dependent on farming, a way of life that most clearly differentiates the Southwest as a culture area and sets the region apart from other culture areas (e.g., the hunting and gathering areas of California, the Great Basin, the bison-hunting lands of the western Great Plains) (Cordell 1984). However, this agricultural way of life was not uniform across the Southwest, and was often supplemented by hunting and gathering of wild resources, particularly in the portion of the Sonoran Desert encompassed by YPG. In these non-riverine areas, a hunter-gatherer lifestyle continued to be practiced seasonally throughout prehistory (Altschul and Rankin 2008; Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

There are four major native cultural traditions of the Southwest: the Pima and Papago of southern Arizona and Sonora (and related peoples of northern Mexico), the Pueblo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico, the Athapaskan-speaking peoples—the Apache and Navajo, and the Yuman-speaking peoples of the Colorado River Valley, southern California, and Baja California. It is this last tradition with which the environment and material remains of YPG are most closely associated.

4.5 PREHISTORY

YPG is situated in a unique portion of the Sonoran Desert that is proximate to the Colorado and Gila rivers, but arid and rugged enough to have prohibited year-round settlement. The vast territory encompassed by YPG offered several important resources to prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic people in the region including valuable minerals and toolstone (including obsidian), large and small mammals, a diversity of desert plants, and important water sources for thirsty travelers. Here, we subdivide the prehistory of southwestern Arizona into two themes: Early Hunters and Gatherers (9500 B.C.–A.D. 700), and Ceramic Period Farmers and Foragers (A.D. 700–1800).

Although the area contains a fragile yet remarkable record of prehistoric and protohistoric human occupation, few researchers have taken a prolonged interest in the region (Altschul and Rankin 2008; Schaefer and Laylander 2007). In some ways, our understanding of cultural developments in the region, particularly during the early millennia of occupation, has not changed substantially since Malcolm Rogers intensively traversed the deserts of southeastern California and southwestern Arizona from 1920–1948 in search of what he termed the “scraper-maker people” (Rogers 1939). Much of the current archaeology that has been conducted in the region on the Arizona side of the Colorado River is the result of historic preservation efforts at USAG YPG through compliance with the NHPA.

4.6 EARLY HUNTERS AND GATHERERS

Throughout much of North America, the earliest cultural remains are attributed to the Paleoindian culture (9500 B.C. to 8500 B.C.) (Dillehay 2000). This pattern applies to much of Arizona as well, where Clovis points often represent the earliest well-dated artifacts (Mabry 1998). The western margin of the Sonoran Desert, where YPG is located, is unique in that Paleoindian remains are not well documented. In fact, the nearest Paleoindian point finds occur a significant distance to the southeast, in the Papagueria region near Ajo, Arizona (Haynes 2011). Pioneering archaeologist Malcom Rogers and, later, Julian Hayden argued that the Western Desert contained evidence of a pre-Paleoindian (pre-Clovis) point complex (Hayden 1967, 1976; Rogers 1939, 1945, 1958). The concept of a pre-projectile point horizon has been widely criticized and rejected (Huckell and Haynes 2003; McGuire 1982:160–164). Rather, the earliest cultural remains in and near YPG are attributed to the San Dieguito Complex.

4.6.1 The San Dieguito Complex (9500 B.C. – 4000 B.C.?)

Human populations dating to the San Dieguito period are thought to have sparsely inhabited the Western Desert of Arizona while practicing a broad spectrum hunter-gatherer subsistence lifeway (Altschul and Rankin 2008). Artifacts associated with the San Dieguito cultural complex include stemmed projectile points, large scrapers, unifaces, choppers, and stone crescents (Hayden 1976; Huckell 1998; Huckell and Haynes 2003). This complex is widely distributed in the Lower Colorado River region, extending west from the Pleistocene shoreline of Lake Cahuilla in southeastern California to Ventana Cave in southwestern Arizona. Archaeological remains from the San Dieguito complex are incredibly scarce in and near YPG, with one possible example of a stemmed projectile point recovered at White Tanks by Rogers (1966). All known San Dieguito sites occur on ancient desert pavement surfaces and no excavated sites are known for the early millennia of this tradition (Huckell 1998:149).

The San Dieguito Complex has been broken into three phases. However, dating of these phases is fraught by the lack of a clear definition for each phase, a well-defined material culture, problems inherent in the dating of desert varnish on artifacts and associated features (such as cleared areas or trails), and the nearly complete lack of subsurface artifacts (Huckell 1996; Huckell and Haynes 2003; Liu and Broecker 2007).

The earliest San Dieguito phase, San Dieguito I, is thought to date from sometime around 9500 B.C. to 7000 B.C. (Huckell and Haynes, 2003). Given the incredibly sparse data to support a San Dieguito I occupation of YPG or its vicinity, it seems appropriate at this time to associate any stemmed projectile point findings or flaked stone tools with heavy varnish, likely the earliest artifacts to be encountered in the region, with a San Dieguito I occupation. This tradition is likely to date to the Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene transition (approximately 9500 B.C. to 8500 B.C.) as pluvial lakes and wetlands in the western United States began to dry up and a more xeric climate emerged.

San Dieguito II sites (7000–6000 B.C.) differ from San Dieguito I sites with the more frequent occurrence of bifaces and bifacial thinning flakes occurring during the San Dieguito II phase. Elongated, leaf-shaped points and a wide variety of scrapers were manufactured and used during this phase (Stone 1991). Features assigned to this period include cleared circles, rock rings, intaglios, and trails (Stone 1991).

No San Dieguito III (6000–4000 B.C.) materials have been identified in western Arizona (Huckell 1998). This phase appears to have developed in southern California, where it begins about 6000 B.C., and is characterized by a more varied and technologically sophisticated lithic tool assemblage that includes unifacial and bifacial scrapers, knives, and small blades (Warren 1967).

San Dieguito II and III phase occupations might best be affiliated with the Archaic period, which has been divided into Early, Middle, and Late phases based on diagnostic projectile points and the introduction of groundstone artifacts (Huckell 1996). While the validity of this approach is subject to further scrutiny (see Heilen and Vanderpot 2014:193–194), the general patterns outlined for the Archaic period more closely match the scant data from this portion of southwestern Arizona.

4.6.2 The Archaic Period (8500 B.C. – A.D. 700)

The Southwestern Archaic Tradition is manifested by small, mobile, residential groups that hunted medium-sized game and foraged for a diversity of floral resources (Huckell 1996; Mabry 1998). Exploitation and processing of plant foods is thought to have been more intensive during this time compared to the Paleoindian/San Dieguito I period (Heilen and Vanderpot 2014:188). Throughout this lengthy era, the overall subsistence-settlement trend appears to be toward an increasing reliance on gathering wild flora within a seasonal round, as evidenced by the increasing prevalence of grinding tools in the artifact assemblages. The Archaic period is synonymous with the Amargosa Tradition, a regional variant of the Archaic period that has been applied to pre-ceramic archaeological remains southeastern California and portions of Arizona's Western Desert (Haury 1950; Hayden 1967; Rogers 1939). However, similar to the San Dieguito complex, the applicability of the Amargosa Tradition is questionable to the area in and near YPG. In fact, much of our understanding of the lengthy Archaic period comes from the Colorado Desert and Ventana Cave (Haury 1950; Huckell and Haynes 2003; Schaefer and Laylander 2007). For these reasons, the following discussion uses the more broad definitions of the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic period.

The Early Archaic period (8500 B.C. to 5000 B.C.) is roughly contemporary with the San Dieguito I–III periods (Huckell 1998). The Early Archaic is defined by stemmed or serrated projectile points—including Lake Mohave, Jay, and Bajada points—and by one-handed manos and both slab and basin metates (Huckell 1996). However, no confirmed sites, projectile points, or other

cultural materials that unequivocally date to the Early Archaic period have been found in or near YPG.

The Middle Archaic period (5000 B.C. to 1500 B.C.), which is contemporary with the Amargosa I and II periods, is only slightly better understood than the preceding phase. Sites in the region that date to the Middle Archaic predominantly consist of isolated points and small lithic scatters (Heilen and Vanderpot 2014; Schaefer and Laylander 2007). Diagnostic Middle Archaic points in the vicinity of YPG include Armagosa, Bajada, Chiricahua, Elko, Pinto, San Jose, and Gypsum contracting-stemmed. Other diagnostics include basin metates, gyratory crushers, and mortars (Hayden 1967; Huckell 1996; Rogers 1958). Features that have been shown to date to this period include cleared areas, rock rings, roasting pits, and trails. It is possible that some intaglios also date to the Middle Archaic period (Heilen and Vanderpot 2013).

The only site in the Yuma area with subsurface deposits dating to the Middle Archaic period is Indian Hill Rockshelter. This site contains stratified deposits spanning the Middle and Late Archaic periods and the Ceramic period (McDonald 1992). Numerous storage pits were identified, leading to an interpretation of the site as a seasonal camp (McDonald 1992:237). Elko style projectile points dominated the Middle Archaic period assemblage at the site.

Indian Hill Rockshelter continued to be occupied during the Late Archaic period (1500 B.C. to A.D. 700 or 800). Similar to the preceding phase, this is the only known site in the Yuma area with buried deposits. All other regional occurrences of Late Archaic sites (1500 B.C. to A.D. 700 or 800) are confined to surface finds; however, buried Late Archaic sites have been documented around Lake Cahuilla (Love and Dahdul 2002), along the Gila River (McGuire 1982), and in the western Papagueria (Heilen and Vanderpot 2013). Changes that differentiate the Late Archaic period from its predecessor consist of different projectile point styles, an elaboration of flaked-stone technology that incorporated pressure flaking, more refined biface production, and an increase in the diversity of formal tool types (Hayden 1976; Huckell 1996; Stone 1991). Diagnostic Late Archaic points in the vicinity of YPG include Elko (that are diagnostic to both Middle and Late Archaic Periods) and San Pedro types (Huckell 1996); however, Bajada, and Gypsum types continue to appear on Late Archaic sites (Heilen and Vanderpot 2013:192). The same array of features from the Middle Archaic period continued to be used and some intaglios definitely date to this period (Heilen and Vanderpot 2013; Schaefer and Laylander 2007).

In south-central Arizona, agriculture is added to the subsistence base during the Late Archaic period along slow-meandering waterways such as the Santa Cruz River (Roth and Wellman, 2001). However, there is no evidence along the lower Gila and Colorado rivers to suggest that domesticated crops were introduced at this time. The lower Colorado River might have required complex labor and management strategies to irrigate, similar to the middle Gila and Salt rivers (Bayman, 2001). Population densities and social complexity along the lower Colorado River did not cross that threshold until the Ceramic period.

4.7 CERAMIC PERIOD FARMERS AND FORAGERS

The Ceramic period along the lower Colorado and Gila rivers is represented by the Patayan (also known as the Yuman) tradition, which is first evident in the region by the A.D. 700s (Altschul and Rankin 2008; Rogers 1945; Waters 1982). The term Ceramic period is used here, in contrast to the popular Formative period concept, as the former term more adequately encompasses the range of variation in subsistence strategies, social organization, and exchange networks that likely existed along the lower Colorado and Gila rivers—particularly in and near YPG.

The general characteristics of the Ceramic period include manufacture of ceramics, a shift from the atlatl to the bow and arrow, and an increased reliance on cultigens, particularly maize. In addition, many of the aspects of earlier cultures in this region, such as intaglios, trails, shrines, and rock art, are characteristic of the Yumans. This prehistoric Patayan culture spans some 800 years, lasting until the arrival of the Spaniards in the 1500s. Although a general outline of Patayan prehistory exists, it remains one of the most poorly understood cultures of southwestern North America (e.g., Reid and Whittlesey 1997:111). The Lowland Patayan sequence is divided into three broad periods (Patayan I–III) beginning around A.D. 700 (Reid and Whittlesey 1997; Rogers, 1945; Waters, 1982). These periods are based primarily on the temporal distribution of ceramic types (Rogers 1945; Waters 1982).

Patayan sites are relatively well documented at YPG. Indeed, nearly all aboriginal sites at YPG that can confidently be assigned a temporal affiliation date to the Ceramic period (site files on record, USAG YPG). Site types include limited-activity areas represented by artifact scatters and sites with features including cleared areas, rock piles, rock rings, rock quarries, trails, and possible trail shrines.

4.7.1 Patayan I (A.D. 700–A.D. 1000)

The Patayan I (A.D. 700–1000) phase begins in the A.D. 700s and is defined by the presence of four major ceramic types: Black Mesa Buff, Colorado Beige, Colorado Red, and Colorado Red-on-beige (Reid and Whittlesey 1997; Waters 1982). Patayan I ceramics were made from the fine-textured, buff-colored clays deposited by the Colorado River. Decorative techniques include the direct "chimney neck" rim, notched rims, lug and loop handles, the so-called "Colorado shoulder," incising, burnishing, and a red clay slip. Sites with Patayan I ceramics extend west to east from near El Centro, California eastward to the vicinity of Gila Bend, Arizona and from north to south from Parker, Arizona to the Sierra Pinacate, Sonora (McGuire 1982; Waters 1982). Patayan I peoples were apparently highly mobile and actively engaged in trade with their Hohokam neighbors, and far-reaching cultures such as Ancestral Hopi and Zuni on the Colorado Plateau, and the Chumash along the Pacific Coast (Altschul and Rankin 2008, McGuire 1982). Excavations at the Willow Beach site resulted in the recovery of pottery, shell, steatite, asphaltum, and turtle shell rattles from California (Schroeder 1952, 1961; Stone 1986).

4.7.2 Patayan II (A.D. 1000–A.D. 1500)

Dramatic changes in the Patayan ceramic assemblage signal the start of the Patayan II period (A.D. 1000–1500). Five Lower Colorado Buffware plainwares and their red-on-buff equivalents define or appear during the Patayan II period: Tumco Buff, Parker Buff, Topoc Buff (along the Lower Colorado River); Palomas Buff (along the Gila River); and Salton Buff (along the shoreline of Lake Cahuilla) (Waters 1982:287). The painted varieties borrow design elements from the Hohokam. The new ceramic traits that appear in the Lower Colorado Buffwares include re-curved rims, a stucco finish, new vessel forms, and an increased use of fine-line geometric designs (Rogers 1945:188; Waters 1982:287).

Although there are significant changes in the Patayan II ceramic assemblage that distinguish it from earlier times, some Patayan I traits, including the chimney neck, the Colorado shoulder, burnishing, red clay slip, rim notching, incising, lug and loop handles, along with manufacturing techniques and vessel forms, persist (Rogers 1945:188; Waters 1982:287). Patayan II ceramics are found in the Mojave Desert, north along the Colorado River, and along the Gila River east to Agua Caliente. This distribution indicates a widespread expansion of Patayan groups, perhaps in response to the immigration of other groups and/or internecine warfare along the Colorado River (Stone 1986). Faunal remains at sites along the shore of Lake Cahuilla indicate that Patayan II people in that locality exploited freshwater shellfish, fish, and birds (Stone

1986:67). A similar strategy, supplemented with domesticated crops, may have characterized the lower Colorado and Gila rivers. However, similar to Patayan I, little is known about the details of Patayan II society, subsistence, and political organization.

4.7.3 Patayan III (A.D. 1500–A.D. 1850)

The Patayan III period (A.D. 1500–1850) represents a significant shift in settlement, with movement away from Lake Cahuilla in southeastern California (although some occupation continued there) and a concentration along the lower Colorado River (Stone 1991). Palomas Buff, Parker Buff, and their decorated equivalents continued to be made in the Colorado and Gila river valleys respectively, and Colorado Buff and Colorado Red-on-buff appear at this time in the California deserts. It is during this time that Lower Colorado Buffwares reach their maximum distribution; from the Pacific coast eastward to Phoenix, and from southern Nevada southward to the Colorado River delta (Waters 1982:291–293). This expansion of Patayan populations is likely associated with the desiccation of Lake Cahuilla (Rogers 1945; Stone 1991).

Several of the ceramic types made during Patayan II times were no longer made, and the traits that distinguish Patayan III ceramics from earlier times include a reinforced rim band and the introduction of a new vessel form, a high-necked small-mouth olla (water vessel). Earlier vessel forms continued to be used, except for the neck-less seed jars. There was an accompanying refinement in ceramic technology: thinner vessel walls, better construction and firing, better symmetry, and finer-lined, more symmetrical painted decorations (Waters 1982:291).

The Patayan III period largely overlaps with the Protohistoric period. Early Spaniards and Euroamericans during this time observed Yuman-speaking peoples living along the lower Colorado and Gila rivers. These populations were organized into small villages or hamlets near tracts of arable farmland, and they practiced a mixed subsistence pattern that relied heavily on wild resources. These early accounts, and those recorded by ethnographers in the late 1800s and early 1900s, have been heavily relied upon for all reconstructions of prehistoric Patayan life.

4.8 HISTORIC PERIOD

The YPG lies northeast of the confluence of the Colorado River and the Gila River, both major southwestern rivers, which served as routes of exploration and conquest and highways of transportation and commerce throughout the historic period. Although the boundaried area now known as YPG is part of a desert region rarely penetrated by people of European descent, the

history of the YPG was heavily influenced by the activities that occurred along the Colorado and Gila rivers. Three themes are defined for the historic-period occupation of YPG: the Spanish Entrada (A.D. 1540–1821), American Miners (A.D. 1849–1942), and the Military Era (1942–present).

4.9 THE SPANISH ENTRADA (A.D. 1540–1821)

Spanish exploration of the Southwest began when survivors of the shipwrecked Narvaez Expedition made their way from the coast of the Gulf of Mexico to northern Mexico, crossing southeastern Arizona in 1538 (Cabeza de Vaca; Walker and Bufkin 1979: Map 13). Along the way they heard of wealthy cities to the north, prompting the 1539 exploration by Fray Marcos de Niza, who was guided by one of the shipwreck survivors, Esteban the Moor (Winship 1896). Esteban traveled as far north as the Zuni pueblos of present-day western New Mexico, where he was killed. It is unclear whether Fray Marcos traveled far enough to see the Zuni pueblos, but his account of his trip inspired the Coronado Expedition of 1540–1542, which explored most of the Pueblo Southwest from the Rio Grande to the Grand Canyon and out onto the southern Great Plains (Winship 1896). Under the mistaken impression that Coronado's overland route would run parallel to the west coast, supply ships for the Coronado Expedition, commanded by Hernando de Alarcón, sailed up the coast, through the Gulf of California to the mouth of the Colorado River, and up the Colorado River to the Yuma villages near present-day Yuma. Because Coronado traveled northeast and the coast runs northwest, by the time Alarcón reached the Colorado River, he was 300 miles west of Coronado. Later, Melchior Diaz went searching for Alarcón, traveling from Corazones (Ures), Sonora, to the Colorado River, but by the time Diaz reached the Colorado River, Alarcón had left (Walker and Bufkin 1979: Map 13; Winship 1896).

The Coronado Expedition was the first Spanish Entrada to encounter native people along the lower Colorado and Gila rivers. Names of tribes encountered by Diaz and his men include Cocopa, "Quicama" (Halyikwamai), "Coano" (Hohuana), and "Cuamana" (Kamai?) (Winship 1896). Documents from the Coronado Expedition provide tantalizing clues about native life at initial contact; however, those documents lack detail and it is not until the early 1600s that a more thorough picture of tribes and communities along the lower Colorado River comes into focus.

In 1598, Juan de Oñate established a Spanish colony among the Rio Grande pueblos of present-day New Mexico and explored much of the Pueblo Southwest, traveling as far west as the Hopi pueblos of present-day Arizona. In 1604–1605, Oñate made a trip west to the Hopi villages, then

southwest to the Colorado River via the Bill Williams River, and traveled down the Colorado River to the Gulf of California (Bolton 1916; Hammond and Rey 1953; Walker and Bufkin 1979:Map 12). Accompanying Oñate, Fray Zárate Salmerón estimated that 20,000 people were living along the east side of the Colorado River from the mouth of the Gila River to the Gulf of California (Bolton 1916). These 20,000 people were divided into five tribes. At the mouth of the Gila were the "Ozaras" (possibly the Maricopas). Below the mouth of the Gila were eight settlements of Halchidoma, one of which comprised 2,000 people living in 160 houses. Below the Halchidoma were nine settlements of Cohuana (Yuma, no date) with a population of 600. Next were the "Haglli" (Halyikwamai), living in 100 "pueblos." Finally were the Tlalliquamallas, 2,000 people living in six "pueblos."

After Oñate's 1604–1605 trip to the Gulf of California, Spaniards made no further explorations into what is now southern Arizona until the late 1600s when Jesuit missionary Father Eusebio Kino began establishing missions in northern Sonora and southern Arizona. Arriving in Sonora in 1687, Father Kino entered what is now Arizona when he visited Sobaipuri villages along the Santa Cruz River south of present-day Tucson in 1691. Between 1697 and 1711, Kino and his fellow Jesuits eventually established some 29 missions in southern Arizona and explored both the lower Colorado and Gila rivers, visiting a number of Pima and Maricopa villages. At the time of Kino's explorations beginning in 1699, the lower Gila was occupied by three groups: the Pima, extending almost as far west as Gila Bend; the Yuman-speaking Maricopa (subdivided into the Opa, near Gila Bend, and the Cocomaricopa, near Agua Caliente); and Yumans (Quechan) at the mouth of the Gila (Bolton 1960). During his trip, Kino found the lower 50 miles of the Gila River (from its mouth to the Mohawk Mountains) to be unpopulated. Kino documented numerous villages of Opa and Cocomaricopa in the valley between the Mohawk Mountains and Gila Bend, where Pima villages started (Bolton 1936; Goff 1981:11).

Father Sedelmayr visited the Cocomaricopa along the lower Gila River in 1743, 1744, and 1749 (Sedelmayr 1955). In 1774, Juan Bautista de Anza, accompanied by Father Francisco Garcés, led an expedition across the Camino del Diablo to the lower Gila and Yuma areas while traveling from Tubac to San Gabriel Mission near present-day Los Angeles (Pourade 1971; Walker and Bufkin 1979:Map 13). From 1775–1776, de Anza and Garcés led a party of settlers down the Santa Cruz River to the Gila River, followed the Gila to the Colorado River, and continued on to San Francisco Bay (Pourade 1971). Garcés accompanied the expedition to the Colorado River but then traveled north along the lower Colorado River on a missionary trip to Hopi (Garcés

1900:420 n.5, 422; Forbes 1965; Walker and Bufkin 1979:Map 13). The explorations of Anza and Garcés established the Gila Trail as it would be used by Euroamericans for the next 100 years. This route is now officially recognized as the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

In 1779 (or possibly 1780), Father Garcés sought to establish a mission in California near the Colorado River, founding Mission Purísima Concepción at Yuma Crossing and Mission Bicuñer approximately 14 miles downstream (Walker and Bufkin 1979:Map 14). Concurrently, Ensign Santiago de Islas established a colony at Yuma in 1780 (Officer 1987:57). Yumans revolted in 1781 and killed four priests (including Garcés) and the colonists (including Islas) (Officer 1987:57; Walker and Bufkin 1979:Map 14). After the 1781 revolt, attempts to establish Spanish missions or colonies along the lower Colorado River ended, although the use of the Gila River as a transportation route continued.

Anza and Garcés documented the villages of Yumans (Quechan) in the valley of the lower Colorado River (Bolton 1930; Font 1913; Garcés 1900). All of these tribes subsisted by a combination of farming, fishing, hunting, and wild plant collection (Gilpin and Phillips 1998:51-56). Mesquite and screwbean pods were the most important wild foods. People planted corn, beans, and squash on the moist river floodplains after the annual late winter floods. They also planted seeds of wild grasses in less favorable locations. Food was stored in pits and basket-like granaries on wooden platforms. Cleared areas and trails in the uplands away from the rivers, few of which can be dated with much precision, suggest that the lower Colorado River Yumans exploited the uplands for wild food and game.

These early Spanish accounts suggest that the Colorado River tribes lived in dispersed settlements, or rancherías, of 100 to 500 people (Bee 1981; Stone 1987). Each community had one or two leaders, sometimes formalized as a civil chief and war chief, whose houses were somewhat larger than usual. Communities also commonly had council houses. Extended family households lived in wattle-and-daub houses and ramadas. During the late winter floods, houses were concentrated in areas outside of the floodplains; during the growing season, people lived closer to their fields. Settlement and organizational patterns within the community were quite flexible. It was not uncommon for settlements to shift on a yearly basis or even seasonally. In part, this flexibility was tied to seasonal and yearly fluctuation in resources and river flow, flooding, as well as to temporary abandonment of structures and farm plots after the death of family members (Gilpin and Phillips 1996:51-56).

Colorado River tribes typically practiced cremation burials for individuals who had passed, and their houses and other belongings were destroyed. Rock art and intaglios (areas of desert pavement cleared to form designs) along the lower Colorado River and Gila River indicate a continuum of traditional history and ritual practices from ancient times to the present (Johnson 1985).

In 1821 Mexico declared its independence from Spain and controlled most of the area that is now Arizona until 1848. The Mexican government sponsored few expeditions into western Arizona. Despite Mexico's attempts to discourage incursions into its territories by citizens of the U.S., fur trappers began exploring the area while it was still part of Mexico. Some of these trappers explored the Colorado River, including Ewing Young in 1826 (Walker and Bufkin 1979:Map 17), Sylvestre Pattie, James Ohio Pattie, and James Yount, in 1826 and 1827 (Camp 1966:53–54; Walker and Bufkin 1979:Map 17; Weber 1971:119–120, 123, 125, 126, 140–141), Young and 40 men, including Kit Carson, in 1829 (Walker and Bufkin 1979:Map 17), Young in 1831 (Walker and Bufkin 1979:Map 17), Joseph Reddeford Walker in 1834 (Forbes 1965:266), and Antoine Leroux and Bill Williams on separate trips in 1837 (Favour 1936:107). Although most left no record of their explorations, some trips have been reconstructed and demonstrate the growing Euroamerican knowledge of the region at the time. This knowledge would be put to use when former trappers like Kit Carson and Antoine Leroux guided U.S. military expeditions through the region during the Mexican War and throughout the 1850s.

4.10 AMERICAN SURVEYORS, MINERS, AND FARMERS (A.D. 1849–1942)

The Gila River was the boundary between the United States and Mexico from 1848–1853, when the Gadsden Purchase extended U.S. territory to the south. The U.S. Army began to fortify Yuma Crossing beginning in 1849, when Camp Calhoun was established on the California side of the Colorado River (Barnes 1988:71; Walker and Bufkin 1979:Map 26). In 1850, Camp Independence was established on the east side of the river, and in 1851, it was renamed Camp Yuma (Barnes 1988:498). Camp Yuma was briefly abandoned because of the difficulty in keeping it supplied, but in 1852, steamboats began to sail up the Colorado River, which allowed the Army to reestablish its presence on the California side of Yuma Crossing at Fort Yuma (Barnes 1988:498). In 1854, Colorado City was established on the east side of Yuma Crossing. It became Arizona City in 1862, then Yuma City, and was known as Yuma by 1866 (Barnes 1988:499–500). Although the post office used the name Yuma in 1866 (Barnes 1988:499–500), the town was incorporated as Arizona City in 1871 and was officially renamed Yuma in 1873.

With the Gadsden Purchase, southern Arizona and the lower Gila River became even more attractive as a transportation route. In 1851, Captain Lorenzo Sitgreaves conducted a survey to see whether the Zuni River provided a feasible route from Fort Defiance and Zuni Pueblo to the Colorado River at Camp Yuma (Sitgreaves 1853; Walker and Bufkin 1979:Map 25; Wallace 1984). From 1852, until the construction of Laguna Dam in 1903–1905 blocked the Colorado River, steamboats plied the Colorado from Yuma to Fort Mohave and Hardyville (Lingenfelter 1978). In 1854, Andrew B. Gray surveyed a potential route for the Texas Western Railroad that went down the lower Gila River near YPG (Walker and Bufkin 1979:23). From 1857–1859, James B. Leach surveyed the El Paso and Fort Yuma Wagon Road, often referred to as Leach's Wagon Road, which terminated at Fort Yuma (Walker and Bufkin 1979:23). The San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line followed the same route in 1857 and 1858, as did the Butterfield Overland Mail, which operated from 1858–1861 (Walker and Bufkin 1979:41).

In 1865, the Army opened the Yuma Quartermaster Depot on the Arizona side of Yuma Crossing (Collins et al. 1993). The Yuma Quartermaster Depot warehoused supplies for the entire Southwest: Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah. The facility was rendered obsolete by the railroad, and its quartermaster mission was moved to Tucson in 1880, although the Signal Corps continued to use the post until 1897 (Collins et al. 1993). The Southern Pacific transcontinental railroad was constructed from west to east, reaching Yuma in 1877 (Figure 4-11) and Tucson in 1880 (Janus Associates 1989; Walker and Bufkin 1979:Map 46). It generally followed the Cooke route across southern Arizona, staying along the south bank of the Gila and bypassing Phoenix.

Mining was one of the primary industries of Euroamericans in the early years of settlement along the lower Colorado River. In 1858 Jacob Snively discovered gold placers at Gila City 24 miles northeast of Yuma. Within three months over a thousand men were at work there (Hinton 1878, as cited by Barnes 1988:177). By 1864, it consisted of only "three chimneys and a coyote," according to J. Ross Brown (Barnes 1988:177), although he may have been exaggerating, since military wife Martha Summerhayes described it in 1878 as a "few old adobe houses and the usual saloons" (Summerhayes 1878, as cited by Barnes 1988:177). Perhaps the richest gold placers on the lower Colorado River were mined from 1862–1867 at La Paz, 5 miles northwest of northern boundary of the Cibola Range (Barnes 1988:238–239). Placer deposits were also discovered along the Colorado River at Laguna at the west end of the Laguna Mountains (Barnes 1988:240).

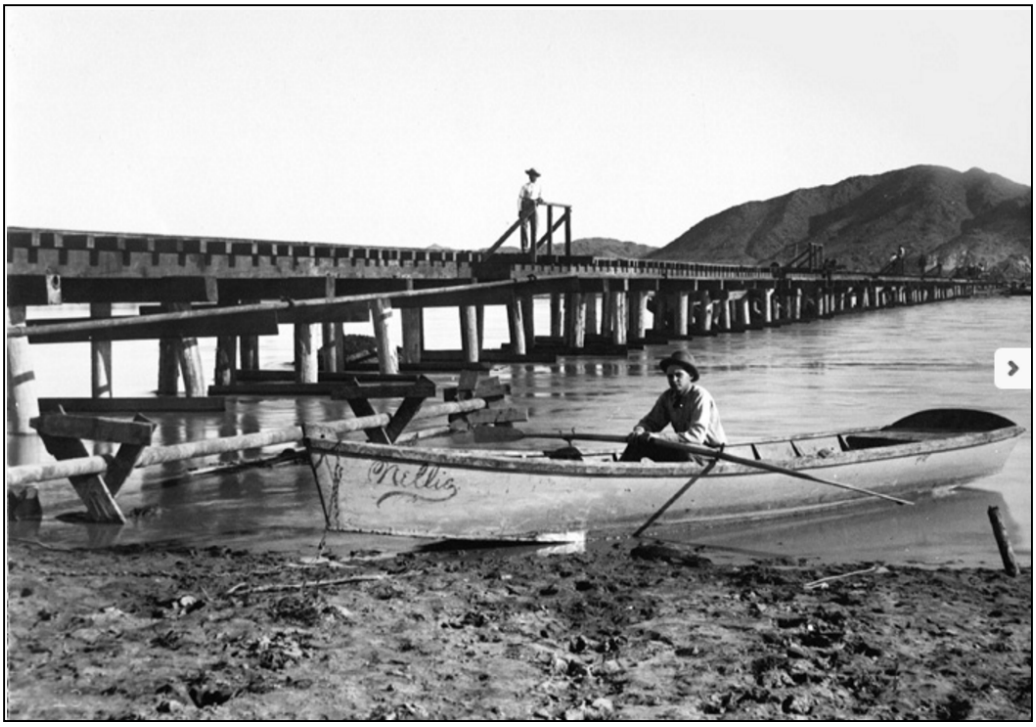

Figure 4-11. The first railroad bridge across the lower Colorado River, ca 1870s (Photo courtesy of City of Yuma)**.**

Hard rock mining in the mountains within and surrounding the YPG produced gold, silver, lead, and cinnabar. The King of Arizona (Kofa) Mine, the most productive gold mine in the lower Colorado River basin, was in operation from 1895–1910 (Barnes 1988:236). This mine is within the present-day Kofa Wildlife Refuge. The Fortuna Mine (a gold mine) on the west side of the Gila Mountains east of Yuma was in operation from 1896–1904 (Barnes 1988:167; Hartmann 1986). The Red Cloud Mine in the Trigo Mountains, in operation beginning about 1880, produced silver (Walker and Bufkin 1979:49). The Castle Dome Mine in the Castle Dome Mountains, in operation from about 1862–1870, produced mostly lead (Barnes 1988:81). The Sheep Tank Mine, along the eastern edge of YPG, produced abundant copper ore beginning in the early 1900's, but was not developed until 1926. Sporadic production of copper ore continued until the mine closed in 1934 (Hoffman 1984).

Keane and Rogge (1992:Appendix A) list more than a dozen mining districts in and around the present-day YPG. Within the YPG, mining sites are present in the Castle Mountains, Chocolate Mountains, Dome Rock Mountains, Laguna Mountains, Middle Mountains, Muggins Mountains, and Trigo Peaks (Rhode and McDonald 2012). Prospector pits and mines are most common, although some settlements may be present. Wagon roads led to steamboat landings on the

Colorado River at Castle Dome Landing, Norton's Landing, La Paz, and Ehrenberg, as well as to the railroad along the Gila River (Rhode and McDonald 2012).

Water is a requisite resource for historic farming pursuits in southern Arizona. The Colorado River is the largest source water in the greater YPG area. Without it, permanent settlement and subsequent farming pursuits, which began in the early 1900s, would not have occurred. A 1901 census map of irrigated farmland in Arizona depicts no irrigation in the Yuma area. The Newlands Act, passed in 1902, created the Bureau of Reclamation to develop and manage the water resources of the American West. The first large reclamation project in the West was the Yuma Project on the Colorado River upstream from Yuma. Laguna Diversion Dam was built from 1903–1905, and Imperial Dam was begun in 1905 and completed in 1909. The Yuma Siphon, which piped water under the Colorado River to farmland on the Arizona side of the river, was completed in 1912, resulting in the irrigation of 230,000 acres of cropland, which is famous for vegetable production.

4.11 THE MILITARY ERA (1942–PRESENT)

The military presence in the Yuma area had largely ended in 1897 when the Signal Corps left Fort Yuma. When World War II broke out, though, the military returned to Yuma. One of the most immediate needs of the U.S. Army was for a combat training area that resembled the deserts of North Africa. In 1942, General George Patton activated the Desert Training Center / California-Arizona Maneuver Area (DTC/C-AMA) (1942–1944), stretching 175 miles from the Mexican Border to southern Nevada and 150 miles from Indio, California, to Aguila, Arizona (Figure 4-12). More than one million soldiers in the Third, Sixth, and Ninth Armored Divisions and the Seventy-ninth Infantry Division trained at the DTC/C-AMA. They were housed in 11 temporary camps, seven in California and four in Arizona (Bischoff 2000; Smith 2003). The Arizona camps were Camps Hyder, Horn, Laguna, and Bouse. Camp Laguna is the only camp that is entirely within the present-day boundary of YPG, and the only one that is not located on public lands. Camp Laguna is a significant resource listed on the NRHP and is further discussed in Section 5.4. Camp Laguna and the other DTC/C-AMA installations were considered crucial in preparing Army personnel for combat during World War II. Camp Laguna was deactivated and demolished in 1944.

The U.S. Army Air Corps greatly expanded its presence in Arizona during World War II (Collins et al., 1993). The Army took over Tucson's municipal airports and established air fields for military

flight training once America entered the war (Allen 1954; Collins et al. 1993; Sheridan 1995:272; Walker and Bufkin 1986:56; Westerlund 2003; Ynfante 2002). Facilities such as Yuma Army Air Field, which is currently known as the Marine Corps Air Station, began taking over an increasingly large share of the pilot teaching load (Collins et al. 1993). The air field was first created in the 1920s as a simple open field with a windsock for use by airplanes. In 1942, the Army was given the use of the land for a flight training school (Collins et al. 1993). The Yuma Army Air Field offered advanced training in AT-6, T-17, and B-17 models and was one of the busiest air fields in the United States (Collins et al. 1993:40). In 1946, after the war had ended, the Army declared the field to be surplus to their needs and returned the field to civilian control. In 1951, the Air Force reactivated the base in support of the Korean War (Ynfante 2002). The field would later become the Yuma Marine Corps Air Station.

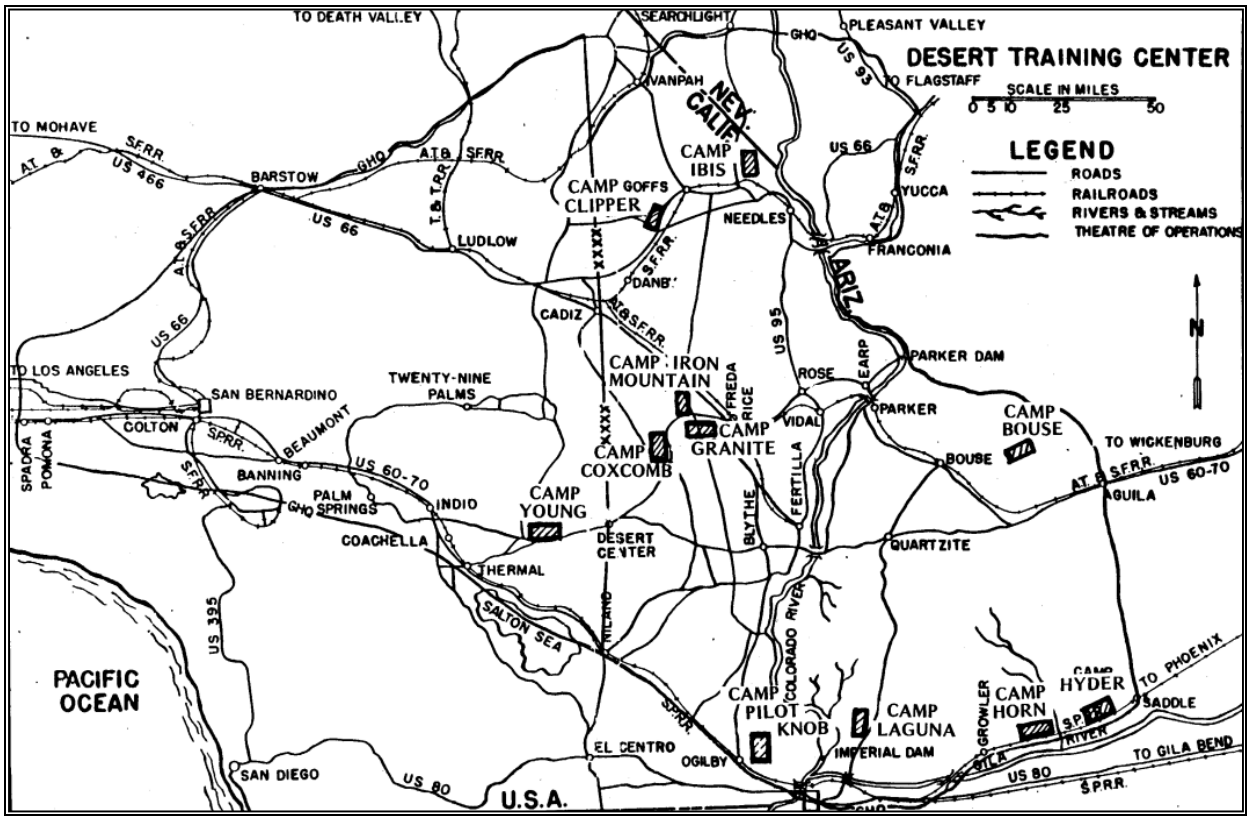

Figure 4-12. Map showing the Desert Training Center and Camp Laguna
(Courtesy of BLM).

The Yuma Test Branch (1942–1949) originally opened to test pontoon bridges below Imperial Dam, where the water flow could be controlled to create various conditions (Collins et al. 1993:41–42; Howard 1976; Smith 2003:97; Walker and Bufkin 1979:56). Covering 13,798 acres, the Yuma

Test Branch used buildings from Bureau of Reclamation's Imperial Dam construction site on the California side of the river as barracks and administrative space (Collins et al. 1993:42). The Yuma Test Branch later tested vehicles, artillery pieces, and other equipment (Smith 2003:97), simulating the wetlands of the Pacific by constructing rice paddies and hemp fields (Collins et al. 1993:43). Tens of thousands of soldiers trained there (Smith 2003:97).

During World War II, several camps were established in the California-Arizona Maneuver Area including one situated in the YPG. In 1943-1944, a primitive camp, Camp Laguna, was established within the current bounds of YPG. The camp included hundreds of tents and an airfield. Nothing substantial remains of the camp, though rock-lined trails/walkways and tent and structure foundations are still intact (Bischoff 2008).

Eight hundred former Italian prisoners of war (POWs) worked as laborers at the Yuma Test Branch (Berg 2003:195; Collins et al. 1993:43). One of the Italians, an artist, painted murals of the activities at the Yuma Test Branch (Collins et al. 1993:43). To memorialize their labors at the Yuma Test Branch, the POW Italian stonemasons built a paint shed in the shape of a castle (the emblem of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) with the word "ITALY" on one of the battlements (Berg 2003:196; Collins et al. 1993:43). The shed is still intact and is currently situated on Bureau of Reclamation Land, located approximately one mile from the HCA entrance (Rhode and McDonald 2012).

After World War II ended, many military facilities in Arizona (as across the nation) were briefly closed until the Cold War demonstrated the continuing need for them. Yuma Army Air Base, formerly known as the Yuma Army Air Field, closed in 1945 and Yuma Test Branch closed in 1950, but both were reopened in 1951. Yuma Air Base became Vincent Air Force Base in 1956, and it was transferred to the Navy becoming Marine Corps Auxiliary Station in 1959. In 1962, it became the Marine Corps Air Station Yuma. The Yuma Test Station was in operation from 1951–1963, when it was renamed YPG.

4.11.1 Yuma Test Station (1951–1963)

The Yuma Test Station reopened in 1951 to conduct research on equipment under desert and hot-weather conditions. The Laguna Army Airfield was also modernized with the construction of buildings to support the airfield which consisted of two 1943 airstrips. From 1951–1963, the U.S. Corps of Engineers Climatic Field Test Team, under the Engineers Research and Development

Center at Fort Belvoir, tested construction equipment. The Ordnance Climatic Test Detachment from the Aberdeen Proving Ground conducted ordnance environmental "team testing" at the Yuma Test Station. By 1960, this mission included development testing of free-flight short-range rockets, testing of fuel and lubricants, and conducting the Ordnance Corps air delivery program. The Quartermaster Corps and Engineering Command of Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts sent teams to the Yuma Test Station starting in 1953 to operate a petroleum laboratory for the Ordnance Test Activity and to test troop equipment and clothing protection, including different types of boot soles for extreme heat conditions. The Quartermaster Corps also authorized an Airborne Test Activity at the Yuma Test Station in 1958 to test air delivery systems, methods, and techniques. From 1952–1960, the Chemical Corps conducted environmental and surveillance tests of agents and protective equipment. The Signal Corps test teams included a meteorological detachment, which studied radio and landline carrier equipment and shelters in the desert environment, as well as the effects of temperature and cloud cover on the speed of ordnance. In the late 1950s, the Electronic Proving Ground at Fort Huachuca established a facility at the Yuma Test Station called the Western Terminal to monitor surveillance drone flights.

Through the 1950s and early 1960s, the Army sought to develop and provide weapons and equipment for a "dual capability" Army, an army that could fight either a conventional or a nuclear war. Developments were focused in four areas:

- New or improved weapons and more efficient instruments of war (from rifles to whole families of missiles). With a new emphasis on mobility, even the larger and heavier weapons and equipment were being designed to be air-transportable.
- A program to provide ground and air vehicles with battlefield mobility. This led to the development of armored personnel carriers (e.g., M-113) and a new diesel-powered M-60 battle tank.
- Increased mobility in the field of aviation. This was perhaps the most dramatic area of research, as the Army pushed the development of helicopters and low-speed, fixed-wing aircraft.
- Computer technology. From the direction of weapons firing to the storage and retrieval of scientific and management data, computers assumed a growing number of functions throughout the Army.

Yuma had the longest overland artillery range in the country and emerged as the best range in the U.S. for testing the new longer range artillery (Collins et al. 1993; U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground 1966). It could also handle overflow in missile testing from White Sands Missile Range. All of these activities caused an increase in staffing and an increased need for instrumentation and facilities.

4.11.2 Yuma Proving Ground (1963–Present)

The Defense Act of 1958 reorganized the DoD. As a result of the DoD reorganization and the requirement to equip a dual-capability army, YPG testing increased in number and type. The first new mission was long-range artillery testing. Since YPG had the best range to meet the distance and accuracy demands of these experimental munitions, substantial investments began to be made in the 1960s. The new munitions spurred new developments in artillery weapons as well. Development testing of cannon tubes and recoil systems were assigned to YPG in the mid-1960s and resulted in an increased demand to measure and record short-lived phenomena associated with internal ballistics (U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground 1973). Most of the artillery weapons testing was conducted in the Kofa Firing Range. Typical weapons tested included the Honest John and the Little John missiles, artillery weapons, ammunition with calibers from 7.62 mm to 16 inches, and small arms (U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground 1964).

Vehicle mobility testing and air drop testing were also active missions of YPG in the 1960s. In the 1960s and 1970s, over a dozen different types of vehicular environment test courses were in operation at YPG. Maintenance shops were also established for most types of vehicles (U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, 1964). Tests were conducted in three separate drop zones, one for ammunition or explosives, one for any non-explosive items, and one for personnel. There was also a controlled impact facility for static air drops. Tests included low-level air drops as well as “controlled impact” testing to determine the effectiveness of aerial delivery systems by dropping them in free fall (U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground 1964).

One of the more high-profile programs at YPG during the 1960s involved modification of the High-Altitude Research Project (HARP) “supergun” modified from two 16-inch naval gun tubes that had been mounted on U.S. battleships. Shipped to YPG on special railroad cars, the gun was off loaded at Blaisdell Siding and then trucked to Gun Position 10 at the Kofa Firing Range. YPG took the two naval guns, mated them, and then mounted them on a concrete base to form and test the largest gun in the world (U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground 1966).

During the Vietnam Conflict, the U.S. Army began studying new adaptations of existing weapons. The helicopter, which up to this point had been primarily used as a logistical and reconnaissance tool, became the "jeep" of Vietnam and added a close-air support role. Within a decade, the U.S. developed a fast helicopter with independent fire control systems and testing, using racks and pods that could fire a variety of automatic weapons (including 40 mm grenades), launch rockets and guided missiles, and drop mines and flares.

In 1967, the Army began sending teams to conduct long-range firing on the Cibola Range. Designated as the Instrumentation Aircraft Armament Range, initial development consisted of placing old car hulls in the desert as static targets. A track-mounted moving target was installed a year later and oriented to support both ground and aerial weapon tests. Mobile cinetheodolites were also installed around the range's southern and eastern periphery, as were telemetry ground stations. As a result of the successful testing at the Cibola Range, the aircraft armament development testing mission was officially transferred from Aberdeen Proving Ground to YPG in 1971 (U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground 1973).

Through the 1980s, YPG continued to plan, conduct, evaluate, and report on a variety of integrated tests, including the testing of tube artillery systems, aircraft armament systems, air delivery systems, air movable equipment, and mobility equipment. In addition, desert environmental testing of all types of material was expanded and the installation began to provide support to the mission of the U.S. Army Cold Regions Test Center in Alaska (U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground 1981). In 1986, the installation also saw a sizeable increase in testing wheeled and tracked vehicles, including the M1 Series Abrams main battle tank (Figure 4-13). Newly developed smart munitions and artillery projectiles such as Sense and Destroy Armor (SADARM) were tested and evaluated, as well as armament night avoidance navigation and night vision systems for the Army's Apache attack helicopter.

Other tests in the late 1980s included operational testing of the missile armaments for the Navy/Marine Corps AH1-W attack helicopter (Super Cobra); 16-inch naval projectile testing for the Navy; air delivery parachute systems for combat support fire-control systems for the Stinger missile; major testing on the Army's M1 tank, Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle, MO9A5/A6 PALADIN, and the Marine Corps Light Armored Vehicle; and the Army's advanced low-altitude tactical assault parachute. By 1987, YPG also supported two other special tests: protection of

helicopters from enemy ground and air fire by adapting the Stinger missile to fire from the helicopter and evaluating the laser-guided, anti-tank Hellfire missile.

Figure 4-13. M1 Series Abrams main battle tank.

In the late 1980s, YPG expanded its testing mission to include the Army's experimental family of light helicopters (LHX). Throughout the remainder of the 1980s and 1990s, YPG continued to support expanded test and evaluation missions similar to those conducted in the previous decades. The focus was on the testing of artillery, mortars, mines, ground and aircraft weapons, target acquisition and fire control systems, wheeled and tracked vehicles, and air delivery material, equipment, and techniques. Mass tactical parachute jumps from the C-17 were begun in 1991 and a variety of complete weapons systems tests were carried out through the mid-1990s. During these years, the Kofa Firing Range became the DoD's primary artillery test range and the Cibola Range became one of America's most highly instrumented aircraft armament ranges. In the late 1990s, one the world's largest and most advanced mine, countermine, and mine demolitions test facilities was established at YPG.

In recent years, activities at YPG have shifted toward terrestrial weapons. One of the most important test programs at YPG focuses on the development of Stryker Interim Armored Vehicles (IAVs). These IAVs are eight-wheeled, armored fighting vehicles that feature 4-wheel drive (8 × 4) and all-wheel drive (8 × 8).

4.12 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

As noted previously, a significant portion of modern cultural resources studies in the Yuma region has been sponsored by USAG YPG in their efforts to comply with all DoD, Army, and federal regulations. However, the earliest investigations date back to Malcolm Rogers' efforts to chronicle early human occupation of the lower Colorado River region (Rogers 1939, 1945). This section is a brief overview of the history of cultural resources investigations at YPG. This summary is based mainly on primary project records on file at USAG YPG and published documents, and is current through February 2016. Previous iterations of the USAG YPG ICRMP included record searches at the USACE Los Angeles District, Arizona State Museum, Yuma BLM, and San Diego Museum of Man. Those data are summarized as appropriate below.

4.12.1 Malcolm Rogers: The Pioneer

Rogers' investigations along the lower Colorado River date back nearly 80 years (Rogers 1939). He trekked across the harsh desert environments of southeastern California and southwestern Arizona, recording scores of sites and hundreds of miles of prehistoric trails in the process (Apple 2012). As noted in the previous iteration of the USAG YPG ICRMP, Rogers recorded 12 sites within the area now encompassed by YPG (Rhodes 2012). He was the first to document the abundant archaeological remains in the White Tanks locality, which, in recent years, was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP as a district. Rogers first visited White Tanks in 1939, with subsequent trips in 1941, 1945, 1950, and 1956 (Schaefer 2014:76) (Figure 4-14). His campsite, recorded as AZ S:14:52(ASM), is a contributing element of the district (Figure 4-15), along with 46 prehistoric sites.

4.12.2 Other Early Investigations

Typical of the Western Desert of Arizona, few early archaeologists took an interest in the lower Colorado River region, which reiterates the importance of Rogers' work. The Gladwins briefly explored the lower Gila River in their search to demarcate the "red-on-buff" (Hohokam) culture. While their efforts focused more on the Gila Bend area, they did investigate sites near the confluence of the Colorado and Gila rivers (Gladwin and Gladwin 1930), just outside of YPG.

Figure 4-14. Photo of the lower tanks at White Tanks, during one of Malcom Rogers' visits circa 1950 (Adapted from Schaefer 2014:75).

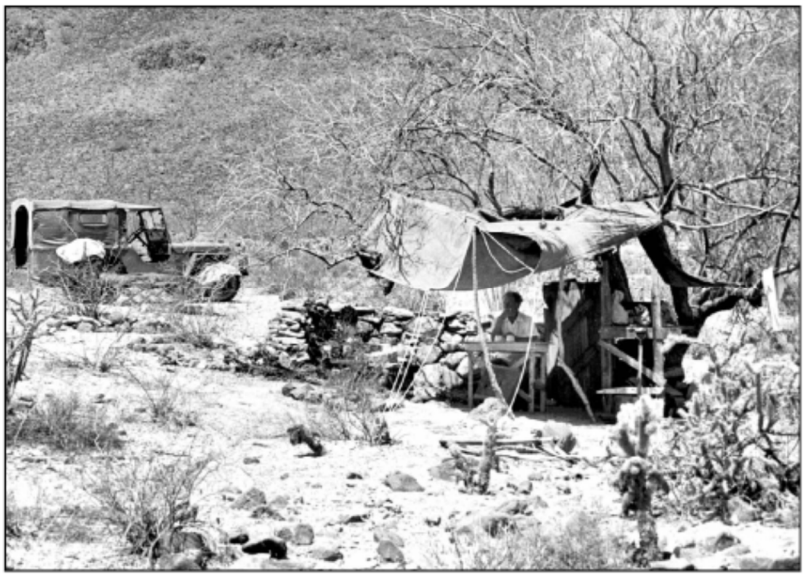

Figure 4-15. Malcom Rogers' camp at White Tanks, circa 1950 (From Schaefer 2014:77).

Schroeder (1952) surveyed portions of the lower Colorado River, south of Davis Dam, revisiting several sites recorded by Rogers in the North Cibola Range. His work continued to build on the ceramic typologies developed by Rogers (1939) and the Gladwins (1930) but otherwise did not change the Rogers overall cultural reconstruction for the region.

Breternitz (1957), similar to the Gladwins, also briefly explored the lower Gila River. While his work focused on the river and its terraces and did not extend into YPG, it represents another attempt to refine the culture history of the region. Breternitz's survey reinforced earlier data that suggested the presence of Hohokam trade wares at Patayan sites. The following 25 years is characterized by a paucity of archaeological work in the region. This pattern would change abruptly as the NHPA developed into a robust federal law to protect cultural resources.

4.12.3 Compliance-Driven Inventories

The 2012–2016 USAG YPG ICRMP, which was prepared in 2011 and included all available project and site information through December 2010, stated that, as of the end of 2010, approximately 157,233 acres of YPG had been subject to inventory survey. This coverage equates to 18.76 percent of the total acreage (838,174 acres) encompassed by YPG. The previous ICRMP describes each of the larger projects conducted through 2010 in detail (Rhodes 2012) and that information is not repeated here. Rather, the following discussion summarizes general patterns in compliance-driven studies, along with an update of investigations since 2010.

The amount of survey has varied significantly over recent decades as a result of fluctuations in funding and associated variance in project undertakings. In the first 24 years following passage of the NHPA (1966–1990), only 17,913 acres, or 2 percent of YPG, was inventoried. Most of this survey occurred in the Cibola Direct Fire Weapons Ranges, the North Cibola Range, the Laguna Army Airfield, and along major washes scattered throughout YPG. Work during this period was conducted by BLM archaeologists and a few cultural resource management firms.

The 1990s saw a flurry of cultural resources investigations, with nearly 80 surveys covering approximately 62,000 acres (just over 7 percent of YPG) being conducted. Most of this survey occurred in the North Cibola Range, the Kofa Firing Range, the relocated Jefferson Proving Ground, the Target Recognition Range, the Mobility Test Areas, and the Combat Systems Maneuver Area. The vast majority of this work was conducted by a variety of cultural resource management firms. USAG YPG staff tended to conduct the smaller compliance surveys at the installation.

Between 2000 and 2010, 100 inventory projects covering approximately 60,000 acres (just over 7 percent of YPG) were conducted. Most of this survey occurred in the Cibola Range and Kofa Firing Range. Similar to the 1990s, most of this work was conducted by a variety of cultural

resource management firms; USAG YPG staff supplemented this contract work by covering relatively small undertakings.

From December 2010 through February 2016, 24 inventories encompassing nearly 17,000 acres have been conducted (2 percent of YPG). USAG YPG staff completed most of the survey projects since 2010; however, these projects were consistently small, ranging from 2.6 acres to 336 acres in size. The majority of survey acreage in the last 5 years was from four large surveys, conducted by cultural resource management firms, that encompassed more than 15,800 acres on the Kofa and Cibola Firing ranges. As of February 2016, 20.77 percent (174,233 acres) of the YPG land base has been inventoried. The extant surveys cover substantial portions of the Cibola Firing Range, Laguna Test Area, and Kofa Firing Ranges, with the Laguna Test Area having the highest percentage of inventory by administrative unit. The Cibola and Kofa Firing Range units still have vast areas that have yet to be inventoried.

4.12.4 Historic Building Inventories

The 2012–2016 USAG YPG ICRMP recognized three historic building inventory projects (Brenner 1984; Bischoff 1999; JRP Historical Consulting 2009). Since that time, three additional architectural inventories have been conducted (Zia Engineering and Environmental Consultants 2010; R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates 2012; Versar, Inc. 2016).

Building Technology Incorporated completed a large study for the Development and Readiness Command (DARCOM) on YPG in 1983 and 1984 that resulted in an architectural, historical, and technological overview (Brenner 1984). The project included an inventory and evaluation of properties in the Kofa Firing Range, the Laguna Army Airfield, the Main Administrative Area, and the Mobility Test Area. The documented buildings include 15 administrative buildings; 142 Capehart Family Housing units (built in 1959); 26 Family Housing units (built in 1957); 38 Family Housing units (built in 1948). The study did not identify any properties of major significance and none were recommended NRHP eligible.

The second historic building inventory project consisted of an update to the DARCOM report and was conducted by Statistical Research, Inc. (Bischoff 1999). This study included an inventory and evaluation of 109 Cold War Era buildings located in the Kofa Firing Range, the Laguna Army Airfield, the Main Administrative Area, and the Mobility Test Area. Building 2, the old Post Headquarters, was recommended NRHP eligible. An additional 26 Capehart-Wherry Era

residences were recommended eligible, but the AZ SHPO never made a determination of eligibility. Some of these residences were demolished in 2006 and 2007, in accordance with an ACHP Program Comment regarding nationwide Capehart-Wherry housing that stated:
Installations are no longer required to follow the case-by-case Section 106 review process for each individual management action affecting Capehart and Wherry Era housing, associated structures, and landscape features (67 FR 110).

Rather, the ACHP encouraged the Army to establish a process for the identification of Capehart and Wherry Era properties of particular importance, and to allow for the preservation of such properties for continued use as military housing within the funding and mission constraints of the Army.

The third project was conducted by JRP Historical Consulting (2009) and consisted of a review and update of the existing historic context for military buildings and structures, along with the inventory and evaluation of 104 buildings. The inventoried buildings date from 1948–1964 and are located in the Kofa Firing Range, Laguna Army Airfield, Main Administrative Area, and Yuma Test Center. The study did not identify any properties of major significance, and none were recommended NRHP eligible.

The fourth study by Zia Engineering and Environmental Consultants was limited to Building 6003, which was constructed as a range building in 1960 as part of the continuing expansion of YPG. The building was later converted to a General Purpose Administration Building. The building was determined to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Brown 2010).

These four studies resulted in the inventory and evaluation of 435 of the nearly 1,300 buildings at YPG. While Building 2, the old Post Headquarters, was recommended NRHP eligible (Bischoff 1999), it was later determined not eligible due to a lack of integrity.

The fifth study was conducted by R. Christopher Goodwin Associates which concentrated on previously unevaluated resources dispersed throughout six administrative regions of YPG and test areas that have reached 50 years of age. A total of 101 buildings and structures located at the Castle Dome Heliport (n=13), Castle Dome Annex (n=4), Cibola Range (n=3), Kofa Firing Range (n=74), Laguna Army Airfield (n=4), and Yuma Test Center (n=3) were investigated. Upon

completion of the architectural investigation, archival research, development of the appropriate historic contexts, and evaluation, no resources were recommended eligible for the NRHP.

The sixth historic building evaluation was conducted by Versar, Inc. in 2016 and evaluated 256 resources. As a result of the study, no resources were recommended eligible for the NRHP. However, a cultural landscape study of the Kofa Firing Range Complex is recommended. The landscape study would evaluate the entire context of the Kofa Firing Range Complex and interrelationships among its components. A comprehensive table of the results of all six historic building evaluations can be found in Appendix I.

4.12.5 Potential Traditional Cultural Properties

The 2014 PA between USAG YPG, the AZ SHPO, and the ACHP specifies how USAG YPG will consult with communities and tribes to identify properties of traditional religious and cultural importance (16 U.S.C. 470 Section 101[d][6][A]) and also potential Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) in accordance with NPS Bulletin 38. Specifically, the PA states that:

> Due to their unique nature, properties of traditional religious and cultural significance and Traditional Cultural Property determinations will be handled on a case-by-case basis, respecting the desires of the Tribes affected while expediting the mission of USAG YPG (USAG YPG 2014:8).

There have been several ethnographic studies conducted to date with affiliated tribes that attempted to identify TCPs or areas traditional religious and cultural importance (e.g., Torres and Manygoats 1992; Torres 1993; and Trafzer 2010). While data from these studies is largely confidential, there are areas of obvious significance to affiliated tribes including White Tanks, Castle Dome (not on YPG), and Mohave Tanks (Rhodes 2011:3.55). In addition, further consultation may identify cleared areas, intaglios, shrines, trails, and trail markers as possible TCPs or areas traditional religious and cultural importance.

4.13 MODELS RELATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DISTRIBUTIONS TO LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES

The relationship of archaeological sites to elements of the natural environment at YPG has been a subject of interest ever since the days of pioneering archaeologist Malcolm Rogers (1939). The

development of such models focuses on identifying the types of resources present in a given area and then determining the relationships between resource types and easily identifiable features of the natural or cultural environment (e.g., elevation, drainage characteristics, transportation routes, vegetation) (King et al. 1977; Altschul 2007). From these observations, it is sometimes possible to extrapolate to the entire area, with some degree of accuracy, where different types and numbers of sites, features, etc., might occur. Ideally, this approach on large installations such as YPG, where there are frequently physical or mission constraints (e.g., ordnance-contaminated areas), allows certain areas to be prioritized as to the expected archaeological site density and importance. In an attempt to assist installation planners with proposed activities, several studies conducted over the past 20 years have either focused on predictive modeling or expanded or modified assumptions brought forth by earlier investigators (Mann 1983; Schaefer and Cook 1988; Dosh and Marmaduke 1992, 1993, 1995; Altschul 2007; KFS, LLC 2016).

The first efforts towards a predictive survey were conducted by Mann for the BLM in an attempt to identify zones of varying archaeological sensitivity (Mann 1983). Through sample survey, Mann investigated sites previously investigated by Malcolm Rogers as well as a number of other sites and, in each case, linked the artifacts found to environmental conditions (e.g., relationship of site type and density to ground conditions) (Schaefer and Jacobson 1989). The survey applied field methods and sample procedures that have been difficult to evaluate from Mann's brief survey report. In addition, given the small sample size (within an enormous sampling universe), the results were inconclusive and were used only as preliminary indications of site distributions.

The primary focus of Mann's effort was to test a model of regional sensitivity for resources. In the model, site density was seen as the major criterion for assessing sensitivity; however, although site density might be generally useful for decision-making purposes, it does not take into account where NRHP-eligible properties might or might not occur. Nonetheless, based on this model, Mann proposed eight explicit assumptions for assigning areas to varying sensitivities. High site densities, variability, and the potential for significant sites were assumed to occur in areas with:

- Fine-grained volcanic rocks for making stone tools (rather than metamorphic rocks such as granite, schist, or gneiss);
- Low, habitable slopes rather than steep slopes;
- Proximity to major washes rather than minor washes;
- Narrow valleys rather than wide valleys;

- Varying slopes rather than uniform slopes;
- Desert pavements rather than other areas;
- Aboriginal trails and routes of travel;
- Springs and tanks.

Applying a somewhat complicated combination of these criteria, Mann identified 1,317 sections of YPG to which he assigned a provisional rating of either low, moderate, high, or very high archaeological sensitivity. A random sample of each of the four classes was then selected to test the sensitivity determinations. Limited time allowed for only eight sections to be tested—a number that is too low to be statistically representative. Also, to save time, Mann only intensively surveyed 25 percent of each of the eight sections; the remainder of each section received non-systematic inspection (Schaefer and Jacobson 1989).

Results of this first predictive survey effort were suggestive but inconclusive. Half of the sections tested produced the number of sites predicted. Predictions for the remainder of the sections were incorrect, attributable to an inability to accurately predict micro-environmental conditions that favored prehistoric activities. Perhaps the most important conclusion drawn from Mann's study was that highly significant sites could be expected to occur across a varied landscape and in unexpected environmental zones not typically thought to be sensitive for archaeological resources (Schaefer and Jacobson 1989).

In 1995, as part of a historic preservation plan, Gutierrez-Palmenberg used the BLM survey data as well as other archaeological data to further explore the relationship of YPG prehistoric cultural resources sites to the YPG natural environment (Miller 1995). The study used the data from 1,240 sites. Results indicated that cultural resources sites on YPG tend to occur in places displaying certain environmental conditions (elevated positions, nearby water, vegetation cover, food/medicine sources). A majority of sites were found to occur between 200 and 800 feet in elevation; other relationships are shown in Tables 4-1 through 4-3. These results illustrated general patterns of distribution of known sites in relation to important environmental variables. However, whether the patterns were significant departures from random distribution could not be determined because the proportional distribution of the environmental variables was not known.

Altschul (2007) presented another attempt toward modeling the distribution of prehistoric archaeological sites at YPG in relation to environmental variables. This "predictive model" approach sought to use geographic information system technology and various regression

models to "predict" variation in archaeological site distribution based on certain environmental variables, including landform, soils slope, aspect of slope, elevation, vegetation, annual precipitation, distance from washes and ridges, distance from the Colorado River, and other variables thought to be important for prehistoric settlement decisions. Despite a sophisticated approach to data analysis, the resulting patterns were, according to the investigators, "extremely weak" (Altschul 2007:155). In part, this disappointing result may have been the product of the archaeological site data sets they used, which included site records of widely variable quality that had accumulated over decades of investigations. Better control of the content and distributions of site data inputs is clearly warranted. Altschul (2007) reported better results in modeling the locations of prehistoric trail systems, using least cost terrain models.

Table 4-1. Frequency of Sites by Most Prominent Topographic Feature (From Miller 1995)**.**

Topography	Number of Sites
Terrace	455
Ridge	353
Flat near Wash	209
Mountain Base	61
Hilltop	32
Floodplain	24
Basin	3
Desert Tank	2

Table 4-2. Frequency of Sites by Soil Type (From Miller 1995)**.**

Soil Type	Number of Sites
Sand, Silt, Gravel	235
Desert Pavement	155
Gravel and Cobbles	17

Table 4-3. Frequency of Sites by Vegetative Community (From Miller 1995)**.**

Topography	Number of Sites
Sonoran Desert Scrub	366
Creosote-bursage/Cacti	188
Creosote-bursage/Cacti/Tree	128
Creosote-bursage	128

In 2011, a sensitivity model was developed that assesses the relationship of archaeological sites with particular landscape variables and considers these relationships in light of geomorphic processes (Bullard et al. 2011). Bullard and colleagues used a subset of archaeological sites that were accurately mapped to derive information about landform, distance to wash, elevation, slope, and aspect. They then used a non-parametric classification technique to distinguish those variables that could best sort site locations from randomly-generated "non-site" locations in the surveyed areas at YPG.

Bullard and colleagues found relatively strong relationships in the distribution of archaeological sites and landform types and ages (alluvial fans, alluvial plains, active washes, pediments, bedrock exposures, etc.), parent material type, elevation, and less strong relationships with variables such as slope, aspect, distance to wash, etc. Tables 4-4 through 4-6 present their results of site locations in relation to landform variables. The data sets used by Bullard et al. (2011) are the most accurate and comprehensive accounting of site locations at YPG to date. The classification tools used appear to be a novel and useful way to show the relationships between site locations and environmental variables in the YPG region. More investigations on the site location-environment relationship is warranted, particularly incorporating chronometric and functional information for prehistoric sites. Such investigations will prove valuable from both management and archaeological research perspectives.

Table 4-4. Archaeological Sites in Relation to Landform.

Landform	Installation Area in km² (%)	Surveyed Area in km² (%)	Prehistoric N (% of all prehistoric)	Historic N (% of all historic)	Prehistoric /Historic N (%)	Unknown N (%)	Total N of Sites (% of all)	Sites per Surveyed Area (km²)
Mountain Highlands	903.3 (26.6%)	45.7 (7.9%)	165 (9.5%)	24 (25.0)	3 (15.8%)	1 (16.7%)	193 (10.3%)	4.2
Inselberg	21.8 (0.6%)	2.0 (0.3%)	14 (0.8%)	2 (2.1%)	2 (10.5%)	0	18 (1.0%)	9.0
Pediment	41.1 (1.2%)	12.6 (2.2%)	20 (1.1%)	1 (1.0%)	0	0	21 (1.1%)	1.7
Badlands	40.7 (1.2%)	26.5 (4.6%)	130 (7.4%)	0	1 (5.3%)	0	131 (7.0%)	4.9
Qf0 (oldest) Alluvial Fan	43.8 (1.3%)	2.0 (0.4%)	7 (0.4%)	0	0	0	7 (0.4%)	3.5
Qf1 Alluvial Fan	549.2 (16.2%)	129.2 (22.4%)	508 (29.1%)	14 (14.6%)	6 (31.6%)	0	528 (28.3%)	4.1
Qf2 Alluvial Fan	860.1 (25.4%)	164.8 (28.6%)	712 (40.8%)	28 (29.2%)	6 (31.6%)	4 (66.7%)	750 (40.2%)	4.6
Qf2e Alluvial Fan	7.0 (0.2%)	4.6 (0.8%)	17 (1.0%)	0	0	0	17 (0.9%)	3.7
Qf3 Alluvial Fan	127.5 (3.8%)	25.7 (4.4%)	48 (2.7%)	4 (4.2%)	0	1 (16.7%)	53 (2.8%)	2.1
Qf4 (youngest) Alluvial Terrace	18.3 (0.5%)	7.2 (1.3%)	4 (0.2%)	1 (1.0%)	0	0	5 (0.3%)	0.7
Active Wash	485.9 (14.3%)	101.3 17.6%)	80 (4.6%)	13 (13.5%)	1 (5.3%)	0	94 (5.0%)	0.9
Alluvial Plain	285.0 (8.4%)	52.7 (9.1%)	38 (2.2%)	9 (9.4%)	0	0	47 (2.5%)	0.9
Dune	6.7 (0.2%)	2.6 (0.4%)	3 (0.2%)	0	0	0	3 (0.2%)	1.2
TOTAL	3390.4	576.9	1746	96	19	6	1867	3.2

Note: Site counts current as of April 2010, as reported by Bullard et al. (2011).

Table 4-5. Prehistoric Site Types in Relation to Landform.

Landform	Cleared Area/ Compressed Gravel	Rock Ring	Rock Align-ment	Rock Cluster / Other Rock Feature	Rock Shelter	Ceramic Scatter	Lithic Scatter/ Quarry	Trail Segment	Petro-glyph
Mountain Highlands	3 (1)	4	3	5	5 (2)	6	19 (5)	4 (2)	1
Inselberg	3	4					6 (3)		1
Pediment		1 (1)					1 (1)		
Badlands	21	1 (1)		7			28 (8)	1	
Qf0 (oldest) Alluvial Fan									
Qf1 Alluvial Fan	56 (5)	69 (7)	4	29		14 (1)	202 (97)	23 (1)	
Qf2 Alluvial Fan	204 (45)	104 (14)	7 (2)	43 (3)		27	200 (41)	38 (5)	2
Qf2e Alluvial Fan	7 (3)	2					3		
Qf3 Alluvial Fan	15 (2)	10	2	4 (1)		1	17 (5)	2	
Qf4 (youngest) Alluvial Terrace								1 (1)	
Active Wash									
Alluvial Plain	1	1				2	10 (7)	3 (3)	
Dune				1		1	1		
TOTAL	310 (56)	196 (23)	16 (2)	89 (4)	5 (2)	51 (1)	487 (170)	72 (12)	4

Note: Only sites that are accurately or mostly accurately plotted are counted in this table. Individual sites may contain more than one site type (e.g., a cleared area, trail segment, and a lithic and ceramic scatter). Number of sites with a single site type is shown in parentheses. Site counts current as of April 2010, as reported in the archaeological predictive model of Bullard et al. (2011).

Table 4-6. Historic Site Types in Relation to Landform.

Landform	Military	Mining	Historic Artifact Scatter	Road	Rock Feature	Pit	Rock Shelter	Trail Segment	Tent Foun-dation
Mountain Highlands	5 (3)	5 (5)	1		2		1 (1)		
Inselberg	2 (1)	1 (1)							
Pediment									
Badlands									
Qf0 (oldest) Alluvial Fan									
Qf1 Alluvial Fan					2			1 (1)	1
Qf2 Alluvial Fan	6 (5)	2 (1)	4 (3)	1 (1)	2 (1)				1
Qf2e Alluvial Fan									
Qf3 Alluvial Fan									
Qf4 (youngest) Alluvial Terrace									
Active Wash			4 (3)			1			
Alluvial Plain	3 (3)		8 (7)					1 (1)	
Dune									
TOTAL	16 (12)	8 (7)	17 (13)	1 (1)	6 (1)	1	1 (1)	2 (2)	2

Note: Only sites that are accurately or mostly accurately plotted are counted in this table. Individual sites may contain more than one site type (e.g., a tent foundation, rock alignment, military structure, and historic artifact scatter). Number of sites with a single site type is shown in parentheses. Site counts current as of April 2010, as reported in the predictive model presented by Bullard et al. (2011).

In 2016, KFS, LLC refined the model. In an effort to develop a predictive model at YPG for identifying the relative probability of locating additional prehistoric artifacts and sites, existing spatial dependence and spatial heterogeneity have been used for interpolative Kriging analysis. Ordinary Kriging is the mathematical term, which assumes a constant unknown mean only over the search neighborhood, in this case limited to a 1-kilometer distance from observed sites. The model works best when identifying areas of known assets (positive values) and areas that have been cleared or are known to be devoid of assets (negative values). This allows the model to have stop points (limits) and better represents conditions on the ground.

Ordinary Kriging was executed by implementing the datasets and methodology listed below using ESRI's ArcGIS software package. Existing prehistoric data points (artifacts or IOs) and areas that have been delineated as archaeological sites were used to define "known" or positive areas for

analysis. Existing site polygons were converted to point geometry with all points spaced at 15-meter by 15-meter intervals based on the ASM's definition of what constitutes a site. Several layers were used to create the negative data points, including cultural surveys that were deemed to have acceptable criteria, all paved and named primary and secondary roads, and buildings and concrete slabs. These areas were converted to point features, also at the 15-meter by 15-meter interval. The model also discounted areas with a slope in excess of 40-degrees since only 0.05% of the existing cultural resource GIS data was located in areas with an excess of a 40-degree slope and accounts for an extremely small portion of the overall land cover of YPG (less than 2.15%). All of the negative data point layers were combined into one inclusive data layer and retained in polygon format. All of the positive prehistoric data points created from the artifacts and sites layers were buffered by 15 meters. All of the positive buffered points were used to clip the negative data polygon, in essence removing any areas within those negative features that have been determined to be either a positive artifact point or site. The remaining negative area features that did not intersect any existing cultural assets, were converted to points at 15-meter by 15-meter intervals and used in the model as negative data points. The resulting outputs are in the form of a heat map which identifies potential areas of cultural sensitivity at YPG based on proximity to existing cultural assets. The heat map was broken into ordinal rankings using seven standard deviation based intervals as the classification method and ranks the areas where cultural resources may be found from Lowest Probability to Highest Probability.

In addition to the Kriging analysis, weighted multivariate statistical modeling was chosen as a viable solution for predicting the location of cultural areas. The existing site points and isolated observances of prehistoric data were overlaid with the slope grids to extract slope values from raster data, in essence attaching a unique slope value to each data point. Additionally, least cost path distances to washes and major water sources (springs, lakes, and rivers) were also calculated and extracted for each point. After analyzing the data statistically and comparing numeric limits (max, mean, min, and standard deviation) a predictive equation for the entire site was developed and tested for correlation. Spatial joins were used to count the instances of sites by landform and by slope value, generating additional data for observation and testing. After extensive analysis, the variables were generated into grids and used to allow multivariate analysis to compare observed sites versus all sites with similar characteristics. The resulting model is described with the following equation to equally weight the predicting indicators since no one indicator could be identified as having the most weight or predictive capability within the model parameters*: [7.66 (Least Cost Path Distance to Washes) + 51.8 (Slope in Degrees) + Least Cost Path Distance to Water]* $^{1/5}$ *= Relative Probability*. Lower values derived from the equation generally equate to a greater probability of potential prehistoric evidence being present. The derived equation was used to generate a final probability grid, using ESRI's Map Algebra to combine the variable grids. The model's map symbology uses a relative ranking system, with

lower values representing higher probability of prehistoric evidence (lower slope, lower distance to water, and lower distance to wash are correlated to finding prehistoric evidence).

The modeling methodology described above was also applied using the historical data in place of the prehistoric data but with a slight difference in the variables and equation used in the weighted multivariate analysis.

4.14 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS: "CLEARED CIRCLES"

Among the most widely distributed features of the YPG landscape are areas on desert pavement surfaces where the underlying soil is exposed (often referred to as "cleared circles" or "sleeping circles"). These features range in size from 1 meter (3.3 feet) to 8 meters (26.2 feet) in diameter. Cleared circles have been recorded in Arizona, southeastern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, and the Pinacate region of Mexico and are especially numerous on desert pavement surfaces of the alluvial terraces adjacent to the Lower Colorado River Valley.

Based on archaeological and geomorphologic studies (Bullard et al. 2012; McDonald et al. unpublished), YPG's cleared circles are believed to have two distinctly different origins. These are:

Deliberate Construction by Humans. This type of cleared circle has been produced by deliberately removing the hard desert pavement (scraped or brushed aside) to expose the soil beneath. Although there are other possible explanations (e.g., areas where wickiups were erected, dance areas), these types of circles are generally thought to be used as campsite features, most likely created for a more comfortable sleeping surface (Figure 4-17 and Figure 4-18). Typically, there are very few artifacts associated with the circles that would confirm the purpose for their construction (e.g., fire affected sand or rock, lithic concentrations).

Results of a study jointly funded by USAG YPG and the U.S. Army Research Office, Terrestrial Sciences Program (1999/2000), indicate that man-made circles typically have a pronounced berm or rim (greater than one layer of stones [clasts] high and sometimes accentuated with larger stones). Over time, the rims deflate, with some stones being scattered back into the circle by wind or water; however, the rim typically remains more than one clast high (Figure 4-19).

Created by Natural Processes. This type of cleared circle is the product of long term interaction between large desert shrubs (most often creosotebush), active burrowing of small mammals and reptiles, and soil processes (Figure 4-20 and 4-21). A model showing the processes by which this type of cleared circle develops is shown in Figure 4-22.

Characteristics of naturally occurring cleared circles are:

- A shrub growing in the desert pavement becomes surrounded by a mound of soil caused by animal burrowing. Desert pavement stones are pushed outward from the plant source.
- Plant death occurs from time, changes in environment, and animal activity.
- Woody plant material degrades, the plant mound deflates from wind, water, and collapse of burrows and root channels creating a depression.
- As the mound deflates, the stones displaced at the surface create a minimal rim/berm and new desert pavement forms. The rim is rarely more than one clast high.

Figure 4–17. Presumed Man-Made Cleared Circle with Berm
(Source: USAG YPG 2005).

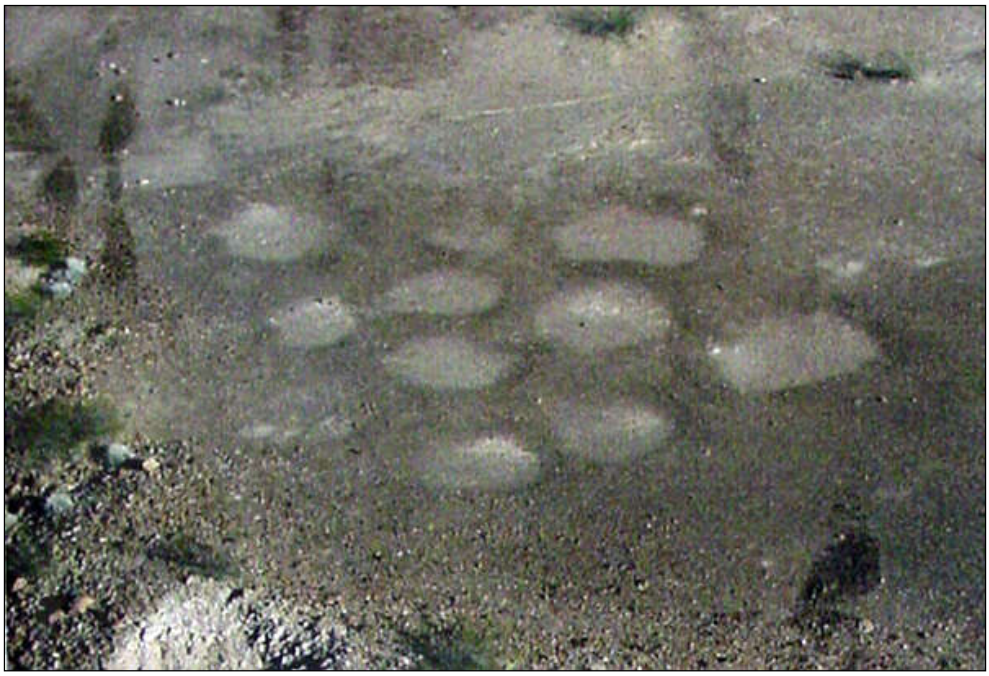

Figure 4–18. Cluster of Presumed Man-Made Cleared Circles
(Source: USAG YPG 2005).

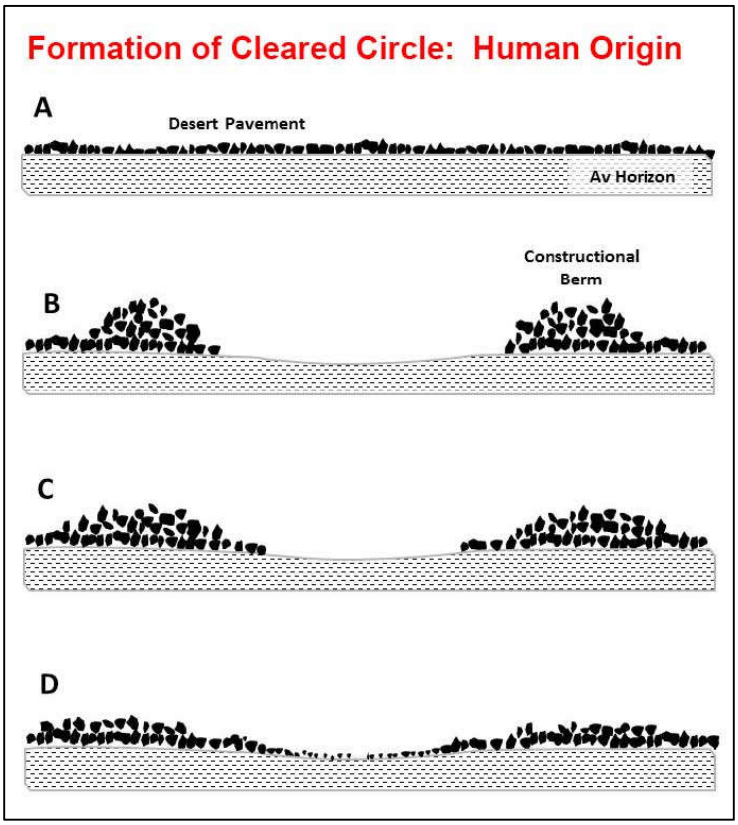

Figure 4–19. Formation of Man Made Cleared Circle
(Source: McDonald et al. 2014:8).

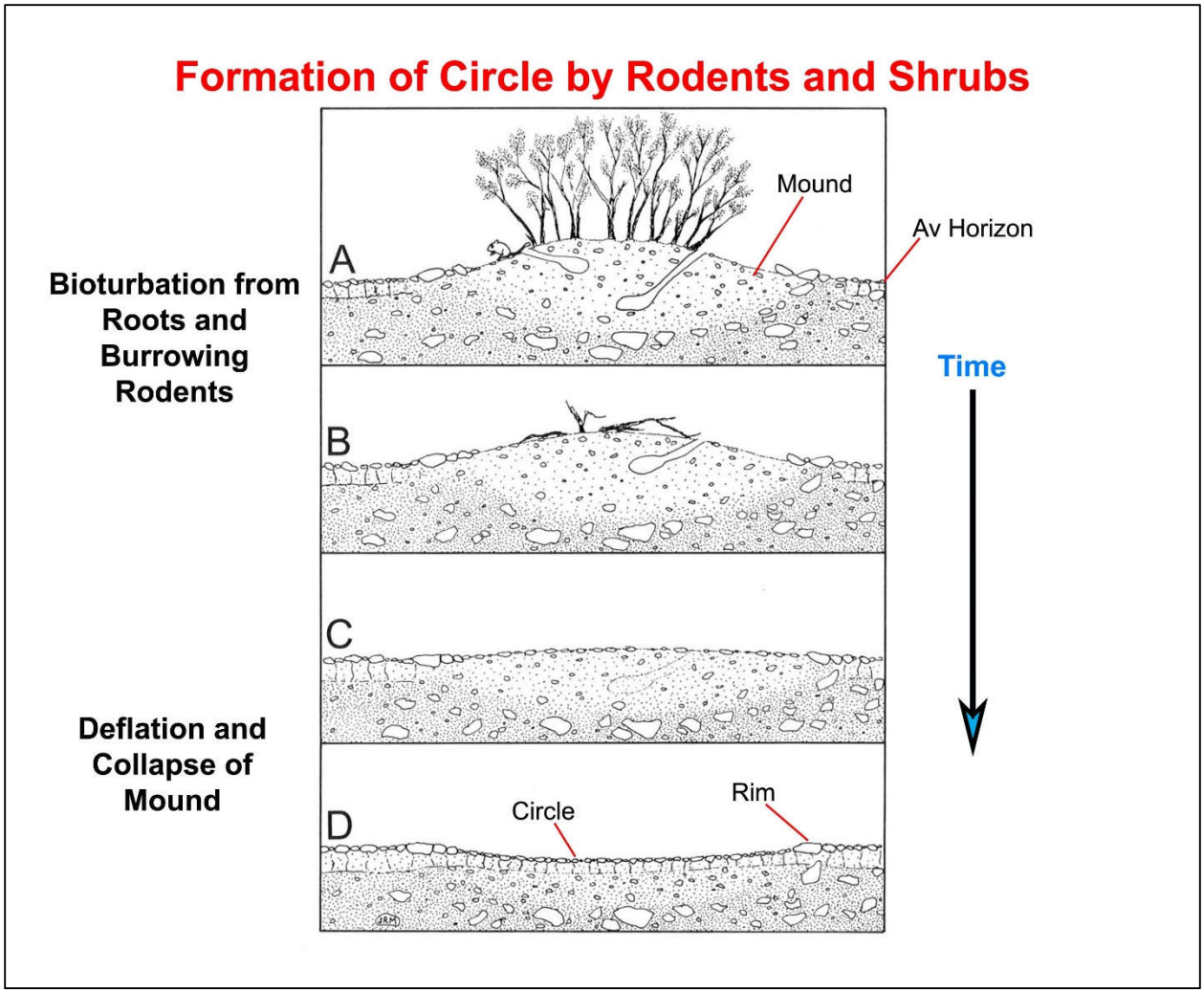

Figure 4–20. Formation of Naturally Occurring Cleared Circle
(Source: U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground and U.S. Army Research Office Terrestrial Sciences Program 1999/2000).

Figure 4–21. Naturally Occurring Plant Scars (Source: USAG YPG and U.S. Army Research Office Terrestrial Sciences Program 1999/2000).

Figure 4–22. Plant Mound and Animal Burrows (Source: USAG YPG and U.S. Army Research Office Terrestrial Sciences Program 1999/2000).

The hundreds of cleared areas at YPG are a concern for effective cultural resources management. The USAG YPG Archaeological Survey and Report Standards (2016) document provides specific criteria for the recognition of a cleared circle constructed by humans.

> *Cleared Areas (aka "Sleeping Circles")*
>
> There are myriad cleared areas on YPG that have natural causes such as plant scars and burro wallows. Any cleared areas recorded as 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.
> 5. Is associated with artifacts or other features indicating human activity.

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

Given the large number of identified circles and the significant impact this site type has on YPG missions and the management of cultural resources, USAG YPG has supported additional systematic investigations to develop specific criteria that can be used systematically by archaeologists to more consistently verify the origin of cleared circles. Preliminary results of these investigations were presented in Caldwell et al. (2011). Further investigations have been documented and are soon to be distributed for review and consultation.

4.15 PALEONTOLOGY

Paleontological resources are scientifically significant fossilized remains, specimens, deposits and other such data from prehistoric, non-human life. Such resources include invertebrate fossils (i.e., animals without backbones such as clams, snails, corals), plant fossils (e.g., pollen grains, plant leaves and stalks, petrified wood), and vertebrate fossils (i.e., animals with a skeleton such as fish, sharks, whales, dinosaurs) (Walker and Ward 1992).

4.15.1 Paleontological Remains at YPG

Paleontological remains identified at YPG include deposits of petrified wood and several isolated occurrences of marine fossils (e.g., bivalves, sponges, and corrals). Paleontological resources recorded in the vicinity of YPG include the remains of a mammoth found near the City of Yuma,

a partial mammoth or mastodon tusk found near Blythe, California, and camel fossils discovered in the Muggins Mountain Wilderness near Wellton (Metzger et al. 1973:G28; Smith et al. 1989:D5).

The petrified wood specimens identified at YPG occur within gravel beds deposited by the Colorado River between three and five million years ago, at the beginning of the Pliocene Epoch (Nations et al. 1998:3.3). The presence of these gravel deposits indicate that the Colorado River once flowed through YPG, rather than along its present-day channel located approximately 10 kilometers to the west. Sediment deposits from the river occur across the installation, some as much as 115 meters above the current riverbed.

4.15.2 Petrified Wood Investigation

In 1994, an investigation of the petrified wood deposits occurring at YPG was conducted by researchers from Northern Arizona University through a grant from the DoD Legacy Resources Management Program (Nations et al. 1998). The study included stratigraphic, sedimentological, and paleobotanical investigations of the sediments deposited in the ancient Colorado River channels. Results indicated that the petrified wood specimens identified within YPG are well-preserved, representing a variety of Pliocene-aged plant species including palm, walnut, and California bay laurel. The findings also suggest the presence of much wetter environmental conditions during the Pliocene than are found in the region currently.

Analysis of the petrified wood indicated that the primary replacement mineral was quartz. Finding no evidence for burial of the wood by typical means of petrification, such as silica-rich volcanic ash or lavas, the investigators hypothesized that the petrification took place in the silica-rich waters of the Colorado River (Nations et al. 1998:5.2). Over time the climate became dryer, the river receded to its present channel, and the sediments eroded to form the present desert surface. The researchers concluded that additional study of the petrified wood deposits at YPG can aid in interpretations of regional paleoclimate; help refine the geologic history of the Colorado River; and serve as comparative data for similar deposits in the region. A sample of specimens collected from YPG are shown in Figure 4-23.

Figure 4–23. Petrified Wood Samples Collected from Yuma Proving Ground (Source: Nations et al. 1998).

4.15.3 Protection of Paleontological Remains

Mandates for the protection of paleontological resources are few and guidance is largely indirect. The most notable of these include the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (upon which the National Natural Landmarks Program is based), the AHPA of 1974, and, in the case of Army installations, AR 200-1 (see Section 3.0). Chapter 6-4e(3) of AR 200-1 regarding cultural resources program requirements states:

> Establish and include installation policy for management of, and for limitation of collection and removal of, paleontological resources in ICRMPs. Address known paleontological resources in any NEPA documentation prepared for actions that may impact or cause irreparable loss or destruction of such resources.

In April 2004, the USAG YPG Commanding Officer issued a memorandum reminding personnel that federal laws and Army regulations prohibit the unauthorized removal or disturbance of natural and cultural resources, including petrified wood. The memorandum acknowledges the scientific value YPG's natural and cultural resources and advocates for their preservation and protection. A copy of the letter is provided in Appendix J.

To date, no predictive models or sensitivity analyses for the occurrence of paleontological remains within YPG have been developed. The investigation by Nations et al. (1998) indicated that the petrified wood deposits are likely confined to the ancient floodplain of the Colorado River. Evidence of petrified wood deposits and other paleontological remains have not been identified elsewhere within the installation boundary.

5.0 Inventory of Resources

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

As of February 2016, 2,098 cultural resources sites have been documented within YPG (Appendix K). The recordation of these sites is the result of approximately 300 projects conducted by over 30 organizations (Appendix L). The information presented in this section is largely compiled from site records on file at USAG YPG, and is supplemented by data from the Arizona Site Record Database (AZSITE), the Arizona State Museum's online database, and site records from the BLM Field Office in Yuma.

Of these 2,098 documented sites, 1,198 (57.1 percent) date to the prehistoric period and 900 (42.9 percent) date to the historic period. Prehistoric site types range from small artifact scatters to large habitations. Rock features, cleared areas, artifact scatters, and trail segments comprise 1,112 of the 1,198 known prehistoric sites (92.8 percent of all prehistoric sites). The remaining sites consist of rock shelters, rock quarries, rock art sites, and milling stations. Due to a lack of diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points, diagnostic ceramics), many of these sites could not be assigned a cultural or temporal affiliation beyond "prehistoric." The relatively few sites with diagnostic artifacts were most commonly affiliated with the Patayan I–III periods (A.D. 700–1800).

Nearly all of the 900 historic period sites are Euroamerican mining and military sites dating from 1900–1950. Evidence of DTC/C-AMA structures are non-existent. A statewide survey revealed that no World War II standing buildings or structures remained at any of the Arizona camps, including Camp Laguna, by 1984 (Collins et al. 1993:43). However, AZSITE has record of intact roads, rock alignments, and tent pads at Camp Laguna. After 70 years, many documented features still remain intact today (Gibbs et al. 2012). Other historic site types include artifacts scatters, mines, trash dumps, roads, camps, and trails.

5.2 HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Historic buildings at YPG have been investigated by several different projects (Bischoff 1999; Brenner 1984; Dosh and Marmaduke 1992; Gibbs et al. 2012; JRP Historical Consulting 2009; Kuranda et al. 2012; Versar, Inc. 2016) and fall into two main categories: World War II Era (1941–1945) and Cold War Era (1945–1991) buildings. Historic buildings are clustered in the southwest portion of YPG, which is now designated the Laguna Test Area. No buildings of the World War II Era remain at YPG. A limited number of structures (taxiways and roadways) are all that remain.

More than 100 buildings clustered at Main Post, Yuma Testing Center, Laguna Army Airfield, and Kofa Firing Range (Figure 5-1, adapted from JRP Historical Consulting 2009:Figure 1-1) have been identified by the 2009 study of Cold War Era infrastructure at YPG (JRP Historical Consulting LLC 2009). These buildings were used for routine purposes (Administrative, General Personnel Services, Utilities/Public Safety Support, and Warehouse/General Storage). Other building types of the Cold War Era include family housing (Capehart-Wherry Era houses), UPH (barracks), and the Post headquarters. The barracks and the Post headquarters (Figure 5-2 and Figure 5-3), remain in use for administrative purposes (JRP Historical Consulting 2009).

5.3 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SUMMARY

Of the 2,098 known cultural resources sites documented at YPG, 924 have been recommended eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (Table 5-1). Of the 1,198 recorded prehistoric sites, 645 have been recommended NRHP eligible, 148 have been recommended NRHP ineligible, and 405 have not been evaluated or are of indeterminate NRHP eligibility. Prehistoric sites have been recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion D, for their potential to provide important information on prehistory of the area.

Of the 900 recorded historic sites, 279 have been recommended NRHP eligible, 249 and 397 are of indeterminate or unevaluated eligibility. Most historic sites are recommended eligible under Criterion A (associated with an important event) for their association with mining or the military in Arizona. Many ineligible sites consist of roads, which were still in use at the time of recording, or artifacts scatters without features or diagnostic artifacts.

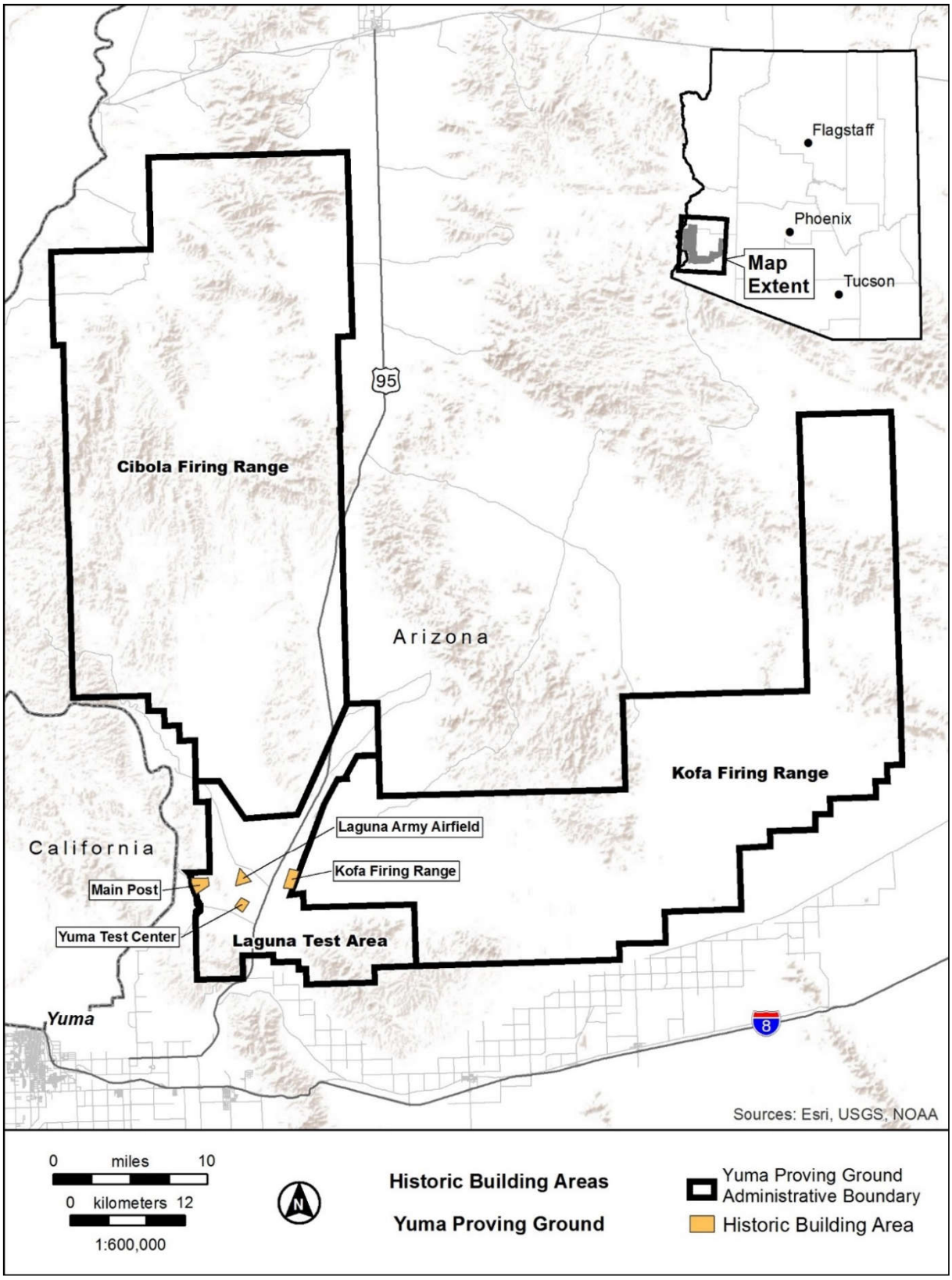

Figure 5-1. Map showing the distribution of historic buildings at Yuma Proving Ground.

Figure 5-2. Photograph showing barracks at Yuma Proving Ground during the 1950s (Source: Bischoff 1999).

Figure 5-3. Photograph of the Post headquarters (Building 2) during the late 1950s (Source: Bischoff 1999).

Table 5-1. NRHP Eligibility Recommendations.

Site Age	Number of Sites	NRHP Eligible Sites	NRHP Ineligible Sites	Indeterminate/ Unevaluated Sites
Prehistoric	1,198	645	148	405
Historic	900	279	249	372
Total	2,098	924	397	777

5.4 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DETERMINATIONS AND DISTRICTS

Consultation between USAG YPG and the AZ SHPO identified 924 cultural resources sites that, through February 2016, have been determined (as opposed to recommended) eligible for the NRHP. Nearly all of the determined eligible sites date to the prehistoric period and include trails, cleared areas, rock art panels, rock clusters, rock quarries, and artifact scatters.

A total of 279 historic sites have been determined eligible; these include two World War II training areas and two roads. Only two historic era sites determined eligible as part of a district are present. The first is Malcolm Rogers' camp at White Tanks. The second is a World War II training camp at Camp Laguna—the only historic era district that has been identified.

In addition, 652 sites have been determined eligible by USAG YPG and the AZ SHPO as components of one of seven archaeological districts: Direct Fire Range and Ammunition Storage, Handling, and Testing Facilities (n = 56); White Tanks Management Area (n = 46); Yuma Wash (n = 282); Extended Combat Systems Maneuver Area (n = 160); Mohave Tanks and Mohave Wash (n = 13); Red Bluff Range Combat Systems Maneuver Area (n = 94); and Camp Laguna (n = 1). Prehistoric sites eligible as part of these districts include trails, cleared areas, rock art panels, rock clusters, rock quarries, rock shelters, and artifact scatters.

5.5 THEMES TO GUIDE FUTURE RESEARCH

This section identifies thematic contexts to guide future research at YPG. It is also intended to provide a framework for the evaluation of site NRHP eligibility recommendations, with the ultimate goal of making these recommendations consistent between the various researchers working at YPG. Two themes are identified for the prehistoric period: Chronology and Cultural Landscapes. Three additional themes are presented for the historic period: Transportation, Mining, and Military.

5.5.1 Prehistoric Themes

The prehistory period in the western desert of Arizona remains poorly studied and understood (Altschul and Rankin 2008; Schaefer and Laylander 2007). The near absence of excavated sites, poorly refined chronologies, and the likelihood that many major sites have been destroyed or buried by flooding of the Colorado and Gila rivers has hindered our understanding of land use patterns, intra-site organization, social organization, and subsistence activities. The following themes are offered to help guide future research of prehistoric resources at YPG, in the hopes of refining our understanding of Native American presence in the region over the millennia.

5.5.2 Chronology

Chronology at the site level is one of the most basic attributes of archaeological research. However, the chronology of sites in the region remains weakly developed, and much work remains until broad patterns of prehistory can be more fully reconstructed. The oldest sites in the region suffer most from a lack of chronological control. The prehistoric overview discussed the history of research and specific problems with the dating of San Dieguito sites. However, the potential discovery of buried alluvial sites or cave or rockshelter sites with early components may provide a better understanding of the early millennia of occupation along the lower Gila and Colorado rivers. If San Dieguito artifacts are recovered from a stratified cave or rockshelter site, these remains will have the potential to vastly improve the chronology of this early period. Otherwise, new technologies and a better understanding of desert pavement formation processes are required before any chronological precision can be applied to the San Dieguito period. Huckell (1998) and Huckell and Haynes (2003) provide relatively current overviews of this early period, including data gaps and dating problems. In the meantime, any discovery of possible San Dieguito period artifacts should be subjected to rigorous scrutiny and comparison to other contemporaneous sites in the region. Improvements in the relative chronology of this period would comprise a major advancement in archaeological research of the region.

Archaic period chronology is slightly better understood, thanks in large part to the presence of diagnostic projectile points that have been relatively well dated in adjacent regions (e.g., Heilen and Vanderpot 2013:192, Huckell 1996). The Indian Hill Rockshelter also factors greatly into our understanding of Archaic period use of the lower Gila and Colorado river region. This site contains stratified deposits spanning the Middle and Late Archaic periods and the Ceramic period (McDonald 1992). The types of plant and animal remains recovered from the site, along with numerous storage pits, suggest that it was a seasonal camp (McDonald 1992:237). Occupation

of Indian Hill Rockshelter likely paralleled similar Archaic period use of areas at YPG, including White Tanks, Mohave Tanks, and Yuma Wash.

Nonetheless, absolute dates from additional Archaic sites in the Yuma region are desperately needed, as is a better understanding or regional variants during this broad interval (Heilen and Vanderpot 2014:193–194). Future researchers should emphasize the importance of each Archaic period finding, even isolated projectile points, in an attempt to reconstruct lifeways during this time. Investigations of rock shelter sites at YPG may yield evidence of Archaic remains. Given that only one stratified site is currently known in the Yuma region, a discovery of this sort would be of great significance.

Chronology of the Ceramic period, represented by the Patayan I–III periods, is better understood than any other period in prehistory at YPG. Indeed, nearly all sites at YPG that can be assigned a temporal affiliation date to the Ceramic period, and many of those contain diagnostic sherds dating to the Patayan II period (A.D. 1000–1500). However, regional chronologies of the Patayan borrow heavily from the adjacent Hohokam area (e.g., Reid and Whittlesey 1997, Waters 1982). A better understanding of Patayan I–III developments in the Yuma area is needed but the often cited destruction of village sites along the lower Gila and Colorado rivers is expected to obscure this developmental history. Future researchers should maximize the data potential of any Patayan sites identified at YPG. For instance, every effort should be made to type sherds found at these sites in order for them to be assigned to one of the three Patayan periods. The importance of trade wares cannot be emphasized enough. Hohokam red-on-buff sherds are the most common intrusive ceramics in the region and these types are dated with far more precision than contemporaneous Lower Colorado Buffware sherds. For these reasons, classifying all non-local pottery to the type level is imperative to a better understanding of local Patayan chronology (McCormick 2010).

5.5.3 Cultural Landscapes

This broad theme encompasses much of the region's archaeology and is critical to any reconstruction of past lifeways along the lower Gila and Colorado rivers. YPG contains a variety of sites including artifact scatters, cleared areas, intaglios, rock piles, rock rings, rock quarries, rock shelters, trails, and possible trail markers or shrines. As Reid and Whittlesey (1997:125) note, archaeologists often focus on individual sites and features, particularly in the context of

CRM-driven projects. However, individual sites are components of larger, interconnected systems that facilitated survival in one of the world's harshest desert environments.

Prehistoric hunters and gatherers, and later Patayan farmers and foragers, regularly traversed the desert valleys and mountains of the region. The hundreds of miles of known trails attests to this mobility, which was devoted to the collection of plant, animal, and lithic resources, trade networks, and spiritual journeys (Heilen and Vanderpot 2014; Reid and Whittlesey 1997). The upland zones within YPG provided an abundance of cacti, mineral, and rock sources—including Tank Mountains obsidian and volcanic rock for ground stone artifacts—and game while the area's overhangs provided temporary shelter for travelers (Reid and Whittlesey 1997:124-126). Only when individual sites, including trail segments, are evaluated in a regional context will their importance be fully recognized. GIS modeling of trails, cleared areas, intaglios, and shrines has the potential to vastly improve our understanding of cultural landscapes through the millennia. Future researchers should implement this approach when evaluating the significance of individual sites at the local, state, and national levels.

5.6 HISTORIC THEMES

The previous ICRMP identified two themes for the historic period at YPG: mining and the military (Rhodes 2012). While those themes are most applicable, the importance of the lower Gila and Colorado rivers as transportation corridors during the middle and late historic periods warrants a third thematic context to help guide future research and to assist with the evaluation of site significance.

5.6.1 Transportation

Beginning in the 1840s, the lower Gila and Colorado rivers became major transportation routes in what would become the United States (Bieber 1938; Walker and Bufkin 1979:Map 18). YPG is situated in the desert just east of the Colorado River and just north of the Gila River. Wagon roads led to steamboat landings on the Colorado River at Castle Dome Landing, Norton's Landing, La Paz, and Ehrenberg (Rhode 2012). Numerous trails and roads, branching off of main routes along the rivers, also extended into YPG to access mines and, later, the railroad. The Arizona State Historic Preservation Office has produced historic context reports on historic trails in Arizona (Stein 1994) and transcontinental railroads in Arizona (Janus Associated 1989). Both of these resources should be consulted to evaluate the significance of transportation-related sites at YPG. The ultimate goal of future evaluations and research should be to connect the trails and

roads at YPG to their source outside of the installation and to determine their origin and association with major transportation routes along the lower Gila and Colorado rivers.

5.6.2 Mining

Americans began mining in southwestern Arizona in 1854 (Dunning 1959), and placer mining along the Colorado and Gila rivers began in 1858 (Barnes 1988:177). Hard rock mining in the mountains of the YPG from the 1860s to about 1935 targeted gold, silver, lead, and cinnabar. Keane and Rogge (1992:Appendix A) list more than a dozen mining districts in and around the present-day YPG. Within YPG, mining sites are present in the Castle Mountains, Chocolate Mountains, Dome Rock Mountains, Laguna Mountains, Middle Mountains, Muggins Mountains, and Trigo Peaks (Rhode 2012). Prospector pits and mines are most common, although some settlements may be present. The history and archaeology of hard rock mining in Arizona is summarized in Keane and Rogge (1992), a historic context report prepared for the AZ SHPO, and this resource should be used in the evaluation of mining-related sites at YPG. Future research should focus on reconstructing the histories of specific mines and mining districts to understand how they developed and the extent to which that development conformed to, or deviated from, the broader pattern described in Keane and Rogge (1992). Mining sites at YPG can contribute to the understanding of Arizona mining history through the documentation of mines and mining-related features on YPG, their function within mining systems, and their place within the historical context of mining districts and Arizona mining history generally.

5.6.3 Military

YPG is significant during two eras of American military history: World War II and the Cold War. Collins et al. (1993) discuss the role of Arizona in World War II as a historic theme and provide guidance for managing these cultural resources. Further, Rhode (2012) advocates interpreting and evaluating military history at YPG based on five factors: primary mission of the base, military policies of social stratification, utilitarianism in design and planning, isolation from surrounding communities, and centralization of the built base environment. The ultimate goal of future evaluations and research should be to consider how military-related sites can address the factors outlined above. A concerted effort should be made to identify military-related sites to the three main periods at YPG: the Yuma Test Branch (1942–1949), the Yuma Test Station (1951–1963), and the Yuma Proving Ground (1963–present). If these efforts are successful, historic military sites at YPG can then be evaluated in terms of broad patterns and changes in military mission, both at the state and national level.

5.7 PROPERTIES OF TRADITIONAL RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL IMPORTANCE AND TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Currently, USAG YPG has identified no NRHP-eligible TCPs, although some of the local Native American tribes have verbally indicated that the White Tanks area is a sacred place.

5.8 PALEONTOLOGY

The only paleontological site identified within the boundary of YPG is the large concentration of petrified wood located within the ancient floodplain of the Colorado River. Geologists who have investigated this site indicate that both the petrified wood and the Colorado River gravels within which it is associated are unique and pivotal to a fuller explanation of the geological history of the Colorado River and the desert southwest. The only other site of this kind is in the Anza-Borrego desert of southern California. Significant paleontological remains such as this can be evaluated and nominated for listing in the Registry of Natural Landmarks—criteria for significance determination are found in the Department of the Interior Standards and Guidelines described in 36 CFR Part 62.5.

5.9 PLANS AND SCHEDULES FOR RESOURCE INVENTORIES

To date, resource inventories for all classes of cultural resources at YPG have been conducted either in response to new or changing installation missions (e.g., construction of a new facility or range area) or as funding has allowed. Several studies (e.g., the petrified wood investigation) have been conducted with the use of funds provided by the DoD Legacy Resource Management Program. Future plans for resource inventories are expected to be conducted on the same basis as past studies; however, priorities set by the goals of this ICRMP may affect funding requests.

5.10 UNDERTAKINGS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO AFFECT CULTURAL RESOURCES

The principal mission of YPG is to plan, conduct, analyze, and report results of military materiel tests in development and production phases; review plans and monitor developmental testing conducted by developers, producers, and contractors; provide technical support, guidance, and services to federal agencies and branches of the military; and conduct operational testing and troop training exercises. Typical projects include munitions and weapons testing; tank and automotive testing; desert terrain testing; aviation systems testing (e.g., advanced rocket systems, helicopter systems); and an assortment of special projects. The nature of the majority of YPG missions and projects involve ground disturbance and, therefore, have the potential for adverse effects on cultural resources.

As program activities, locations, schedules, and funding become more clearly defined, these actions may be subject to additional cultural resources management review and agency consultation under both the NEPA and the NHPA. Although many of the planned actions have not received funding approval, they are a general indication of the types of projects proposed for YPG over the next 5 to 15 years:

- Military operations and resource management remain at comparable levels to those experienced for all functional units during the 5-year period from 2011 through 2016. Section 4.1 describes the types of missions previously and currently conducted at YPG.
- The nature of military operations will remain essentially unchanged; however, the number of operations conducted will increase. Operational increases and potential future activities will include, but are not limited to:
    - Establishment of additional ground maneuvering and free-travel areas for both training and testing;
    - Robotic testing;
    - Hybrid or electric-powered vehicle testing;
    - Increased troop training activities;
    - Increased use of YPG's long-range firing capabilities;
    - Increased use of live munitions in sensor testing activities.
- Military operations are increased as noted above; however, construction or modernization of facilities to meet the requirements of specific missions or DOD units will be required. This could include, but not be limited to technical, administrative, and housing facilities.

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6.0 Management Plan

6.1 OVERVIEW

This portion of the ICRMP describes the objectives, priorities, staffing, policies, and methods that will be relied upon and used to accomplish the legal compliance requirements for the management of cultural resources on YPG. The cultural landscape management approach offers significant management advantages for an integrated management plan. Using this approach, spatial analyses of project-driven field inventories within specific project boundaries can predict potential cultural resource locations, demonstrating inter-relationships that exist among known cultural and natural resources, and document past military impacts to the area. Likewise, cultural resources on the installation will be managed within an installation-wide framework of interrelated landscape components brought together through GIS data layers of cultural, natural, and human-related information, rather than existing as a single unassociated entity. The sensitivity model as updated will aid USAG YPG in focusing its planning efforts on those areas of the landscape where proposed development may have the greatest impact on historic properties. The cultural landscape approach provides the overall framework for the ICRMP and future implementation of project-specific compliance actions.

6.2 CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Cultural resources constitute essential and significant elements of ecosystems in which Army installations and their component activities exist and function. Planning and management of cultural resources, therefore, should occur within the context of a comprehensive and integrated land, resource, and infrastructure approach that adapts and applies principles of ecosystem management. This involves planning and management of cultural resources by reference to the landscape (i.e., the “Cultural Landscapes Planning Approach”). Principal components of this management approach are:

- The cultural landscape planning approach defines a “cultural landscape” as a bounded geographic area, including the collective cultural and natural resources features therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values (Birnbaum 1994). Examples of natural features include terrain, habitat areas, and topography. Cultural features include archaeological sites, sacred sites, historic buildings, and the modern built environment. All of these natural and man-made features, including

those related to military operations, are viewed as a series of surface and subsurface features that make up the installation's cultural landscape.

- The cultural landscape planning approach focuses on the analysis of the spatial relationships among natural and man-made landscape features. Cultural and natural resources distribution maps can provide the data for systematic analysis of spatial patterning and land use through time. Factors such as elevation, slope, soil texture and drainage, vegetative cover, distance to water, and proximity to roads, other transportation routes, and service centers have resulted in non-random patterns of human land use through time. These factors influenced the locations selected for prehistoric and historic settlement and activity areas.
- Distribution maps of cultural and natural resources locations, overlain with specific locations of military testing and training areas (including past, present, and to the extent possible, future activities) will show a non-random pattern of distribution across the landscape. Spatial analyses based on such distributions can indicate if the locations of cultural resources, natural resources, and military training and infrastructure improvement activities coincide. The coinciding distribution of cultural and natural resources and specific locations of military activities are important land management factors.
- Identification of the non-random patterns of land use is beneficial for compliance-related environmental documentation that requires future impact prediction (e.g., NEPA and NHPA documents). It is beneficial for the preparation of analyses for the consideration of alternatives, for impact avoidance, and in the development of training scenarios in a manner that avoids conflict with sensitive resources. Section 4.12 discusses the relationship of prehistoric, historic, and military resources to the natural environment of YPG. This type of specific spatial information allows predictive scenarios that aid in the management of the resources, and adds timeliness to compliance activities and the completion of mission objectives.
- The cultural landscape planning approach identifies military installations as an integral part of the landscape and attempts to identify interrelationships between the natural and cultural elements. This is accomplished by using GIS systems and multiple data layers to fully integrate ongoing installation efforts in cultural and natural resources with the military mission.

- The cultural landscape approach emphasizes the fact that installation natural and cultural resources may result from and obtain significance through the continuous military occupation and use of the land (Clement 1999). The cultural landscape on YPG is unique because of its continued use for defense-related purposes and the influences to the landscape that result from these activities.
- The cultural landscape planning approach is most useful as an overall conservation planning strategy fully integrating cultural and natural resources and the military mission.

Cultural landscape as a planning approach should not be confused with "historic designed landscapes." Historic designed landscapes are landscapes that were consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, or horticulturalist according to design principles (Birnbaum 1994). A historic military landscape is a landscape that is significantly associated with historically important persons or events, or is an important indicator of the broad patterns of history, or represents a significant example of design or construction (Loechl et al. 1988:9). Historic military landscapes may be a part of the larger cultural landscape.

The value of the cultural landscape approach to cultural resources evaluation and treatment is that a resource's significance is not determined in isolation, but within the entire context of the landscape and interrelationships among its components. The cultural landscape approach allows greater flexibility in environmental impact analysis and the development of mitigative strategies can be negotiated when the linkages between cultural and natural resources are identified. The approach also allows for more informed and defensible decision-making.

6.3 GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The basic objective of this ICRMP is to integrate the legal requirement for the management of cultural resources with the planning and accomplishment of military testing and training, construction, and other mission essential activities, as well as real property and land use decisions at YPG (AR 200-1:111). Specific objectives of this ICRMP are discussed below.

6.3.1 Compliance with Federal Preservation Law

USAG YPG complies with all laws and regulations pertaining to the identification, management, and preservation of cultural resources. Section 3.0 of this document summarizes the federal

statutes, regulations, EOs, and memoranda applicable to the management of cultural resources and the cultural resources management program on YPG.

6.3.2 Locate, Evaluate, and Protect Archaeological, Historical, and Sacred Sites

In order to comply with the laws and regulations noted in Section 3.0, the CRM must locate, evaluate, and protect historic properties and sacred sites on YPG. The CRM gives priority to the evaluation of archaeological sites located in test and training areas and develops protective strategies or mitigation measures for those sites eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

The CRM must first determine if the proposed action is an undertaking and then determine the area of potential effects (APE) (see SOP #1 in Appendix M). The CRM then applies the criteria of effect and adverse effect to determine whether undertakings at YPG will affect historic properties. Planning such projects may proceed with the understanding that changes in design or delays may occur where mitigation must be applied as a result of consultation. The CRM must consult in a timely manner with the AZ SHPO and the fourteen (14) tribes concerning all undertakings that have the potential to affect historic properties not otherwise excluded by the PA (2014).

6.3.3 Contribute to the Body of Knowledge

Valuable contributions to regional cultural resources data can be achieved through the analysis and synthesis of data collected on YPG. The dissemination of information on areas that, heretofore, may not have been included in the regional contexts adds to the richness and viability of that data.

6.3.4 Efficient Management Techniques

It is incumbent that the CRM conserve funds through the employment of efficient management techniques and the initiation of mission-oriented evaluation procedures for archaeological sites and other cultural resources properties. The practicalities of accomplishing this at YPG will require the CRM to be creative in the use of funds and time. The possibility of using and integrating information and technologies from other offices and databases on the installation should be explored.

6.4 INTERNAL COORDINATION PROCESS

Required coordination and consultations that may impact the missions at YPG must be identified as a priority and addressed early to avoid impacts to readiness. The Directorate of Public Works (DPW) holds Work Order review meetings on a biweekly basis. The CRM attends meetings where any project conducted on the installation is discussed and scheduled. Coordination of these projects involves concurrence by the CRM before the project can commence.

Through the biweekly scheduling meetings, the CRM ensures that any activity or undertaking, which may have a component of ground disturbance or building alteration, is coordinated with other installation activities including, but not limited to, the following entities.

6.4.1 Yuma Proving Ground Garrison Manager

Unless exempted by a PA or MOA, all Section 106 actions require consultation and coordination with the AZ SHPO. Some actions may also require coordination with IMCOM and HQDA. In preparing PAs and MOAs, the Garrison Manager (and the CRM) will work cooperatively to address all IMCOM and HQDA comments on draft agreements. Following integration of IMCOM and HQDA comments, the USAG YPG Commander will sign the agreement, obtain AZ SHPO, IMCOM (as appropriate), and any consulting party signatures, and forward the document to the ACHP (as appropriate) for signature.

6.4.2 Directorate of Public Works/Division of Master Planning and Real Property

The USAG YPG Master Plan was developed in 2015. The Plan notes the cultural and historic resources that are present at YPG and recognizes potential constraints for each development concept in the Master Plan (Woolpert 2015). Coordination with the CRM is an important element of USAG YPG planning processes.

6.4.3 Environmental Sciences Division

The Environmental Sciences Division serves under DPW. Coordination and review of projects within this DPW organization ensures that all environmental considerations are conducted within the cultural landscape planning approach. An overall conservation planning strategy better integrates the protection of the environment while enabling the primary mission of the military.

6.4.4 Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security

Coordination with DPTMS (formerly called Security Police) occur when new security protocols are in development (e.g., installation of a fence) or infractions (i.e., those that have or may have impacted cultural resources) on YPG are committed. In accordance with AR 200-1, USAG YPG security personnel, USAG YPG legal staff, PAO, recreation management, and other environmental staff are required to be informed about cultural resources laws and their enforcement under ARPA. Any coordination regarding these issues should be routed through the CRM.

6.4.5 Supported Components

Government supported components at YPG include:

- U.S. Army Health Clinic;
- MCAS-Yuma;
- U.S. Army Veterinary Clinic;
- Defense Commissary Agency;
- Yuma Resident Office, USACE, Los Angeles District;
- Communications Electronics Command, PM Firefinder;
- Army Test Measuring and Diagnostic Equipment Support Operation;
- John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School and Military Freefall School;
- U.S. Air Force Flight Test Squadron;
- U.S. Army Contracting Agency;
- Compact Yuma Detachment;
- U.S. Air Force Aerostat Site;
- Directed Test Mission Activity.

These supported components do not formally lease the land they utilize; they have Interservice Support Agreements (ISA) with YPG. Parcels used or leased by supported components are managed by USAG YPG, including any environmental issues that may arise. Coordination and "clearance" of an undertaking must be staffed through the CRM as part of the process.

6.4.6 Leased Lands

Leased lands at YPG include utility companies (e.g., cable TV towers, telephone modules, transmitter, and repeater stations) and General Motors. Leased parcels are relatively small with the exception of the General Motors Desert Proving Ground EUL area which is approximately

2,400 acres. The lessee is responsible for maintaining the land and keeping it free of debris and contamination. If the lessee wants to build new structures or add to existing ones, they must contact USAG YPG, obtain the appropriate permits and clear the activity with environmental staff, including the CRM.

6.4.7 Public Affairs Office

Public Affairs Office (PAO) retains historical media archives that should be made available to the public if requested. The PAO should continue to periodically publish historical articles in the USAG YPG newspaper (The Outpost). In addition, the CRM should work with the PAO in the development of interpretive media programs.

6.4.8 Command Judge Advocate

The coordination of agreement documents (e.g., MOAs, PAs) are to be staffed by the CRM through the USAG YPG Command Judge Advocate (CJA) (legal) office for review and comment in accordance with the procedures and time frames in AR 200-1. The CJA ensures the legal adequacy for all documents as they become legally binding agreements for which the Garrison Manager is responsible. The CJA serves as counsel for USAG YPG in appropriate administrative cases, hearings, and enforcement actions. The CJA may also interpret the various laws and regulations related to cultural resources management for DPW managers and staff.

6.4.9 Range Scheduling

Range Scheduling plans and assigns the use of installation training lands to units for field exercises and/or tests. They should be aware that the CRM has a current inventory of cultural resources found on the training/testing lands and should be provided information on any training or testing actions in areas that have not yet been inventoried. The CRM needs to work closely with Range Scheduling to ensure the safety of cultural resources survey crews during fieldwork season.

6.5 EXTERNAL COORDINATION PROCEDURES

The key to the successful balance of mission requirements, cultural resources compliance, and management responsibilities is early planning and coordination to prevent conflicts between the mission and the resources.

6.5.1 Major Command

All Section 106 actions requiring PAs or MOAs (initial draft form) should be prepared by the CRM and staffed for review through IMCOM, the MACOM, and as appropriate, HQDA Army Environmental Command (AEC). The CRM shall ensure that the initial draft PA or MOA reflects and embodies the results of the consultation efforts by USAG YPG, the AZ SHPO, and, as appropriate, the ACHP. Installation Management Command and AEC will provide a technical and legal review as appropriate.

6.5.2 Headquarters Department of the Army

Headquarters Department of the Army (Army Environmental Command) HQDA (AEC) will provide technical review and will coordinate with the Judge Advocate General (TJAG) to obtain HQDA legal review. HQDA (AEC) will provide IMCOM and the Garrison Manager with the HQDA technical and legal reviews. If the PA or MOA has Army-wide implications, IMCOM or HQDA may elect to be a participant in and an Army signatory to such an agreement. Otherwise, the Garrison Manager has signature authority for NHPA PAs and MOAs pertaining to Army-owned and -controlled federal properties, or actions subject to Army federal approval, that fall within the Garrison Manager's area of responsibility.

6.5.3 Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer

The AZ SHPO coordinates state participation in implementation of the NHPA and is a key participant in the Section 106 process. The role of the AZ SHPO is to consult with and assist USAG YPG when identifying historic properties, assessing effects upon them, and considering alternatives to avoid or reduce those effects. The AZ SHPO reflects the interests of Arizona and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage, and helps USAG YPG identify those persons interested in an undertaking and its effects upon historic properties. All undertakings at YPG that fall under Section 106 must be coordinated with the AZ SHPO or have a PA or MOA in place that allows for agreed upon procedures in place of normal Section 106 compliance.

If the AZ SHPO does not respond within 30 days of receipt of a written request for a review of a finding or determination, AZ SHPO has requested they be re-contacted before USAG YPG proceeds to the next step in the process based on the finding or determination.

6.5.4 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

The ACHP may participate in the Section 106 consultation process, if invited, or if comments are requested from any consulting party. Upon such a request, the ACHP has 15 days in which to respond as to whether or not it will participate, and if it does so, it has 45 days to provide comment. Additionally, copies of all agreements of which ACHP is the signatory are to be provided to the ACHP.

6.5.5 Federally-Recognized Native American Tribes

The Native American tribes occupy a special position as an interested party and stakeholder regarding cultural resource properties on YPG. This special position is the result of federal trust doctrine (the trust obligation of the United States government to the tribes), treaties, Executive Orders (EOs), and statutes (DoDI 4710.02). As sovereign nations, the federally-recognized Native American tribes that have a historical connection to the lands of YPG have a right to consultation regarding the effect of proposed DoD actions that may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, tribal rights, and Indian lands before decisions are made. USAG YPG, the AZ SHPO, and the ACHP should be sensitive to the special concerns of Native American tribes in historic preservation issues.

When an undertaking may impact traditional or historical sites of Native American tribes, USAG YPG shall invite the tribe's governing body to be a consulting party and to concur in an agreement. Traditional cultural leaders and other Native Americans should also be considered interested persons with respect to undertakings that may affect historic properties of significance to such persons. Appendix D of this document discusses the Native American consultation processes.

6.5.6 Yuma Proving Ground Federal Recognized Native American Tribe Access Procedures

Because of the potential that unexploded ordnance is present within YPG, access to many areas of the installation requires coordination with USAG YPG and permission from USAG YPG Range Control and Security offices. Written guidance for access to YPG is based on USAG YPG SOP YP-YTRO-P-1000 and AR 385-63, both of which pertain to general range control precautions and personnel safety. This guidance has been applied to Native American access as well, in particular for access to the White Tanks Management Area. Access is coordinated through the CRM in consultation with USAG YPG Range Control, the Garrison Manager, and the Public Affairs Officer. General guidance and a copy of a sample participant agreement for access are provided in

Appendix N. Copies of USAG YPG SOP YP-YTRO-P-1000 and AR 385-63 can be obtained from the CRM.

6.5.7 Public Involvement

USAG YPG should take into account the views of the public on historic preservation questions and encourage public participation in the Section 106 process. USAG YPG and the AZ SHPO should seek and consider the views of the public when taking steps to identify historic properties, evaluate effects, and develop alternatives. Public participation in the Section 106 process may be fully coordinated with, and satisfied by, public participation programs carried out by USAG YPG under the authority of NEPA and other pertinent statutes. Notice to the public under these statutes should adequately inform the public of preservation issues in order to elicit public views on such issues that can then be considered and resolved, when possible, in decision-making. Members of the public with interests in an undertaking and its effects on historic properties should be given reasonable opportunity to have an active role in the Section 106 process. Section 8.0 of this ICRMP offers useful guidance regarding these issues.

6.6 GUIDELINES FOR INVENTORIES/EVALUATIONS

In accordance with the NHPA, USAG YPG must make a reasonable and good faith effort to locate and identify all historic properties that might be affected by an undertaking, and it must request the AZ SHPO's views about whether further actions are needed to identify historic properties (36 CFR Part 800.4). Based on the 2014 PA, USAG YPG has defined areas that it does not plan to survey (dedicated impact area, high hazard impact areas, open burn/open detonation areas, chemical test areas, newly identified unexploded ordnance sites, historical contamination areas, and environmental compliance, and restoration sites). These areas are delineated in Attachments C and D of the 2014 PA. Attachment G of the PA provides a map of the areas of YPG that USAG YPG will no longer survey for the identification of historic properties through consultation with the SHPO and tribes.

The 2014 PA further defines the conditions under which the CRM shall determine the level of cultural survey necessary, depending on the size and location of the project APE based on the 2011 sensitivity model, as YPG lands are categorized as having low, moderate, or high potential to possess archaeological sites, and the survey percentage based on previous consultation with the SHPO.

(1) Undertakings in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological sites will be surveyed at less than 100 percent regardless of size of the project APE.
(2) For undertakings with a project APE of 200 acres or less, that are not in low sensitivity areas or not in exempt areas, the CRM shall prepare and implement a survey approach using standard procedures based appropriate SHPO guidance for identification efforts.
(3) For undertakings with a project APE larger than 200 acres, that are not in low sensitivity areas or not in exempt areas, the CRM shall prepare the survey approach using standard procedures based on appropriate SHPO guidance for identification efforts, and finalize the project APE and survey approach in consultation with the SHPO and tribes. (USAG YPG 2014:7)

The evaluation of known sites within the areas of highest priority should be undertaken first if their significance has not been determined and coordinated with the AZ SHPO. Evaluation for NRHP eligibility for newly discovered sites should be undertaken as a part of the intensive inventory process as prioritized areas are surveyed. The procedures for evaluation are noted in SOP #7 (Appendix M).

6.7 PRESERVATION/PROTECTION PLAN (INCLUDING SITE NONDISCLOSURE INFORMATION)

Based on the 2014 PA, USAG YPG must protect historic properties using avoidance, physical protection, data recovery, or other mitigation procedures, and regularly review the adequacy of such preservation/protection measures. There are several useful documents that deal with site protection/preservation. Two of those are the Department of the Interior's *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* and *Treatment of Archaeological Properties, A Handbook*. These basic documents deal with almost every aspect of preservation activities and offer standards and guidelines for each.

All archaeological resources must be protected until they are evaluated for NRHP eligibility by a professional archaeologist and this evaluation is reviewed by the AZ SHPO. Also, the AZ SHPO, in the absence of an MOA or PA, should be consulted in the plan chosen for preservation/protection or other site treatment. Four treatment plans for the protection of prehistoric and historic sites are presented below.

6.7.1 Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites

- **Avoidance of all areas having significant sites.** In the majority of cases, the most efficient and cost-effective way to protect NRHP-eligible sites is through avoidance. Coordination of mission activity and cultural resource management, particularly in the early stages of planning, can determine if significant sites exist in the APE and, if so, where to move or adjust the APE boundaries so that historic properties are avoided. The CRM shall determine if large blocks of land need to be avoided or if specific, smaller locations should be bypassed.

- **Physical protection of individual sites by fencing, berming, or taking protective measures for making them inaccessible.** In some cases, it may be necessary to protect a site by placing temporary fencing or berming around site boundaries; marking site boundaries with fluorescent flagging or Seibert stakes (Figure 6-1) often accomplishes the same goal. This procedure, in combination with written, graphic, and verbal instructions for site avoidance typically provides adequate physical protection of archaeological sites. Seibert stakes are used in military training areas to mark land areas which are currently "OFF-LIMITS" to training or maneuver activities. The Seibert stakes indicate areas exhibiting excess erosion or other physical hazard, areas that are being rehabilitated, agricultural fields, and other environmentally or culturally sensitive areas that should be off-limits.

- **Monitoring the effectiveness of protection measures.** The requirements of an undertaking and the needs for site protection often become relatively complex, and avoidance of historic properties, even with the assistance of physical barriers, is difficult. In-field monitoring of these situations is an effective technique for completing mission objectives and protecting archaeological sites. Monitoring includes visiting historic properties periodically to determine if the implemented protection measure is helping to maintain site integrity.

- **Protection of a statistically valid sample of the different classes of significant sites.** These classes will include sites that show the chronological, functional, and cultural variability in the properties characteristic of the installation and the region. Members of the sample will be located where they can be avoided by installation activities or protected in other ways. The sample will be updated periodically as new data permit. Critical to this treatment is the implementation of a sample survey to define classes of sites within different environmental types and then to determine which ones are significant. Presently,

the YPG area has not been adequately sampled with regard to various landscape variables, so it is unlikely that the recorded sites represent the entire range of variation within the installation.

- Although data recovery projects will be problem-oriented, investigation should also seek to obtain a reasonable amount of information that may be useful for addressing other questions or problems in the future. In sum, data recovery should attempt to recover a wide range of data.
- To adapt to unforeseen problems, discoveries, and opportunities, data recovery projects will be designed with flexibility in mind.

Figure 6-1. Seibert Stake (Source: YPG).

6.7.2 Buildings and Structures

YPG has no resources recommended eligible for the NRHP; however, a cultural landscape study of the Kofa Firing Range Complex is recommended. The landscape study would evaluate the entire context of the Kofa Firing Range Complex and interrelationships among its components. Additional review and evaluation of potentially eligible buildings and structures should be an ongoing process as the buildings "come of age," approaching or reaching 45 years old. This time period will give ample opportunity to evaluate the buildings, assess potential effects, and consult

with the AZ SHPO regarding appropriate protection or treatment plans. Protection/treatment alternatives for historic buildings and structures typically include maintenance, preservation, rehabilitation, and documentation. SOP #12 (Appendix M) also provides procedures for dealing with historic buildings and structures. The definitions listed below are relevant to preservation and protection of buildings and structures (see 48 FR 4479-44740).

- **Maintenance:** The act or process of preventing deterioration through regular cleaning, servicing, replacement of worn or deteriorated materials, and minor repair without altering the building's essential character or form.
- **Mothballing:** The act or process of removing a building from active use and protecting it from deterioration.
- **Preservation:** The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure and its site features. It may include initial stabilization as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials.
- **Rehabilitation:** The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible the efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, or cultural values.
- **Repair:** The act or process of fixing a building element that is broken or deteriorated while retaining the building's essential character and form.
- **Restoration:** The act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular time by means of removal of later work or by replacement of missing earlier work.
- **Stabilization:** The act or process of applying measures to reestablish a weather resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property while maintaining the present essential form of the building.

6.7.3 Properties of Traditional Religious and Cultural Importance and Traditional Cultural Properties

There have been several ethnographic studies conducted with consulting Native American tribes at YPG. These studies have documented the historical connection of the tribes to the region,

their perception of the land and the associated natural resources, the presence of properties of traditional religious and cultural importance, and various aspects of their lifeways. These studies have documented the interrelationship of humans and the landscape prior to the influx of Euro-American settlers.

There have been no systematic surveys for TCPs at YPG. During the course of archaeological surveys, the presence/absence of possible TCPs is noted and discussed with the CRM. Affiliated Native American tribes and tribal representatives have stated the importance of understanding the White Tanks area as a marker of tribal identity and understanding the religious symbolism that accompanies the site, and there may be other significant sites on YPG.

Appendix D provides more information on TCPs, as does National Register Bulletin No. 38, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. The documentation and protection of TCPs are conducted in compliance with NHPA, NAGPRA, EO 13007, Indian Sacred Sites, AIRFA, the memoranda concerning the use of eagle feathers for Native American religious purposes, government-to-government relations with Native American tribes, and ARPA.

Determining the likelihood of TCPs at YPG can be based on background research into the history and ethnography of the area and on consultation with Native American tribes and other traditional groups. Where there is no prior indication of traditional cultural concerns other than the White Tanks area, documentation and consultation are conducted during the regular course of Section 106 public involvement, field inventory, and research. Documentation and consultation for TCPs are scaled to the scope of the specific undertaking. Most day-to-day management activities may have little potential for affecting such properties. However, if an undertaking is likely to affect an area or resource of known significance to a traditional group, the potential for properties may be high. If prior evidence suggests this possibility, an ethnographic specialist may be used to assist in the documentation and consultation.

The following measures will be taken for protection or mitigation; however, they should be further refined during consultation with representatives from affiliated groups:

- **Avoidance**: Excluding mission activities from TCPs will mitigate impacts. If the resource of concern to the tribes is only present in a particular season, mission activities may be adjusted to allow protection or access during that season.
- **Physical Protection**: If verbal, written, or graphic communications are not effective at keeping undertakings from encroaching on TCPs, then physical barriers may be used to discourage encroachment.

If mission activities cannot avoid properties, then consultation with interested representatives from affiliated groups is required to determine the extent and degree of impact and the appropriate mitigation measures. It should determine what actions qualify as adverse effects, how close to the property that mission activities can be conducted, and any differences between short- and long-term impacts. All parties should be aware of the proposed impacts and alternative mitigation measures.

6.7.4 Other Preservation/Protection Measures

Protection measures include educating USAG YPG military personnel, civilian employees, and other land users about the legal consequences of intentionally or unintentionally disturbing cultural resources on installation lands. Such disturbance includes the collecting of surface finds of prehistoric and historic artifacts, paleontological objects (petrified wood or other fossils), as well as ground-disturbing collections. Another protection measure is to ensure that location data are not distributed through documents accessible to the public. Nondisclosure of site information is covered under the Freedom of Information Act. Two other statutes and their implementing regulations (i.e., ARPA, Section 9A [32 CFR Part 229.18] and Section 304[a] of the NHPA) also restrict the release of archaeological information. Exemption of this information is acceptable and preferred.

6.7.5 Research Questions

Listed below are research questions that are important to the Sonoran Desert, the Southwest in general, and YPG in particular.

6.7.5.1 Site Integrity and Stratigraphy

- Are the sites intact and do they possess relative stratigraphy and subsurface features?

- Do temporal and spatial patterns of the distribution of material reflect cultural preferences of the availability of different raw materials?
- What is the pattern and significance of the various lithic raw material distributions observed at each site in comparison to patterns observed elsewhere in the Sonoran Desert and/or surrounding area? What raw materials were available within the YPG boundaries during the past?
- What activities are taking place at each site, and how do they compare to those seen at other sites in the region?
- Do occupations at individual sites represent or reflect warm season or cold season occupations?
- At many prehistoric sites, numerous discrete concentrations of lithic materials are distributed throughout the site area. Are each of these concentrations different individual occupations? How do they relate to one another? Are there specific activity areas that can be documented? What kinds of activities are taking place at different parts of the site?

6.7.5.2 Settlement Patterns

- How do sites on YPG fit into the regional settlement patterns, and in particular, how do the major trail systems such as the Colorado-Gila trail on YPG fit into the context of travel and trade in the region?
- How do the diagnostic artifacts fit within this regional pattern? Do these patterns reflect social or economic territories?
- How do settlement patterns observed on YPG change through time?
- Site investigation may yield exotic artifacts or raw materials that would provide further evidence of inter-regional trade, complementing existing information. How does this pattern change through time?

6.7.5.3 Chronology

- Can the assemblage of artifacts at a site enhance our understanding of chronology in the region?

- Can dating of assemblages, samples, and/or artifacts be done, and if so, what is the age or ages?

6.7.5.4 Subsistence

- Can direct information on subsistence activities be ascertained at a site or grouping of sites?
- Can the analysis of artifacts address questions of food acquisition, processing, and storage, and how these all fit within the seasonal round of population movement?

6.7.5.5 Paleoenvironmental Studies

- Can the examination of ecofacts such as gastropods or floral remains at a site provide indications about past environmental conditions and how these conditions may have changed through time?
- Can climatic interpretations at a site be integrated with sediment and geomorphological analysis to provide a more precise picture of past conditions?

6.7.5.6 Historic Mining Studies

Studies (yet to be published) have been undertaken on YPG regarding historic mining locations. Although some mining locations are known (Hoffman 1984:Figure 3-1) there has been no concerted effort to study this class of cultural resource. Fundamental archival research on the YPG area concerning mining would be essential. Compilation of mining resource data and the development of a historic context for the mining industry will aid the formulation of research questions and the registration requirements for NRHP eligibility evaluations. This process lead to an understanding and efficient management of the resource on YPG.

The historic context will aid the recognition of which mining sites are truly significant. Site recordation and limited testing will allow a comparison of the sites and what role they played in the development of the regional mining industry. Within a general research focus, there are several problem domains that can be identified:

- Site and feature functions
- Construction methods
- Settlement patterns

- Subsistence
- Ethnicity
- Social interaction

Relevant research questions may include the following:

- What was the composition of the site's residents (e.g., families, ethnicity)?
- What types of foods were consumed by the site's residents and was the source local or regional; do they differ between residences and/or sites?
- Do artifacts (and buildings if extant) reflect change in use through time?
- What construction methods are evident in building remains (if there are any) and do they differ in relation to building function?
- Is there spatial and temporal patterning of the artifacts?

6.7.5.7 World War II Military Training Activities

As described in Section 4.0, the YPG region was an important component of the DTC/C-AMA, established in 1942 by General George S. Patton (Bischoff 2008). Camp Laguna was a southern headquarters for this center of desert warfare training. Bischoff (2008:58; Bischoff et al. 2010) highlights several major historic themes applicable to properties of the DTC/C-AMA:

- The vast preparations that the United States undertook to carry out World War II;
- The unprecedented scale of U.S. desert warfare training efforts;
- The importance of several persons directly connected with the success of the DTC/C-AMA, including Patton, his successor General Walton Walker, and General Terry Allen;
- The training experience of the American soldier, including the effects of the desert environment on training activities; and
- Long-term consequences of training activities on the desert environment (e.g., Prose and Wilshire 2000).

A large number of research questions stem from these major themes (Bischoff et al. 2010), including:

- The functions of specific sites, facilities, and training areas;
- How those sites, facilities, and training areas fit into the development of a World War II-specific combat doctrine;
- The coordination of personnel and units, experience of the individual soldier, and interactions of personnel with local civilians;
- Association with famous persons;
- The consequences of training on the landscape environment, including the effects of clean-up protocols on sites, facilities, and training areas.

Bischoff (1999) identified numerous historic site types expected in the YPG area: divisional camps (including Camp Laguna), training sites, air facilities, maneuver areas, bivouacs and other campsites, ranges of various sorts, railroad sidings and depots, and hospitals. These properties, provided they still hold sufficient historic integrity, may be eligible for the NRHP under several criteria. Relevant research questions that may be considered at specific properties may include the following:

- How did the property function within the overall training mission?
- Was the specific property unique in some way, or does it represent a common property type?
- Does the property have a strong connection to an important event, personage, or group, or does it strongly exemplify an important architectural style?
- How does the property fit into the historic themes exemplified by the Desert Training Center?

6.8 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The integration of cultural resources management objectives into the Army missions at YPG is a central tenet of this ICRMP. The SOPs presented in Appendix M provide guidance concerning cultural resources procedures and coordination procedures that provide for the integration of cultural resources management with the primary missions of natural resources management, ITAM (Integrated Training Area Management), master planning, and mission-related test and

training activities. Many of the SOPs provide compliance with multiple laws or regulations (Table 6-1). The types of properties that each addresses are presented in Table 6-2.

Table 6-1. Activities Requiring Compliance with Multiple Laws or Regulations.

SOP	Activity	NHPA	NEPA	ARPA	AIRFA	NAGPRA	AR 200-1
1	NHPA Compliance	X					X
2	NRHP Evaluation Standards	X	X				X
3	ARPA of 1979 Compliance Procedures			X			X
4	Response to ARPA Violation	X		X		X	
5	Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Deposits	X				X	X
6	Archaeological Inventory Procedures	X					X
7	NRHP Eligibility Inventory and Testing	X					X
8	Analysis and Curation of Cultural Materials	X					X
9	NAGPRA Compliance					X	X
10	Planned New Construction	X	X				X
11	Planned Demolition of Buildings and Structures	X	X				X
12	Proposed Maintenance, Repair, Renovation or Alteration of Historic Buildings and Structures	X	X				X
13	Coordination of NEPA with Cultural Resources Requirements	X	X	X			X

Table 6-2. Standard Operating Procedures Keyed to Type of Cultural Resource.

SOP	Activity	Historic Buildings	Historic Districts	Known Archaeological Sites	Unknown Archaeological Sites	Human Remains	Sacred Objects, Sites
1	NHPA Compliance	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	NRHP Evaluation Standards	X	X	X			†
3	ARPA of 1979 Compliance Procedures			X		†	†
4	Response to ARPA Violation			X	X	X	X
5	Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Deposits			†	X	X	X
6	Archaeological Inventory Procedures				X		
7	NRHP Eligibility Inventory and Testing			X			
8	Analysis and Curation of Cultural Materials			X	†	†	†
9	NAGPRA Compliance			X	X	X	X
10	Planned New Construction		X	†	†		
11	Planned Demolition of Buildings and Structures	X	X				
12	Proposed Maintenance, Repair, Renovation, or Alteration of Historic Buildings and Structures	X	X				
13	Coordination of NEPA with Cultural Resources Requirements	X	X	X	X	X	X

x = primary importance
† = secondary importance

6.9 ACTIONS NOT REQUIRING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CONSULTATION

Certain USAG YPG activities do not require consultation with the AZ SHPO. These include:

- **World War II Building Demolition.** The demolition of World War II temporary buildings as exempted by a 1989 nationwide PA.
- **Historic buildings and structures treated under Program Comments.** These include Capehart-Wherry Era Housing, UPH, and Ammunition Storage facilities.
- **Archaeological Survey Stipulations:**
  - Based on the 2014 PA (page 2), USAG YPG has defined areas that it does not plan to survey (dedicated impact area, high hazard impact areas, open burn/open detonation areas, chemical test areas, newly identified unexploded ordnance sites, historical contamination areas, and environmental compliance and restoration sites). These areas are delineated in Attachments C and D of the 2014 PA. Attachment G of the PA provides a map of the areas of YPG that USAG YPG will no longer survey for the identification of historic properties through consultation with the SHPO and tribes.
- **General Projects**
  - This category of exempted projects (PA 2104:56) allows USAG YPG to continue conducting projects, such as operations of current permitted landfills and borrow pits, routine maintenance (e.g., removal of dead, diseased, or damaged trees and shrubs), and use of existing roads, as long as there are no new impacts or ground disturbance.
- **Maintenance, Repair, Renovation, Replacement, New Construction, and Demolition**
  - This wide range of projects refers to projects in which previous survey has determined no historic properties are present or the SHPO has already concurred that the properties are not NRHP-eligible (PA 2014:56).
- **Historic Districts**
  - Exemptions for historic districts (PA 2014:56-57) involve in-kind repair/replacement of existing site improvements; repair or replacement of utility infrastructure, disturbance in an area less than one square meter, and the installation of access and security facilities that are architecturally compatible and do not harm existing historic materials.

- **Grounds and Land Maintenance**
  - This exemption allows ground disturbing maintenance in areas previously surveyed and found to have no historic properties present, activities related to installation, removal, and maintenance of landscaping, routine maintenance of airfields, or construction of improved roads and tank trails where disturbance is limited to existing rights-of-way.

6.10 CURATION

AR 200-1 (2007:6-4.e(5)) stipulates that an installation should minimize the amount of archaeological material remains permanently curated by reserving such treatment for diagnostic artifacts and other significant and environmentally sensitive material that will add important information to site interpretation. As of 2012, USAG YPG has a "no collection" policy in place that stipulates that artifacts and other cultural remains are photographed and mapped in place.

All cultural materials that were previously collected during earlier archaeological inventories from 1982–1993 on YPG are to be stored in compliance with 36 CFR Part 79 (Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections). A curation agreement with the Cocopah Museum Curation Facility was signed on 24 October 2005 and is renewed every 3 years. In January 2015, a modification to extend the duration of the curation agreement until the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 was executed.

6.11 ICRMP REVIEW

ICRMPs have been developed to cover a 5-year period. The ICRMP should be reviewed annually to determine if it still meets mission and environmental requirements. Some events that may trigger a re-evaluation of the ICRMP include:

- Significant federal actions (e.g., change in mission, Base Realignment and Closure [BRAC] actions);
- Deficiencies resulting from an environmental audit (in accordance with AR 200-1);
- A significant increase in the number or percentage of completed surveys;
- Change in, or exception to, HQDA policy;
- New or revised federal statute, regulation, EO, or Presidential Memoranda;
- Addition of new resource types or categories (e.g., important Cold War resources are identified).

Coordination and review of the ICRMP should go through the appropriate chain of command with the review of the ICRMP occurring at HQDA (AEC).

6.12 CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM STAFFING AND TRAINING NEEDS

Currently, there are two funded cultural resources positions (a CRM and one Archaeologist) at USAG YPG; both positions are filled by personnel who meet Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines Professional Qualifications Standards in Archaeology (36 CFR 61). YPG has approximately 1,300 square miles of land that requires full-time attention to cultural resources compliance. The CRM and Archaeologist conduct archaeological and historical investigations in-house and by contracting services with qualified professional archaeologists and architectural historians.

USAG YPG Cultural Resources personnel should receive periodic, ongoing training in cultural resources management. Useful courses are available through the ACHP and should be reinforced by attending a wide range of meetings among cultural resources personnel within DoD.

6.13 YUMA PROVING GROUND KEY OBJECTIVES AND CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM GOALS

Based on the cultural resources status of YPG, the following general and specific goals are planned.

6.13.1 General Goals

- Ensure compliance with federal preservation laws.
- Locate, evaluate, and manage archaeological, historical, and sacred sites.
- Contribute to the regional archaeological and historical body of knowledge through professional contributions and by providing educational opportunities for the public, such as sponsoring events during Arizona Archaeology and Heritage Awareness Month.
- Employ efficient techniques for the management of cultural resources.

6.13.2 Specific Goals

6.13.2.1 Section 106

- Continue large-scale inventory of approximately 12,000-15,000 acres per year. Areas to be inventoried include parcels that have been identified in support of future mission related activities such as training, aviation, air delivery, and other training and testing programs.
- Conduct inventory and NRHP evaluation of selected wildlife watering tank locations.
- Reevaluate all "undetermined" sites, as currently designated in USAG YPG records.
- Re-inventory and evaluate cultural resources in the Combat Systems Maneuver Area, Target Recognition Range, and the Material Test Area survey area, as funding permits and mission requires.
- Continue architectural inventory of facilities listed on the USAG YPG Master Plan.
- Conduct a landscape study of Kofa Firing Range Complex evaluating the general layout. This would include but not be limited to the layout of the facilities, the road network consisting of 3rd Avenue and Firing Front Road, and the cross streets connecting the two. The general layout of the complex has remained unchanged since its establishment. Proposed site plans from 1955 of the Arms and Ammunition Area and general site plans of the Firing Front from 1961 and 1964 show the ongoing development of the layout that is in existence today.

  The value of the cultural landscape approach to cultural resources evaluation and treatment is that a resource's significance is not determined in isolation, but within the entire context of the landscape and interrelationships among its components. The cultural landscape approach allows greater flexibility in environmental impact analysis and the development of mitigative strategies can be negotiated when the linkages between cultural and natural resources are identified. The approach also allows for more informed and defensible decision-making.
- Conduct a landscape study of Castle Dome and Castle Dome Annex. Prior investigations have not fully evaluated these two areas. Similar to the Kofa Firing Range Complex, Castle Dome and Castle Dome Annex are better evaluated as a landscape.
- Continue the evaluation of Cold War property types, particularly resources that date to the late Cold War period. The end of the Cold War is generally considered to be 1989. Resources constructed in 1989 are only 26 years old. Even when applying NRHP Criteria

Consideration G, it is not possible to evaluate these resources objectively in many cases. Future studies should re-evaluate any resources that may have achieved significance since the previous evaluations. All Cold War resources will reach the 50-year-old threshold in 2039. Although the last of the Cold War Era resources will reach the 50-year-old threshold in 2039, it is critical that investigations occur prior to 2039. There are older resources at YPG that will reach the 50-year-old mark prior to 2039.

- Continue the evaluation of Cold War property types at YPG. The studies conducted to date do not include all of the Cold War resources at YPG. This is due to a variety of reasons including safety restrictions in some parts of the installation, or due to limited funding in any given year. Many resources that have not been evaluated include infrastructure, warehouses, shade structures, or other resources that are not related to the YPG RDT&E mission. Mission related resources at YPG (and identified by Thompson and Tagg [2007] as Cold War property types) should be prioritized during future surveys. These resources include:
    - Taxiway and Runway at LAAF, built in 1943;
    - Firing Ranges;
    - Test Courses;
    - Impact Areas;
    - Mobility Test Ranges;
    - Drop Zones;
    - Cinetheodolite Pads;
    - Tank Obstacle Course;
    - Velocity Towers and Tracks;
    - Gun Emplacements;
    - Safety Shelters;
    - Firing Barricades;
    - Gun Positions;
    - Test Observation Point Shelters;
    - Test Observation Towers;
    - Resources not carried on the current real property list either due to inactivity or lack of building number.

6.13.2.2 Section 110 Goals

6.13.2.2.1 GIS

- USAG YPG shall update the 2011 sensitivity model within 2 years after execution of this PA, and every 5 years thereafter in conjunction with major ICRMP updates, with new archaeological and ethnographic data, as long as the 2014 PA is in effect.
- Update intervals will be based on number of sites identified, areas surveyed, or number of locations refined.

6.13.2.2.2 Develop Field Criteria for Evaluation

- Develop criteria for evaluation of World War II historic site types expected in the YPG area.
- Develop a historic context for trails and trail systems, including criteria for eligibility based on associations and procedures for recording, beginning with the Colorado-Gila Trail.
- Develop reliable chronological placement of prehistoric archaeological sites to better understand long-term patterns of human occupation of different environments at USAG YPG and to better evaluate specific archaeological sites with respect to their information potential necessary for inclusion in the NRHP.
- Conduct detailed functional, stylistic, chronological, and technological analyses of specific artifact classes (e.g., projectile points, ceramics, ornaments) or archaeological constructions (e.g., rock rings, cairns, trails, alignments) to better allow inferences regarding site function, chronology, and settlement organization during inventory surveys. One such analytic study of a YPG museum ceramics collection was conducted for a recent Master's thesis (McCormick 2010).

6.13.2.2.3 Management Plans

- Develop a management plan to guide future development and undertakings in and around Camp Laguna so that a portion of the remaining intact historic features and artifacts can be protected and preserved in place.
- Develop and implement a management plan for the White Tanks Management Area.
- Develop and implement a management plan for the Mohave Tanks area.

- Develop and implement a management plan for the Red Bluff Combat Systems Maneuver Area, the Mohave Wash/Mojave Drop Zone, and the SADARM project area, as funding permits and mission requires.

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7.0 Economic Analysis Requirement for the Demolition of Historic Buildings

No historic buildings are presently identified at YPG that are listed on or eligible for the NRHP (Versar, Inc. 2016). If historic buildings are identified at YPG, the economic analysis information provided in Hunter et al. (1999) will give useful guidance to the CRM regarding layaway procedures for U.S. Army facilities. The NHPA requires that historic buildings be considered for re-use before their disposal is considered. Demolition of a historic building should remain a last option after all other options, including mothballing, have been considered and proven infeasible. Layaway, demolition, or disposal actions would involve DPW, Master Planning, and Real Estate staff and would require notifying the CRM. Demolition of a historic property is considered an adverse effect under the NHPA and consultation with the AZ SHPO would be required, unless it is already addressed through an appropriate MOA, PA, Program Comment, or other agreement.

The decision to re-use, replace, or demolish a facility needs to be justified with a least cost, life-cycle economic analysis, and a number of computer software programs are available for this purpose. The AEC and the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) have developed a computer-based analysis, Layaway Economic Analysis (LEA), that allows the input and manipulation of costs associated with repairs, maintenance, demolition, and replacement of buildings (CERL 1996). The LEA tool also has components that allow for adjustments for NRHP-eligible or -listed properties.

The assessment of new construction must evaluate life-cycle maintenance cost, utility costs, replacement costs, and other pertinent factors. Replacement costs should not be based on replacement in kind, but should be based on a design that is architecturally compatible with the historic property. If the building to be disposed is a historic property, potential reuses of the building must be analyzed prior to making the final decision to dispose of the property.

Life cycle cost (LCC) analysis allows for the comparison of costs of projects at different times. There are two approaches commonly used for this purpose: the present worth approach and the equivalent uniform annual cost. The former is the sum of all initial and future costs of a project individually converted into their present value equivalents. The latter is the annual total of individual costs converted into their uniform annual costs over the life of the building.

Additionally, in comparing investment alternatives (e.g., determining whether or not to pay more initially for a product with a longer life), a savings-investment ratio (SIR) may be used. The SIR formula would be the difference of the LCC of the alternatives over the difference in their initial costs (ICST): The formula for this calculation is:

$$SIR = (LCC\ A - LCC\ B)/(ICST\ A - ICST\ B).$$

As a general rule, when the economic analysis demonstrates that rehabilitation costs exceed 70 percent of the building's replacement cost, replacement construction may be used. However, the 70 percent value may be exceeded where the significance of a particular historic structure warrants special attention or if warranted by the life-cycle cost comparisons.

The inherent value of existing building elements (e.g., foundations, footings, exterior walls, floor structure, stairs, and elevator shafts) that can add considerable cost to a new structure are often overlooked when considering the cost of new construction. An additional consideration is time. Rehabilitation often results in considerable savings in construction time and can be completed in less time than construction of a new facility of comparable size and complexity.

8.0 Public Involvement Plan

8.1 PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The purpose of the Public Involvement Plan section of the ICRMP is to provide an organized, comprehensive approach for incorporating public participation into the cultural resources compliance process at YPG. The Plan addresses public information needs directly required by, or related to, several cultural resources statutes. These information needs may include legal notices; public meetings; media relations; and notifications to, or discussions with, special interest groups (e.g., Native American tribes), federal agencies, local governments, or interested individuals within the public. The Plan also identifies the formal and informal timing of public involvement activities and the types of individuals essential to the process.

The federal statutes requiring public involvement and/or consultation in the cultural resources compliance process include the NHPA, NEPA, NAGPRA, ARPA, and EO 13007. The AIRFA has no direct requirement for consultation with Native American (or other culturally affected) groups; however, the intent of this statute can be met only through the consultation process and is, therefore, included within this document. Specific guidance for consulting with Native American tribes under NAGPRA, AIRFA, and EO 13007 is discussed in Appendix D. Guidance for public involvement under the NHPA, NEPA, and ARPA is provided in Section 8.4.

The goal of the public involvement process is to provide adequate opportunity for members of the public to learn about, and provide comment on, cultural resources activities and policies conducted by USAG YPG.

8.2 INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS INVOLVED

One of the keys to developing an effective cultural resources public involvement process lies in clearly identifying those individuals essential to the process. Although the list will vary depending on the nature of the policy or activity, DoD and civilian individuals and groups that may be critical to an effective public involvement process at USAG YPG may include (but are not limited to):

- Garrison Manager;
- Command Judge Advocate;
- Public Affairs Officer;
- CRM/Liaison for Native American Issues;

- Natural Resources Manager;
- NEPA Coordinator;
- Heritage Museum;
- Range Operations Control;
- Plans, Analysis, and Integration Office;
- AZ SHPO;
- ACHP;
- National Park Service Consulting Archaeologist;
- Keeper of the NRHP;
- Applicable Cultural and Historical Groups (e.g., Native American tribes, historic societies, and museums);
- Local Governments;
- Other interested members of the public.

8.3 TIMING

All of the statutory guidance requiring public involvement to support cultural resources compliance encourages public participation at the earliest possible time. Early coordination helps ensure that planning and decisions reflect cultural resources values, helps avoid possible delays later in the process, helps to identify potential conflicts and find appropriate resolutions, and allows for the widest feasible range of alternative actions to be considered. The NHPA and the ARPA do not provide specific timelines for public involvement activities; however, NEPA does have this guidance and that information is provided in Section 8.4.2.

8.4 STATUTORY GUIDANCE

8.4.1 National Historic Preservation Act (as amended)

Public involvement activities under the NHPA are largely focused within two sections of the Act—Sections 106 and Section 110. Section 110 considers agency responsibilities when identifying, evaluating, nominating, and protecting historic properties and indicates that the agency shall ensure:

> . . .that the [agency's] preservation-related activities are carried out in consultation with other federal, state, and local agencies, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations carrying out historic preservation planning activities, and with the private sector . . . (NPS n.d.)

The primary focus on public participation under the NHPA is in the Section 106 review process. This section of the Act provides for active participation by the public in various ways, depending on their particular interests. Useful principles of the public participation process include:

- Public participation in Section 106 review should support historic preservation objectives and help the federal agency meet its program responsibilities;
- Both federal agencies and members of the public have responsibilities in a public participation program;
- Public participation objectives should be approached with flexibility;
- The level and type of public participation should be appropriate to the scale and type of undertaking and to the likelihood that historic properties may be present and subject to effect.

To support these principles, the AZ SHPO, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), and ACHP can assist agency officials with ways of identifying interested persons and involving them in the review process, and in evaluating agency public participation programs. Within this framework, the ACHP recommends that agencies follow the procedures outlined in the following subsections.

8.4.1.1 Determine the Extent of Public Participation Needed

The initial step in the Section 106 process involves information needs. It is at this point in the process where USAG YPG should begin to consider public participation. Aspects of the process to consider at this step include:

- Whether or not there are potential public participants (i.e., local governments, Indian tribes, public or private organizations) that might have knowledge of, or concerns with, historic properties in the area;
- The level of effect that a project may have on historic properties;
- The scale of the project;
- Whether the project is of sufficient magnitude to warrant broad public involvement.

8.4.1.2 Identify Potential Participants

The NHPA, through its implementing regulations, directs agencies to seek information from "local governments, Indian tribes, public and private organizations, and other parties likely to have knowledge of, or concerns with, historic properties in the area" (NPS n.d.). For USAG YPG, the AZ SHPO can assist in developing an initial list of such parties, each of whom, when contacted, may be able to identify others. The Public Affairs Officer and CRM at USAG YPG should also be able to identify potential interested parties. In addition, USAG YPG should also notify the public that it has initiated Section 106 review. This can be accomplished through articles in local newspapers, media releases, or other appropriate mechanisms (e.g., public meetings).

8.4.1.3 Seek Information

People identified as having particular knowledge or concerns about potentially affected historic properties should be asked to share any information or concerns that they might have. Local governments and historic preservation organizations have official points of contact that may be useful in providing information, and Indian tribes and other types of cultural groups may have traditional leaders who are highly knowledgeable about historic properties in the area. Small public and private organizations, such as local historical societies, museums, universities, and neighborhood organizations often have helpful information as well; however, these types of groups may need assistance in understanding the Section 106 process and how their information can best suit the needs of the project. Examples of individuals or organizations that may be able to assist USAG YPG during information gathering include: the Arizona Historical Society, Century House Museum; the Yuma BLM Archaeologist; Arizona Western College; Northern Arizona University; the tribes listed in Appendix D; and both avocational and professional archaeologists in the Yuma and southwest Arizona areas.

8.4.1.4 Coordinate with Interested Parties

Although the regulations do not stipulate a specific form of coordination with interested persons, the ACHP recommends that agencies seek their views, particularly when an interested party either has jurisdiction over an area (e.g., a property owner that might be affected by a USAG YPG activity) or if an interested party is believed to have special knowledge of, or interest in, a particular property (e.g., a local historical society with interest in a potentially historic building).

If no historic properties are found within a project area, the regulations encourage (but do not require) an agency to notify interested persons that no properties have been found. Broad

dissemination of "no property" findings are encouraged because public review may reveal historic properties inadvertently missed in the identification effort and avoid future project delays.

If historic properties are found within a project area, then the agency must consider the effects that might occur to those properties and follow through with the remaining requirements of the Section 106 review process. Documentation of the remaining requirements of Section 106 review must be made available to the public with the exception of site-specific information, particularly site location. How the documentation is made available to the public will vary depending upon the scale and nature of the project and may be as simple as making documentary files available for public review. For more complex projects, more active participation between USAG YPG and the public may be required. This could include formal or informal meetings, telephone conversations, public meetings, exchanges of documents, and/or on-site inspections.

8.4.1.5 Document the Public Participation Efforts

Documenting the public involvement process (typically in a written chronological summary format) allows process reviewers, including federal courts in the event of litigation, to review the record and determine whether or not an agency has adequately involved the public. Documentation should be sufficient to answer the following questions:

- What general efforts did the agency make to ensure that the public was aware that the undertaking was being planned and that Section 106 review was being carried out?
- What particular elements of the public (and why these particular elements) were contacted for information or to identify concerns?
- What groups and individuals were identified as interested persons and how were they involved in the review process?
- What concerns were identified and how were they resolved?

The ACHP encourages maximum public participation in the Section 106 process and promotes full integration of public participation with other agency planning programs. As such, USAG YPG should ensure that its projects and historic preservation issues are made known to the individuals and organizations discussed within this section; should elicit expressions of public interest, knowledge, and concern regarding any potentially affected historic properties, and, when possible, should resolve conflicts between USAG YPG mission requirements and the historic preservation interests of the public.

NHPA guidance leaves the specific manner of conducting public involvement to the parties involved, recognizing their ability to structure the process in a way most appropriate to their needs. However, the ACHP encourages a balanced and fair process, giving full consideration to the views and needs of all parties. Whatever means are employed, all of the participating individuals and groups must be given an opportunity to participate.

NHPA guidance provides no time limit for this portion of the Section 106 process.

8.4.2 National Environmental Policy Act

Under NEPA, agencies have the responsibility to consider any potential effects that their activities might have on the environment—including historic properties. In many cases, NEPA undertakings may trigger the NHPA Section 106 review process. As a result, the two Acts are often linked when issues involving cultural resources identification and protection arise. Compliance with one Act does not necessarily satisfy the requirements of the other Act; however, recent revisions of 36 CFR 800 now allow agencies to use the NEPA process for Section 106 coordination as long as they notify the AZ SHPO in advance that they intend to do so. In addition, agencies frequently coordinate studies (e.g., surveys to identify historic properties) and solicit public participation to satisfy the needs of both. The timing and interrelationship between NEPA and Section 106 public involvement efforts include:

- Consultation with participants for the identification, evaluation, and effect determination on any historic properties can take place concurrent with the development and preparation of NEPA documents (environmental assessments [EAs] and environmental impact statements [EISs]);
- Draft EAs and EISs can be used as the basis for consultation under NEPA;
- Results of consultation and public participation can be included in the final NEPA document.

Unlike the public involvement processes associated with cultural resources-specific legislation, NEPA's implementing regulations (40 CFR Part 1500-1508) stipulate formal timelines for certain types of public coordination and review and it is during these specified periods that issues related to cultural resources frequently come to light. The critical time periods include:

- The **public scoping period**, which can be appropriate for either an EA or an EIS depending on the scope and magnitude of the project. For an EIS, public scoping

meetings are generally held after publishing a "Notice of Intent" (NOI) (to prepare an EIS) in the *Federal Register*. The public scoping period is approximately 30 days in length; however, there is no statutory guidance for the duration of this period and the ending date is generally determined by the agency (i.e., the period is generally of sufficient length to give the public adequate time to provide comment after scoping meetings are held). For particularly controversial projects, early public scoping meeting are sometimes held (i.e., before the NOI release) in order to determine the degree of interest and/or concern by the public.

As a part of the scoping process, agencies are required to invite the participation of affected federal, state, and local agencies; any affected Native American tribes; the proponent of the action; and other interested persons. This can be accomplished by providing public notices of NEPA-related public meetings or hearings and the availability of draft documents. In all cases, agencies must mail notices to those requesting them. Depending on the nature of the action, agencies may also be required to notify Indian tribes, publish notices in newspapers or through other local media, use direct mailings, or post notices on, or off site, where the action will take place.

- The **public comment period** begins on the date that a draft EIS is published. Public hearings to consider comments (agency and public) on the draft are generally held after the draft EIS is published, but not before the public has had an opportunity to review the document for at least 15 days. The public comment period extends for 45 days, during which time public meetings are held to gather public citizen and agency input on the draft document. During this period, no decision on the project can be made.
- The **public review period** occurs after the final EA or EIS is published. For the EA, this is generally a 30-day period, within which the final EA and Finding of No Significant Impact must be available for public review at public libraries or other public information centers. For an EIS, the public review period is also 30 days, and begins when the final EIS is filed with the Environmental Protection Agency. This 30-day period allows the preparing agency and the public to consider the conclusions of the document before the decision-maker makes a final decision on whether or not to proceed with the project. After the 30-day period ends, a Record of Decision (ROD) is published that formalizes the decision, as well as any significant factors that were used in the decision process.

8.4.3 Archaeological Resources Protection Act

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) has two fundamental purposes: (1) to protect irreplaceable archaeological resources on public and Native American lands from unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, alteration, or defacement; and (2) to increase communication and the exchange of information among governmental authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals (most particularly those holding private archaeological collections). As a result, ARPA encourages the establishment of a program to increase public awareness of the significance of, and the need to protect, archaeological resources on public lands. Public awareness for these kinds of issues can be accomplished through the types of public outreach activities described in Section 8.5, through public service information seminars (e.g., USAG YPG staff as guest speakers to local archaeological and societies and citizens groups), and through active participation in programs such as Arizona Archaeology and Heritage Awareness Month.

8.5 PUBLIC OUTREACH

8.5.1 Tours and Other Outreach Events

USAG YPG has hosted a number of regular public outreach events designed to foster a sense of community and encourage a strong relationship between the installation and groups and individuals within the Yuma area. The events typically involve a luncheon, entertainment, and guest speakers. Some of the events have included:

- Asian-Pacific Islander Week;
- Hispanic Heritage Week;
- Native American Days;
- Black History Week;
- Armed Forces Day in conjunction with Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma;
- Legislative Day at the Arizona State Legislature.

USAG YPG has also supported Arizona Archaeology and Heritage Awareness Month by contributing posters and working educational booths at past Arizona Archaeology and Heritage Expos. In addition, USAG YPG has offered college students the opportunity to map and study YPG's unique geology and paleobotany, and has supported Boy Scouts of America Eagle Scout projects. Boy Scouts projects have included:

- Construction of a nature trail (Arizona Western College, n.d.);
- Staking a corridor for machinery to follow so that it would avoid petrified wood deposits (Figure 8-1);
- Mapping, survey, and photography of petrified wood areas.

In addition, tours of the installation are periodically provided by USAG YPG for local Native American tribes. Generally, tribal meetings are held every 1 to 2 years, and all 14 tribes are invited to attend. The most recent Native American consultation meetings and field visits were held in February 2016. The field visits consisted of guided tours of two sites. In addition, USAG YPG has hosted:

- Native American field visits to view mission project areas and cultural resource sites (Figure 8-2);
- Native American Elders tours of the USAG YPG cantonment and portions of firing ranges;
- A summer youth exchange program with a neighboring tribe that included activities and programs geared to appropriate age groups;
- Camp Laguna "Sunday desert tours" for the Arizona Historical Society (Sanguinetti House Museum) in Yuma (in 2012);
- ARPA training presented by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Yuma law enforcement agencies, and other government agencies to USAG YPG and Native Americans;
- Curation and collections management training to tribal museum personnel;
- A five-tribe joint project to produce cultural posters of each participating tribe that are planned as a part of a display located in the USAG YPG headquarters building;
- A "Gathering" of Lower Colorado River Basin cultural resources managers and tribes to discuss common goals and challenges;
- A two-day Native American Consultation Conference to discuss cultural resources management (most recently in February 2016).

Figure 8-1. Boy Scouts Placing Seibert Stakes to Protect Petrified Wood Areas (Source: USAG YPG).

Figure 8-2. Native American Field Tour (Source: YPG 2003).

8.5.2 Static Displays—The Wahner E. Brooks Historical Exhibit

The Wahner E. Brooks Historical Exhibit is situated on Imperial Dam Road in front of the Visitor Control Center. The exhibit consists of several static displays (e.g., tanks, personnel carriers, large guns [e.g., howitzers], small missiles), and a kiosk that combines text, photographs, and maps to describe the prehistory of the YPG area, Camp Laguna, and the history of mining in the YPG area (Figure 8-3). The display was expanded in 2007, and there are future plans to further expand the display.

Large military equipment static displays (e.g., tanks, artillery) have also been placed at several entrances to the installation, including the main entrance to YPG on Highway 95 (Figure 8-4) and at the entrance to the WCA. Most of the static displays are situated in areas readily available to the public. These static displays fall under the jurisdiction of the Heritage Museum.

Figure 8-3. Wahner E. Brooks Historical Exhibit.

Figure 8-4. Static Display "Big Guns" at the Highway 95 Entrance to Yuma Proving Ground (Source: Peyton, 2005).

8.5.3 U.S. Army Heritage Center

The Heritage Center is located in Building 2 within the HCA (Figure 8-5 and Figure 8-6). The Center, under the direction of the U.S. Army Center for Military History, houses numerous historic photographs of YPG, artifacts associated with equipment that was tested and/or developed at YPG, various interpretive displays and interactive kiosks, and a large volume of archival documents. Many of the articles and photographs have been donated by individuals in the community with an interest in the YPG area. The Center contains no archaeological artifacts. The Center is enjoyed by hundreds of local and out-of-area visitors annually and makes an excellent outreach resource for the presentation of both World War II and more recent YPG military history.

Figure 8-5. Building 2, Main Administrative Building, early 1950s (Source: Bischoff 1999)**.**

Figure 8-6. Building 2 today, now the Yuma Proving Ground Heritage Center.

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9.0 References

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APPENDIX A

AR 200-1, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT

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Army Regulation 200–1

Environmental Quality

Environmental Protection and Enhancement

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
13 December 2007

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 200-1
Environmental Protection and Enhancement

This administrative revision, dated 13 December 2007--

- Updates the policy regarding Army Program Guidance Memorandum (para 15-1).
- Corrects typographical errors throughout the publication.

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
13 December 2007

***Army Regulation 200–1**

Effective 27 December 2007

Environmental Quality

Environmental Protection and Enhancement

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

GEORGE W. CASEY, JR.
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

JOYCE E. MORROW
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

History. This publication is an administrative revision. The portions affected by this administrative revision are listed in the summary of change.

Summary. This regulation covers environmental protection and enhancement and provides the framework for the Army Environmental Management System.

Applicability. This regulation addresses environmental responsibilities of all Army organizations and agencies. Specifically, this regulation applies to—
(a) Active Army, Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and United States Army Reserve.
(b) Tenants, contractors, and lessees performing functions on real property under jurisdiction of the Department of the Army (for example, Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES), Defense Commissary Agency (DECA)).
(c) Activities and operations under the purview of the Army even when performed off of installations.
(d) Formerly used defense sites (FUDS) and other excess properties managed by the Army. As used throughout this regulation, the term Army National Guard includes the Army National Guard of the United States.

Installations and facilities in foreign countries will comply with requirements of this regulation that specifically prescribe overseas requirements.

Contracts to operate Government-owned facilities will reference this regulation and will designate by specific citation the applicable provisions.

This regulation does not apply to civil works (CW) functions under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

The terms "Army environmental programs" and "Army Environmental Program" must be read in context. All Army organizations, regardless of their organizational level or chain of command, have environmental responsibilities as part of their functions; these environmental responsibilities must be incorporated into the planning, programming, budgeting, and execution of their respective missions. The Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, working through the Director of Environmental Programs (see Responsibilities, para 1–13x), has specific and more narrowly defined responsibilities that are planned, programmed, budgeted, and executed via assigned accounts. These accounts resource specifically prescribed and focused environmental efforts. Each organization must program and fund its environmental activities from the appropriate account of the proponent's operating budget, not necessarily an environmental account. Being mindful of the context in which requirements are articulated will help define the scope of the "program" being addressed and will preclude inappropriate resourcing decisions or expectations.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency, in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions and identifies key management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command or local forms are prohibited without prior approval from Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, 600 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0600.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) through the chain of command to HQDA, DAIM–ED, 600 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310–0600.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States and the United States Army Reserve.

*This regulation supersedes AR 200–1, dated 28 August 2007.

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f. Maintain and archive records and reports on all pesticide applications and operations made to all facilities and grounds to include those performed under contract by tenant and supported activities, by lessees per formal agreements, those installations and facilities in the base realignment and closure (BRAC) cleanup program, and for closing overseas installations. (PD: DODI 4150.7)

g. Ensure installation self-help programs are cost-effective and promote IPM approaches for control of minor nuisance pests through use of authorized pest management materiel, equipment, awareness training, and record keeping requirements. (PD: DODI 4150.7)

h. Ensure requirements for aerial pesticide applications over Army lands to control pests of medical, economic, or other emergencies or urgencies of military significance are addressed in an aerial spray statement of need (ASSON) and submitted to the U.S. Army Environmental Command (USAEC), NGB–ARNG, IMCOM–Korea, or IMCOM–Europe as appropriate. (PD: DODI 4150.7)

i. Ensure pest management commercial solicitations incorporate Army requirements for the application and safe handling of pesticides and are forwarded to USAEC, NGB–ARNG, IMCOM–Korea or IMCOM–Europe as appropriate for technical review prior to solicitation. (PD: DODI 4150.7; DOD 4150.7–M; DOD 4150.7–P)

j. Appoint an installation pest management coordinator (IPMC). (PD: DODI 4150.7)

Chapter 6
Cultural Resources

6–1. Policy

Ensure that installations make informed decisions regarding the cultural resources under their control in compliance with public laws, in support of the military mission, and consistent with sound principles of cultural resources management.

6–2. Legal and other requirements

Statutes, laws, regulations, and other guidance applicable to the Army Cultural Resources Management Program include:

a. Section 470, Title 16, United States Code (16 USC 470).

b. Section 1996, Title 42, United States Code (42 USC 1996) and Executive Order (EO) 13007.

c. Section 3001, Title 25, United States Code (25 USC 3001).

d. Section 470aa-470mm, Title 16, United States Code (16 USC 470); Sections 431–433, Title 16, United States Code (16 USC 431–433); and Section 469, Title 16, United States Code (16 USC 469).

e. Part 79, Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 79).

f. Part 800, Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 800).

g. Part 229, Title 32, Code of Federal Regulations (32 CFR 229).

h. Part 10, Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations (43 CFR 10).

i. DOD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy Memorandum, 20 October 1998.

j. Presidential Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, 29 April 1994.

k. EO 13175.

l. EO 13287.

m. For overseas installations, the country-specific FGS requirements.

6–3. Major program goal

Develop and implement procedures to protect against encumbrances to mission by ensuring that Army installations effectively manage cultural resources.

6–4. Program requirements

a. General program management.

(1) Develop integrated cultural resources management plans (ICRMPs) for use as a planning tool.

(2) Develop NHPA programmatic agreements (PAs) and memorandums of agreement (MOAs), Army alternate procedures (AAP) historic property component (HPC) plans, NAGPRA Comprehensive Agreements (CAs) and Plans of Action (POA), Cooperative Agreements, and other compliance documents as needed.

(3) Appoint a government (that is, Federal or State Army National Guard (ARNG)) employee as the installation cultural resources manager (CRM).

(4) Establish a government-to-government relationship with Federally recognized Indian Tribes, as needed. Initial formal government-to-government consultation with Federally recognized Indian Tribes will occur only between the

garrison commander (GC) or the Adjutant General (TAG) of an ARNG and the heads of tribal governments. Follow-on activities may be accomplished by staff.

(5) Establish a process that effects early coordination between the CRM and all staff elements, tenants, proponents of projects and actions, and other affected stakeholders to allow for proper identification, planning, and programming for cultural resource requirements.

b. National Historic Preservation Act compliance.

(1) Ensure that the GC functions as the agency official with responsibility for installation compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

(2) Establish a historic preservation program, to include the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historic properties in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), local governments, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and the public as appropriate. Document historic properties that will be substantially altered or destroyed as a result of Army actions. (LD: Section 110, NHPA; 36 CFR 800)

(3) Identify, evaluate, take into account, and treat the effects of all undertakings on historic properties. If an Army undertaking may affect properties of traditional religious or cultural significance to a Federally-recognized Indian Tribe, initiate consultation on a government-to-government basis. (LD: Section 106, NHPA; 36 CFR 800)

(4) Prepare and implement, as required, an NHPA Section 106 MOA, PA, or HPC, to address NHPA compliance for undertakings. Coordinate all NHPA compliance documents (for example, MOAs, PAs, HPCs) through the chain of command to obtain HQDA technical and legal review prior to execution. (LD: 36 CFR 800)

(5) Ensure that efforts to identify, evaluate, and treat historic properties consider the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, and are conducted under the supervision of personnel who meet applicable professional qualifications for undertaking such work. (LD: 36 CFR 61; Section 112, NHPA)

(6) Maintain an up-to-date listing of all historic properties, and where applicable, maintain historic status in conjunction with real property inventory and reporting guidelines. (LD: EO 13287)

(7) Withhold from public disclosure information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic property when the GC determines that disclosure may cause risk of harm to the historic property or may impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners. (LD: Section 304, NHPA)

(8) Consider alternatives for historic properties, including adaptive reuse, that are not needed for current or projected installation mission requirements. (LD: Section 111, NHPA)

(9) Nominate to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) only those properties that the Army plans to transfer out of Federal management through privatization efforts. Nominate other properties only when justified by exceptional circumstances. Avoid adversely affecting properties that are 50-years old or older that have not been evaluated for eligibility against NHPA criteria. Treat (assume) that all historic sites are eligible (that is, off-limits) until the SHPO concurs with the federal finding of non-eligible.

(10) Where disagreement occurs with the SHPO regarding the eligibility of a historic property for the NRHP, where applicable obtain a "Determination of Eligibility" from the Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service (NPS). (LD 36 CFR 800, 36 CFR 63)

(11) Undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to any National Historic Landmark that may be directly and adversely affected as a result of Army actions. (LD: 36 CFR 800)

c. AIRFA, Executive Order 13007 and Executive Order 13175 compliance.

(1) Consult with Federally recognized Indian Tribes to provide access to sacred sites on Army installations. Consistent with appropriate health, safety mission constraints provide access to allow the practice of traditional religions, rights and ceremonies. The GC will maintain the appropriate confidentiality of sacred site locations. The GC may impose reasonable restrictions and conditions on access to sacred sites on Army installations for the protection of health and safety, or for reasons of national security. (LD: EO 13007)

(2) Avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of sacred sites. Ensure reasonable notice is provided to Federally–recognized Indian Tribes when proposed actions may adversely affect or restrict access to the ceremonial use of, or the physical integrity of, sacred sites. (LD: EO 13007)

(3) Consult with tribal governments before taking actions that affect Federally recognized Indian Tribes. Assess the impact of Army plans, projects, programs, and activities on tribal trust resources and assure that tribal government rights and concerns are considered during the development of such plans, projects, programs and activities. (LD: EO 13175)

d. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act compliance.

(1) Designate the GC as the Federal agency official with responsibility for installation compliance with Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). (LD: 43 CFR 10)

(2) Prepare CAs and POAs in coordination with Federally recognized Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. Coordinate all NAGPRA CAs through the chain of command to obtain HQDA technical and legal review prior to execution. (LD: 43 CFR 10)

(3) Absent a CA, take reasonable steps to determine whether a planned activity (including MILCON) may result in the intentional excavation or inadvertent discovery of cultural items from Federally-owned or controlled Army lands. When cultural items may be encountered, the GC will implement consultation procedures and planning requirements of Section 3 and Section 5 of NAGPRA prior to issuing approval to proceed with the activity. (LD: 43 CFR 10.3 and 43 CFR 10.5)

(4) Establish initial communication with Federally recognized Indian Tribes via written correspondence between the GC and heads of tribal governments. Formally document all resulting agreements. (LD: 43 CFR 10)

(5) Inventory, summarize, and repatriate cultural items that are in existing collections under Army possession or control. Where there is a dispute as to the affiliation of cultural items, safeguard the cultural items until the dispute is resolved. (LD: 43 CFR 5, 6, 7, and 10)

e. ARPA and AHPA Compliance.

(1) Ensure the GC serves as the Federal land manager with responsibility for installation compliance with ARPA. (LD: 32 CFR 229)

(2) Ensure the GC serves as the Federal agency official with management authority over archeological collections and associated records. (LD: 36 CFR 79)

(3) Establish and include installation policy for management of, and for limitation of collection and removal of, paleontological resources in ICRMPs. Address known paleontological resources in any NEPA documentation prepared for actions that may impact or cause irreparable loss or destruction of such resources.

(4) Prohibit searching for or collection of historic properties (including archaeological resources) on Army installations except when authorized by the GC and pursuant to a permit issued under ARPA.

(5) Minimize the amount of archeological material remains permanently curated by reserving such treatment for diagnostic artifacts and other significant and environmentally sensitive material that will add important information to site interpretation.

(6) Curation of archeological materials from Army lands will occur only in 36 CFR 79-compliant repositories. Maximize use of off-installation facilities that are better able to provide for adequate long-term curatorial services.

(7) Do not disclose to the public information concerning the nature and location of any archaeological resource for which the excavation or removal requires a permit or other permission under ARPA or under any other provision of Federal law. (LD: Section 9a, ARPA 1979)

Chapter 7
Pollution Prevention

7–1. Policy

a. Pollution prevention is the Army's preferred approach, where timely and cost-effective, to achieve and maintain compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

b. Prevent pollution from all sources to the extent practicable by:

(1) Reducing pollutants at the source.

(2) Modifying manufacturing, packaging, and shipping processes, maintenance or other industrial practices.

(3) Modifying product designs.

(4) Developing and modifying acquisition systems.

(5) Recycling/reuse (to include implementing water and energy conservation measures), especially in closed-loop processes.

(6) Preventing disposal and transfer of pollution between media.

(7) Meeting affirmative procurement requirements and promoting the acquisition and use of environmentally preferable products and services.

(8) Promoting use of nontoxic substances.

c. Use pollution prevention to complement, and where practicable, replace traditional pollution control approaches.

d. Incorporate pollution prevention planning throughout the mission, operation, or product life cycle.

7–2. Legal and other requirements

a. 42 USC 6901, *(RCRA).*

b. PL 109–58.

c. Sections 6901–6992k, Title 42, United States Code (42 USC 6901–6992k)).

d. Sections 13101–13102, Title 42, United States Code (42 USC 13101–13102).

e. EO 13423.

f. DODI 4715.4.

APPENDIX B

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

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PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

WHEREAS, the United States Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground (USAG YPG) proposes to continue operations, maintenance, and development projects (undertakings) to ensure the mission of Yuma Proving Ground (YPG) as a test facility for weapons and munitions on approximately 837,916 acres of southwestern Arizona, north of Yuma; and

WHEREAS, YPG is a federally owned and operated facility, and YPG plans to carry out federally funded projects, thereby making the operations, maintenance, and development projects undertakings subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 United States Code (USC) § 470f, and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the undertakings is to enable USAG YPG to continue to provide adequate facilities for military testing and training activities and for ongoing contracting efforts capable of accommodating current and foreseeable technological advances; testing activities include military ground and aerial vehicle systems, weapons, ammunitions, sensors, and guidance systems; USAG YPG must provide realistic training for units, including, but not limited to, forward observer training, ground combat training, and operational training to provide real-world testing scenarios; and

WHEREAS, USAG YPG has determined the Area of Potential Effects (APE) to be all lands within the YPG boundary (Attachment A); and

WHEREAS, USAG YPG has determined that the development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA), in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(b)(1)(ii) and (iv), is warranted because specific details on some undertakings are unknown and the effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to their approval, and for the routine nature of many actions that are part of the ongoing management and operation of YPG; and

WHEREAS, USAG YPG has determined that the undertakings may have adverse effects on historic properties, which are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and has consulted with the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800; and

WHEREAS, USAG YPG has consulted with the federally recognized Indian tribes (Tribes) of the Ak-Chin Indian Community, Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Cocopah Indian Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Gila River Indian Community, Hopi Tribe, Quechan Indian Tribe, Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community, San Carlos Apache Tribe, Tohono O'odham Nation, Yavapai-Apache Nation, and Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe, who attach traditional, religious, and/or cultural significance to YPG lands or cultural resources therein that may be affected by the undertakings, and has invited them to sign this PA as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, USAG YPG invited the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Yuma Field Office, and Western Area Power Administration to participate in the development of this PA and they agreed to sign as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, USAG YPG invited the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Arizona Historical Society, Rio Colorado Division, Yuma, and the City of Yuma, a certified local government, to participate in the development of this PA and each has declined to sign as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, USAG YPG has provided the public an opportunity to comment by placing the following notices of this PA: in the *Yuma Sun* newspaper on January 23, 2013, August 23, 2013, and March 23, 2014; posted a draft PA on the USAG YPG public internet site January 31 through March 12, 2013, September 4 through October 7, 2013, and March 25 through May 12, 2014; at the Yuma County Library Main and Foothills branches February 7 through March 6, 2013, September 4 through October 7, 2013, and March 25 through May 12, 2014; and at the YPG Library September 4 through October 7, 2013, and March 25 through May 12, 2014; and no responses were received; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1), USAG YPG has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect determination, providing the required documentation, and the ACHP has chosen to participate in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

WHEREAS, USAG YPG has previously conducted cultural resources inventories of 174,098 acres of YPG from 1981 to 2013 (Attachment A) and has identified 848 historic properties as individually eligible for the NRHP, all of which are archaeological sites (Attachment B), and SHPO reaffirmed their concurrence with these findings in correspondence dated May 10, 2013; and

WHEREAS, of these 848 sites, 659 are also contributing resources located within 13 NRHP-eligible archaeological districts; and

WHEREAS, to date, there are no evaluated buildings or structures at YPG that qualify as historic properties except those covered by the *Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949–1962)*, *Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities*, *Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1947)*, and undertakings at properties for which effects have been taken into account through those program comments and the *Program Comment for DoD Rehabilitation Treatment Measures*, which are not part of this PA; and

WHEREAS, inholdings, rights of way, and structures not belonging to or under the jurisdiction of USAG YPG are exempt from this PA; and

WHEREAS, properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Tribes have been identified but are unevaluated for eligibility to the NRHP; however, USAG YPG recognizes that properties of traditional religious and cultural significance have importance to Tribes; and

WHEREAS, USAG YPG shall treat buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that are 45 years of age or older that have not yet been evaluated for NRHP eligibility as eligible for listing in the NRHP; and

WHEREAS, USAG YPG has developed a *Geomorphic-Based Archaeological Sensitivity Model for U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona* (2011 sensitivity model) to help predict areas of likely archaeological sensitivity at YPG and provided this model to Tribes and SHPO for review and comment, and it will be implemented taking into account comments received by the SHPO in 2013; and

WHEREAS, USAG YPG has not conducted, and does not plan to conduct, cultural resources inventories in dedicated impact areas, high hazard impact areas, open burn/open detonation areas, chemical test areas, newly identified unexploded ordnance sites, historical contamination areas, and environmental compliance and restoration sites (Attachments C and D) due to human life and safety issues; and

WHEREAS, USAG YPG, SHPO, and the ACHP agree that upon execution of this PA, the *Memorandum of Agreement Between the Department of the Army, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Realignment of Activities to Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona*, executed on 19 August 1992 (1992 Memorandum of Agreement [MOA]), will become null and void and will be replaced with the process outlined in this PA; and

WHEREAS, the Historic Preservation Plan referenced in the 1992 MOA has become the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP); and

WHEREAS, undertakings addressed through the 2011 *Programmatic Agreement Among Federal Highway Administration, United States Bureau of Land Management, United States Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona Department of Transportation, Arizona State Land Department, Arizona State Museum, Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe, Cocopah Tribe, Hopi Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribe, Ft. Yuma-Quechan Tribe, Ft. Mojave Indian Tribe, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Arizona State Historic Preservation Office Regarding the Historic Properties Along United States Route 95 Between Avenue 9E and Aberdeen Road, Yuma County, Arizona*, the 2013 *Programmatic Agreement Among U.S. Department of Energy-Western Area Power Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer, Arizona State Lands Department, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, United States Forest Service, Yuma Proving Ground, Ak-Chin Indian Community, Colorado River Indian Tribes, Fort Mojave Indian Tribes, Fort Yuma-Quechan Tribe, Gila River Indian Community, Hualapai Tribe, Navajo Nation, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, and Tohono O'odham Nation Regarding Maintenance and Minor Construction Activities at Existing Western Transmission Lines, Facilities and Properties in Arizona*, and the 2013 *Memorandum of Agreement Between Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Arizona; Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region; U.S. Army Garrison, Yuma Proving Ground; Arizona State Land Department; Arizona Public Service Company and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office Regarding the Hassayampa to North Gila 500kV-2 Transmission Line*, will be carried out in accordance with the terms of such documents and are not subject to the terms of this PA; and

WHEREAS, provisions in the 2005 (modified in 2011) *USAG YPG/Cocopah Tribe Cooperative Agreement: Services Between the U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground and the Cocopah Indian Tribe Cocopah Museum, Somerton, Arizona* and the 2010 (extended in 2014) *Memorandum of Understanding between the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe and U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground* are not affected by this PA; and

Background

- A map entitled "Area of Potential Effects & Previous Surveys" showing the APE for this PA and the areas that have been previously surveyed for cultural resources within that APE is included as Attachment A.
- A list of identified historic properties on YPG is included as Attachment B.
- A map entitled "Impact Areas, Other Contaminated Areas, & Previously Disturbed Areas" showing all dedicated impact areas (including high hazard impact areas), open burn/open detonation areas, chemical test areas, newly identified unexploded ordnance sites, environmental compliance and restoration sites, historical contamination areas, and previously disturbed areas at YPG is included as Attachment C.

- A map entitled "Impact Areas, Other Contaminated Areas, & Previously Disturbed Areas Overlain with Areas Previously Surveyed for Cultural Resources at YPG" showing the previously surveyed areas overlain on the map of impact areas, other contaminated areas, and previously disturbed areas is included as Attachment D.

- A list of pertinent definitions and all acronyms used in this PA is included as Attachment E.

- Standard Operating Procedure #5 of the USAG YPG ICRMP for "Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Deposits" is included as Attachment F.

- A map entitled "Lands No Longer Requiring Cultural Resources Survey" showing those areas of YPG that USAG YPG will no longer survey for the identification of historic properties through consultation with the SHPO and Tribes is included as Attachment G. This map will be developed after the execution of this PA in accordance with Stipulation III.

- A list of those undertakings that USAG YPG, the SHPO, and the ACHP agree would have no adverse effects to historic properties, and which the SHPO and the ACHP agree no longer need to be reviewed by their offices, is included as Attachment H.

- All days referred to in this PA are calendar days, unless otherwise noted.

Now, therefore, the USAG YPG, the SHPO, and the ACHP agree that this PA shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effects of undertakings on historic properties.

Stipulations

USAG YPG shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

I. Roles and Responsibilities of Consulting Parties

A. U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground

1. The USAG YPG Garrison Manager is responsible for all decisions regarding the applicability of this PA to undertakings within the APE pursuant to Army Regulation 200-1: *Environmental Protection and Enhancement.*

2. The USAG YPG Garrison Manager shall designate a Cultural Resources Manager (CRM) at USAG YPG with the authority to implement this PA and conduct the stipulated coordination and consultation with other signatories, concurring parties, tribes, other concerned agencies, organizations, and persons. The implementation of this agreement shall be primarily executed on a day-to-day basis by the CRM acting for the Garrison Manager, responsible for ensuring that the stipulations herein are met.

3. The CRM shall meet or USAG YPG shall employ, maintain a contract with, or obtain through other means professional expertise that meets the qualification standards outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards [as amended and annotated] for archeology, history, architecture, historic architecture, or architectural history, as appropriate for the undertaking.

4. The CRM shall ensure that efforts to identify, evaluate, and treat historic properties under the stipulations of this PA meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

5. USAG YPG shall consult with BLM or the USFWS on joint eligibility determinations for any cultural resources that extend onto BLM or USFWS lands and will provide the SHPO with documentation of the consultation regarding the determinations of eligibility and seek a consensus of eligibility for these cultural resources.

6. USAG YPG shall notify the public and other identified consulting parties in coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act to meet Section 106 public consultation requirements.

7. USAG YPG shall consult with the SHPO, in accordance with Stipulation III, to define areas requiring no further cultural resources survey efforts based on previous surveys and disturbances.

B. The Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer

1. The SHPO may raise objections according to Stipulation IX, may amend this agreement according to Stipulation X, or may terminate this agreement according to Stipulation XI.

2. The SHPO shall respond within the timeframes of this agreement after notifications are received.

C. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

1. The ACHP may raise objections and/or resolve objections according to Stipulation IX, may amend this agreement according to Stipulation X, or may terminate this agreement according to Stipulation XI.

2. The ACHP shall not participate in identifications, evaluations, or reviews described under stipulations II, III, and IV unless requested in writing from either USAG YPG, the SHPO, or Tribes.

D. Concurring Parties

1. Concurring parties may raise objections according to Stipulation IX.

II. Section 106 Project Review Process

A. Determine the Undertaking

1. The CRM shall determine if the proposed project is an undertaking as defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(y).

a) If the CRM determines the proposed project is not an undertaking, as defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(i), the CRM shall document this determination for inclusion in the Annual Report, and USAG YPG has no further obligations under this stipulation.

b) If the CRM determines that the proposed project is listed as an exempted undertaking, as identified in Attachment H, the CRM shall document this determination for inclusion in the Annual Report, and USAG YPG has no further obligations under this stipulation.

c) If the CRM determines the proposed project is an undertaking not listed in Attachment H, the CRM shall continue the Section 106 Project Review Process.

2. The CRM will ensure that all Digging Permits and Records of Environmental Consideration contain text derived from Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) #5, "Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Deposits," as found in Attachment F.

B. Define the Area of Potential Effects and Identify Historic Properties

1. The CRM shall determine and document the project APE for each specific undertaking, appropriate to the scope and scale of the undertaking, and considering direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.

2. The CRM shall determine if cultural resource surveys are required for the project APE using the following parameters:

a) If the project APE is limited to within a dedicated impact area, high hazard impact area, open burn/open detonation area, chemical test area, newly identified unexploded ordnance site, environmental compliance and restoration site, or unsafe historical contamination area (Attachments C and D), no additional cultural resource survey is required and the CRM shall continue to Stipulation II(C) in the Section 106 Project Review Process.

(1) For undertakings with project APEs in non-ordnance contaminated areas, in ordnance contaminated historic World War II training areas, or in other ordnance contaminated areas (as shown on Attachments C and D), some contaminated areas may be off limits to ground-disturbing activities, including archaeological surveys, and may not be surveyed at all, at the sole discretion of the CRM. Undertakings in contaminated areas where the CRM determines that they do not pose an imminent threat shall be subject to survey.

(2) Undertakings with project APEs proposed within dedicated impact areas (as shown on Attachments C and D) that require changes in land use designation for project development could be subject to survey at the discretion of the CRM.

b) If the project APE is limited to within an area delineated in Attachment G, upon acceptance, no additional cultural resource survey is required, and the CRM shall continue to Stipulation II(C) in the Section 106 Project Review Process.

c) If the project APE is in an area not delineated in Attachments C, D, or G, the CRM shall determine the level of cultural resource survey necessary, depending on the size and location of the project APE based on the 2011 sensitivity model, as YPG lands are categorized as having low, moderate, or high potential to possess archaeological sites (summary provided in the Fiscal Year 2012-2016 ICRMP; the full study for the sensitivity model is available upon request from the CRM), and the survey percentage based on previous consultation with the SHPO in the development of this PA.

(1) Undertakings in areas of low sensitivity for archaeological sites will be surveyed at less than 100 percent regardless of size of the project APE.

(2) For undertakings with a project APE of 200 acres or less, that are not in low sensitivity areas or not in exempt areas as defined in Attachments C, D, or G, the CRM shall prepare and implement a survey approach using standard procedures based on appropriate SHPO guidance for identification efforts.

(3) For undertakings with a project APE larger than 200 acres, that are not in low sensitivity areas or not in exempt areas as defined in Attachments C, D, or G, the CRM shall prepare the survey approach using the standard procedures based on appropriate SHPO guidance for identification efforts, and finalize the project APE and survey approach in consultation with the SHPO and Tribes.

(a) The CRM shall provide the SHPO and Tribes the survey approach and project APE 30 days in advance of the proposed inventory and request comments.

(b) The SHPO has 20 days upon receipt of all pertinent documentation to provide comments on the survey approach and project APE. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the SHPO for comments before assuming concurrence with the USAG YPG survey approach and project APE.

(c) The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the proposed survey approach or project APE; however, if they wish USAG YPG to consider their comments regarding the proposed survey approach or project APE, Tribes should submit comments in writing within 20 days of receipt of all pertinent documentation.

(d) If there are comments, the CRM will consult to address comments and refine inventory planning efforts, as needed, prior to implementing the proposed inventory and survey.

d) If the project APE is in an area not delineated in Attachments C, D, or G and there is a previous cultural resource survey completed but has not been reviewed or concurred on by the SHPO, USAG YPG shall proceed in accordance with Stipulation II(B)(3) for the review of that survey.

3. Evaluation of Surveyed Cultural Resources

a) Surveys that identify inventoried areas with no archaeological sites, isolated features or artifacts, or other cultural resources will be defined as negative surveys.

(1) The CRM shall provide reports of negative surveys to Tribes before finalizing the report. The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the negative surveys; however, if they wish USAG YPG to consider their comments regarding the negative surveys, Tribes should submit comments in writing within 45 days of receipt of all pertinent documentation. If Tribes identify properties of traditional religious and cultural significance and/or Traditional Cultural Properties, the CRM shall proceed to Stipulation II(B)(3)(b) in the Section 106 Project Review Process.

(2) A list of finalized negative survey reports will be part of the Annual Report, and the CRM shall proceed to Stipulation II(B)(4) in the Section 106 Project Review Process.

b) All newly identified cultural resources, and any previously identified but unevaluated cultural resources that could be affected by an undertaking, shall be evaluated by USAG YPG in accordance with 36 CFR Part 63 and bulletins, guidance, and documents produced by the National Park Service (NPS) to determine if they are historic properties and shall be assessed for effect by the proposed undertaking in accordance with Stipulation II(C)(1). All pertinent reports and determinations will be provided to the SHPO and Tribes for review and comment.

(1) The SHPO shall provide a response to USAG YPG eligibility determinations and effect findings within 30 days of receipt of all pertinent documentation in accordance with Stipulation II(C)(2)(c) or Stipulation II(C)(3)(c). If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the SHPO for comments before assuming concurrence with USAG YPG determinations. If USAG YPG and the SHPO cannot resolve the issue within 30 days, then USAG YPG shall forward the dispute to the Keeper of the NRHP for resolution at the conclusion of the 30 day period.

(2) The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the eligibility determinations; however, if they wish USAG YPG to consider their comments regarding the eligibility determinations, Tribes should submit comments in writing within 30 days of receipt of all pertinent documentation.

c) USAG YPG shall consult with Tribes to identify properties of traditional religious and cultural significance (16 U.S.C. 470 Section 101[d][6][A]), and also potential Traditional Cultural Properties, in accordance with NPS Bulletin 38. Due to their unique nature, properties of traditional religious and cultural significance and Traditional Cultural Property determinations will be handled on a case-by-case basis, respecting the desires of the Tribes affected while expediting the mission of USAG YPG.

4. If the CRM does not identify any historic properties within the project APE, the CRM shall document this determination of "No Historic Properties Affected" for those undertakings for inclusion in the Annual Report, and USAG YPG has no further obligations under this stipulation.

5. If the CRM identifies a historic property that may be directly, indirectly, or cumulatively affected within the project APE, the CRM shall continue the Section 106 Project Review Process.

C. Evaluate Effects of the Undertaking

1. The CRM shall assess the effects of the proposed undertaking on historic properties, including direct, indirect, and cumulative effects, using the criteria of adverse effects (36 CFR § 800.5(a)(1)) and shall make one of the following determinations:

   a) "No Historic Properties Affected": if the CRM determines that historic properties present in the project APE will not be affected by the undertaking, the CRM shall document this determination for those undertakings for inclusion in the Annual Report, and USAG YPG has no further obligations under this stipulation.

   b) "No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties": if the CRM determines that historic properties present in the project APE will not be adversely affected by the undertaking, and the undertaking is not included in Attachment H, the CRM shall proceed to Stipulation II(C)(2).

   c) "Adverse Effect to Historic Properties": if the CRM determines that historic properties present in the project APE will be adversely affected by the undertaking, the CRM shall proceed to Stipulation II(C)(3).

2. No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties

   a) For those undertakings with a finding of "No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties" the CRM shall provide the SHPO and Tribes with appropriate reports and/or documentation including, but not limited to, the following:

      (1) project description, to include depth and amount of ground disturbance anticipated;

      (2) APE map showing the location of the project and summary of survey efforts to identify historic properties;

      (3) description of the historic properties affected;

      (4) any photos, as necessary; and

      (5) finding of effect and request for concurrence on "No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties" finding from the SHPO.

b) The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the effect determination; however, if they wish USAG YPG to consider their comments regarding the effect determination, Tribes should submit comments in writing within 30 days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for comments. USAG YPG shall take any tribal comments received into consideration before concluding the consultation and will notify the SHPO of any tribal concerns and the USAG YPG response to those concerns.

c) The SHPO shall provide a response to USAG YPG effect determination within 30 days of receipt of all pertinent documentation. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the SHPO for comments before assuming concurrence with the USAG YPG effect determination.

(1) If the SHPO concurs with the "No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties" finding, the CRM shall document this concurrence for inclusion in the Annual Report, and USAG YPG has no further obligations under this stipulation.

(2) If the SHPO does not concur with the finding of "No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties," the CRM shall consult with the SHPO for no more than a total of 30 days, or other time period as agreed to between SHPO and the CRM, upon receipt of SHPO notification of non-concurrence to attempt to resolve the concerns identified by the SHPO.

(a) If at the end of the 30 days, or agreed to specified time, the SHPO concurs with the finding of "No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties," the CRM shall document this concurrence for inclusion in the Annual Report, and USAG YPG has no further obligations under this stipulation.

(b) If at the end of the 30 days, or agreed to specified time, the SHPO does not concur with the finding of "No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties," the CRM shall notify the ACHP in accordance with Stipulation IX.

3. Adverse Effect to Historic Properties

a) For those undertakings with a finding of "Adverse Effect to Historic Properties" the CRM shall provide the SHPO and Tribes with a packet of information including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) project description, to include depth and amount of ground disturbance anticipated;

(2) APE map showing the location of the project and summary of survey efforts to identify historic properties;

(3) description of the historic properties affected;

(4) documentation of alternatives considered to avoid or minimize the adverse effect and why they could not be accomplished; and

(5) any photos, as necessary.

b) The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the effect determination; however, if they wish USAG YPG to consider their comments regarding the effect determination, Tribes should submit comments in writing within 30 days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for comments. USAG YPG shall take any tribal comments received into consideration before concluding the consultation and will notify the SHPO of any tribal concerns and USAG YPG response to those concerns.

c) The SHPO shall provide any comments to the USAG YPG effect determination within 30 days of receipt of all pertinent documentation.

D. Resolution of Adverse Effects

1. The CRM shall notify Consulting Parties and the public within 10 days of notifying the SHPO and Tribes of an adverse effect finding for an undertaking using the following process:

a) The CRM shall prepare and send a notification package for the Consulting Parties, including a description of the undertaking, an illustration of the project APE, a list of identified historic properties within the project APE, the explanation for the finding of adverse effects, steps taken or considered by USAG YPG to avoid or minimize the adverse effects, any SHPO comments received by USAG YPG regarding the undertaking, an invitation to participate in a consultation to resolve adverse effects, and proposed dates for a Consulting Parties meeting.

b) The CRM shall post a notice of the adverse effects finding on the official USAG YPG website to include a description of the undertaking, a list of identified historic properties, the explanation for the finding of adverse effects, steps taken or considered by USAG YPG to avoid or minimize the adverse effects, any SHPO comments received by USAG YPG regarding the undertaking, and an invitation to provide written comment within 30 days of posting to the CRM.

c) Consulting Parties are under no obligation to provide comments on the effect finding; however, if they wish USAG YPG to consider their comments regarding the effect finding, Consulting Parties should submit comments in writing within 30 days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Consulting Parties for comments and if they wish to participate in the resolution of adverse effects. USAG YPG shall take any comments received into consideration before concluding the consultation and will notify the SHPO of any concerns and USAG YPG response to those concerns.

2. The CRM shall organize a consultation meeting, to include the SHPO, approximately 45 days after notifying Consulting Parties to discuss alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects. Additional meetings shall be scheduled as needed.

3. If through consultation with the SHPO and Consulting Parties the undertaking avoids adverse effects, the CRM will document the alternatives utilized in an attempt to reduce the effects of the undertaking to a no adverse effects finding in consultation and in concurrence with all participating Consulting Parties and include them in the Annual Report, and USAG YPG has no further obligations under this stipulation.

4. If through consultation with the SHPO and Consulting Parties the adverse effects are minimized or mitigated, then the measures agreed to by USAG YPG, the SHPO, and Consulting Parties can be specified in a MOA in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.6(c) and filed with the ACHP upon execution.

5. The ACHP will only participate in the resolution of adverse effects for individual undertakings if a written request is received from USAG YPG, the SHPO, or a Tribe.

III. Establishing Areas for No Additional Cultural Resources Surveys

A. In consultation with the SHPO and Tribes, the CRM shall develop a map, titled "Lands No Longer Requiring Cultural Resources Survey," to define those YPG lands that require no additional cultural resources surveys, and shall update USAG YPG's Geographic Information System (GIS) database to reflect these areas within one year of execution of this PA.

B. USAG YPG shall use the following parameters to help define those areas:

1. Lands that have been surveyed by previous investigations meeting current SHPO and Arizona State Museum Standards and which have been subject to Section 106 consultation to identify historic properties, or the lack there of, with the SHPO and Tribes for previous undertakings;

2. Lands that have been extensively disturbed by past human activities; in general, these include developed areas such as cantonment areas, drop zones, and similar areas with little to no probability of subsurface deposits that have been previously bladed or similarly disturbed.

C. The CRM shall prepare a draft map that illustrates these areas within 90 days of execution of this PA and provide it to SHPO and the Tribes for their review and comment.

1. The SHPO shall provide a response to USAG YPG regarding the draft map within 30 days of receipt of all pertinent documentation (to include accompanying descriptive materials). If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the SHPO for comments.

2. The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the draft map; however, if they wish USAG YPG to consider their comments regarding the areas that will not require additional cultural resources review, Tribes should submit comments in writing within 30 days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for comments. USAG YPG shall take any tribal comments received into consideration and will notify the SHPO of any tribal concerns and USAG YPG response to those concerns.

D. The CRM shall prepare a draft final map within 60 days of receiving comments from the SHPO and Tribes and provide it to SHPO and the Tribes for their final review and concurrence.

1. The SHPO shall provide a response to USAG YPG regarding the draft final map within 30 days of receipt of all pertinent documentation (to include accompanying descriptive materials). If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the SHPO for comments before assuming concurrence with USAG YPG draft final map.

2. The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the draft final map; however, if they wish USAG YPG to consider their comments regarding the areas that will not require additional cultural resources review, Tribes should submit comments in writing within 30 days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for comments. USAG YPG shall take any tribal comments received into consideration before concluding the consultation and will notify the SHPO of any tribal concerns and the USAG YPG response to those concerns.

E. If the SHPO fails to concur on the map and USAG YPG and SHPO cannot reach a resolution on the map within 30 days of SHPO's response, the matter shall be referred to the ACHP in accordance with Stipulation IX.

F. USAG YPG shall include the "Lands No Longer Requiring Cultural Resources Survey" map in its GIS database, delineate on installation maps, and include it in this PA as Attachment G within 120 days of its finalization.

G. USAG YPG shall distribute to all Consulting Parties, in the format of their choice, the final "Lands No Longer Requiring Cultural Resources Survey" map within 120 days of its finalization.

H. USAG YPG shall review the "Lands No Longer Requiring Cultural Resources Survey" map, in consultation with the SHPO and the tribes every two years, or more frequently as appropriate, following its finalization to determine if additional areas are to be included.

IV. Sensitivity Model Update

A. USAG YPG shall update the 2011 sensitivity model within two years after execution of this PA, and every five years thereafter in conjunction with major ICRMP updates, with new archaeological and ethnographic data, as long as this PA is in effect.

B. Update intervals will be based on number of sites identified, areas surveyed, or number of locations refined.

C. The SHPO and Tribes have reviewed the categorization of these areas as part of their concurrence with this PA.

V. Post Review Discoveries

This stipulation applies to any and all instances of post review discoveries, including: post review discovery of a cultural resource not previously identified in project review and after project approval and initiation; post review discovery of an effect not previously identified in project review and after project approval and initiation; or post review discovery of an effect willfully inflicted on identified historic property after project approval and initiation. In the event of a post review discovery, the CRM, under the authority of the Garrison Manager, can halt an undertaking until consultation under this PA has concluded. If the discovery is made as part of an ongoing contracting effort at YPG, the discovery must be reported immediately to the Contracting Officer, who has the authority to halt an undertaking. The Contracting Officer must notify the CRM within 24 hours.

A. Post review discovery of a cultural resource not previously identified in project review and after project approval and initiation.

1. In the event cultural resource(s) are discovered in the implementation of a previously approved undertaking, the individual making the discovery shall notify the CRM within 24 hours.

2. The CRM shall ensure that all work ceases in the immediate vicinity (within an approximate 20 meter radius) to protect the newly identified cultural resource(s) within 48 hours of the discovery. The cease-work area shall be marked with flags or visibility tape to clearly delineate the boundaries as appropriate.

3. The CRM shall determine if the cultural resource(s) is/are eligible to the NRHP and notify the SHPO of the determination via phone within 72 hours of the discovery. If the SHPO concurs on non-eligibility of the cultural resource, USAG YPG has no further obligations under this stipulation.

4. If the cultural resource is determined to be a historic property, in consultation with the SHPO, the CRM shall prepare and send a notification package to the SHPO and Tribes including a summary of the undertaking and how it was previously reviewed under this PA, an illustration of the cease-work area, a list of identified historic properties within the cease-work area, and the treatment plan to address effects within four days of the SHPO's concurrence on NRHP eligibility.

   a) The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the post review discovery; however, if they wish USAG YPG to consider their comments, Tribes should submit comments in writing within two days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for comments. USAG YPG shall take any tribal comments received into consideration and will notify the SHPO of any tribal concerns and the USAG YPG response to those concerns.

   b) The SHPO shall provide a response to USAG YPG regarding the post review discovery within two days of receipt of all pertinent documentation. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the SHPO for comments.

5. USAG YPG shall include an after action report regarding the post review discovery treatment plan in the Annual Report.

B. Post review discovery of an effect not previously identified in project review and after project approval and initiation.

1. In the event effects to historic properties are discovered in the implementation of a previously approved undertaking, the individual making the discovery shall notify the CRM within 24 hours.

2. The CRM shall ensure that all work ceases in the immediate vicinity (within an approximate 20 meter radius) to protect the newly identified historic properties within 48 hours of the discovery. The cease-work area shall be marked with flags or visibility tape to clearly delineate the boundaries as appropriate.

3. The CRM shall determine if the effect is adverse and notify the SHPO of the determination via phone within 72 hours of the discovery. If the SHPO concurs with a no adverse effect finding, USAG YPG has no further obligations under this stipulation.

4. If the effect is determined to be adverse, in consultation with the SHPO, the CRM shall prepare and send a notification package for the SHPO and Tribes including a summary of the undertaking and how it was previously reviewed under this PA, an illustration of the cease-work area, a list of identified historic properties within the cease-work area, and the treatment plan to address effects within four days of the discovery.

    a) The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the post review discovery; however, if they wish USAG YPG to consider their comments, Tribes should submit comments in writing within two days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for comments. USAG YPG shall take any tribal comments received into consideration and will notify the SHPO of any tribal concerns and the USAG YPG response to those concerns.

    b) The SHPO shall provide a response to USAG YPG regarding the post review discovery within two days of receipt of all pertinent documentation. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the SHPO for comments.

5. USAG YPG shall include an after action report regarding the post review discovery treatment plan in the Annual Report.

VI. Discovery of Human Remains in the Execution of a Previously Approved Undertaking

A. If human remains are identified, including evidence of cremation, in the implementation of a previously approved undertaking, all activity shall immediately cease in the immediate area of the discovery. The individual making the discovery shall immediately notify the USAG YPG Garrison Manager and CRM. The CRM shall establish a minimum 20 meter radius around the area of discovery, which will be flagged and/or marked with visibility tape to protect the remains from further disturbance.

1. If the remains appear to be the victim of a recent crime or accidental death, the USAG YPG Garrison Manager or CRM shall contact the appropriate authorities (military law enforcement, medical examiner, YPG Command Judge Advocate) immediately and notify them of the discovery.

2. If the remains are determined to be Native American in origin, USAG YPG shall follow the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations, 43 CFR Part 10.

    a) The USAG YPG Garrison Manager shall initiate consultation with any known lineal descendants and culturally affiliated tribes by telephone notification and written confirmation within three working days.

    b) USAG YPG shall consult with the appropriate lineal descendants and culturally affiliated tribes on a written plan of action to address the remains.

    c) USAG YPG shall determine if the undertaking can be relocated.

d) If USAG YPG determines that relocation of the undertaking is feasible, then the undertaking shall be relocated to avoid the remains, and USAG YPG, in consultation with the lineal descendants and culturally affiliated tribes, shall decide on the best treatment for the remains, including in situ preservation.

e) USAG YPG shall provide the SHPO a summary of the NAGPRA consultation within 30 days of the consultation's conclusion.

3. If the remains are not Native American and do not warrant criminal investigation but are historic in nature, the CRM shall notify the SHPO within three days and shall consult to identify descendants or other interested parties, if any. USAG YPG, in consultation with SHPO and any interested parties, shall develop a plan for the respectful treatment and disposition of the remains within 180 days of the discovery.

VII. Emergency Situations

A. Emergency situations are those deemed necessary by USAG YPG as an immediate and direct response to a disaster or emergency declared by the President of the United States or Governor of Arizona, or other immediate threat to life or property. Emergency situations under this PA are only those implemented within 30 days from the declared disaster or emergency unless an extension is granted.

B. USAG YPA shall notify the SHPO via telephone within 48 hours of commencing the emergency situation.

C. USAG YPG shall include a summary of all emergency situations in the Annual Report.

D. Immediate rescue and salvage operations to preserve life or property are exempt from Section 106 of the NHPA and are outside the scope of this PA.

VIII. Annual Report and Review

A. USAG YPG shall prepare an annual report and distribute it to all Consulting Parties, except the ACHP, within 75 days of each new fiscal year in Fiscal Year 2016. The report shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. A list of negative survey reports produced;

2. A list of surveys with identified cultural resources;

3. A list of newly identified historic properties (updated Attachment B);

4. A list of undertakings that were reviewed but had no effect on historic properties;

5. A list of undertakings that were reviewed but had no adverse effect on historic properties;

6. A list of undertakings that had an adverse effect on historic properties along with their mitigation;

7. A list of all inadvertent discoveries;

8. Proposed USAG YPG cultural resources program activities or changes;

9. A list of any newly proposed undertakings; and

10. Any changes USAG YPG might consider toward improvement in implementation of any stipulations.

B. Consulting Parties should provide comments to USAG YPG regarding the Annual Report within 30 days of receipt.

C. USAG YPG shall ensure that the public is made aware of the availability of the Annual Report on its website, and that interested members of the public are invited to provide comments to the USAG YPG.

D. USAG YPG shall hold an annual meeting with the Consulting Parties to review the implementation of this PA and any amendments that may be proposed no later than February 15th, starting 2016 and annually thereafter during the life of this PA. The meeting shall provide an opportunity to discuss the successes and shortcomings of the PA, its general implementation, and any proposed changes, including consideration of exempting activities that result in a finding of no adverse effect.

IX. Dispute Resolution

A. Should any signatory or Consulting Party to this PA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this PA are implemented, USAG YPG shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If USAG YPG determines that such objection cannot be resolved, USAG YPG will:

1. Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including USAG YPG's proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide USAG YPG with its opinion on the resolution of the objection within 30 days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, USAG YPG shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely opinion or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, signatories and Consulting Parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response. USAG YPG will then proceed according to its final decision.

2. If the ACHP does not provide its comments regarding the dispute within the 30 day time period, USAG YPG may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, USAG YPG shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories and Consulting Parties to the PA, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

B. The responsibilities of USAG YPG to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this PA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

C. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this PA, should an objection pertaining to this PA or the effect of an undertaking on historic properties be raised by a member of the public, USAG YPG shall notify the parties to this PA and take the objection into account, consulting with the objector and, should the objector so request, with any of the parties to this PA to resolve the objection.

X. Amendments

A. This PA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. Any signatory to this PA may propose an amendment in writing to USAG YPG.

B. USAG YPG shall consult with the signatories to this PA to consider the proposed amendment. If there is agreement among all signatories, the document shall be amended accordingly and the amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

XI. Termination

A. If a signatory to this PA determines it is not being implemented in accordance with its terms, that party may propose that the agreement be terminated.

B. The party proposing termination shall notify all signatories, explain the reasons for the proposed termination, and afford all signatories 30 days from receipt of the notification to consult and seek alternatives to termination. The consultation shall include all signatories, concurring parties, and any other parties that may be affected by the termination.

C. If the consultation fails to find alternatives to termination, then any signatory may terminate the PA upon written notification to the other signatories, concurring parties, and other consulting parties in writing that this PA is terminated.

D. Once the PA is terminated, and prior to work continuing on any undertaking, USAG YPG must either (a) execute a MOA pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6, or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR § 800.7. USAG YPG shall notify the signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

XII. Monitoring

The SHPO and the ACHP may monitor any activities carried out pursuant to this PA, and the ACHP will review any activities if so requested. The USAG YPG Garrison Manager will cooperate with the SHPO and the ACHP should they request to monitor or to review project files for activities carried out pursuant to this PA.

XIII. Duration

A. This PA will become effective on the date of the final signature and continue in force for 10 years.

B. At least six months prior to the end of the 10 year period, the signatories shall consult to determine whether this PA remains satisfactory. If there is agreement, USAG YPG will revise and update the PA as needed, and consult with all signatories, concurring parties, and any parties that may become additional concurring parties. The updated agreement will be signed and executed by all signatories prior to the expiration of the 10 year period.

C. If an extension of time is warranted, all signatories will agree in writing until such time as this PA may be revised and updated.

XIV. Anti-Deficiency Act

USAG YPG's obligations under this PA are subject to the availability of funds and the stipulations of this PA are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act. USAG YPG will make reasonable and good faith efforts to secure the necessary funds to implement this PA in its entirety. If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act alters or impairs USAG YPG's ability to implement the stipulations of this PA, USAG YPG will consult with the SHPO and ACHP in accordance with the amendment and termination procedures in stipulations X and XI.

Execution of this PA by USAG YPG, the SHPO, and the ACHP and implementation of its terms evidence that USAG YPG has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment.

SIGNATORIES:

U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground

Gordon K. Rogers, Garrison Manager, U.S. Army Garrison, Yuma — Date 27 OCT 2014

Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer

James W. Garrison, State Historic Preservation Officer — Date 10/31/14

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

for John M. Fowler, Executive Director — Date 11/17/14

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

Bureau of Land Management, Yuma Field Office

John D. MacDonald, Field Manager

Date: 12.22.14

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
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THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

Western Area Power Administration

Ronald E. Moulton Date: 1/9/15

Ronald E. Moulton, Senior Vice President and Desert Southwest Regional Manager

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

Ak-Chin Indian Community

_____ Date: _____
Louis J. Manuel, Jr., Chairman

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe

Edward D. Smith, Chairman
Jay Cravath for Edward Smith

Date: 1/27/15

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
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REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

Cocopah Indian Tribe

_____ Date: _____
Sherry Cordova, Chairwoman

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

Colorado River Indian Tribes

_____ Date: _____
Wayne Patch, Chairman

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation

_____ Date: _____
Ruben Balderas, President

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

_____ Date: _____
Timothy Williams, Chairman

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

Gila River Indian Community

_____ Date: _____
Gregory Mendoza, Governor

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

Hopi Tribe

_____ Date: _____
Herman G. Honanie, Chairman

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
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REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

Quechan Indian Tribe

_____ Date: _____
Keeny Escalanti, President

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community

_____ Date: _____
Diane Enos, Chairwoman

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

San Carlos Apache Tribe

_____ Date: _____
Terry Rambler, Chairman

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

Tohono O'odham Nation

_____ Date: _____
Ned Norris, Jr., Chairman

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
THE ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

Yavapai-Apache Nation

_____ Date: _____
Thomas Beauty, Chairman

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
THE UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA PROVING GROUND,
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THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE
OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND DEVELOPMENT OF
YUMA PROVING GROUND, ARIZONA

CONCURRING PARTIES:

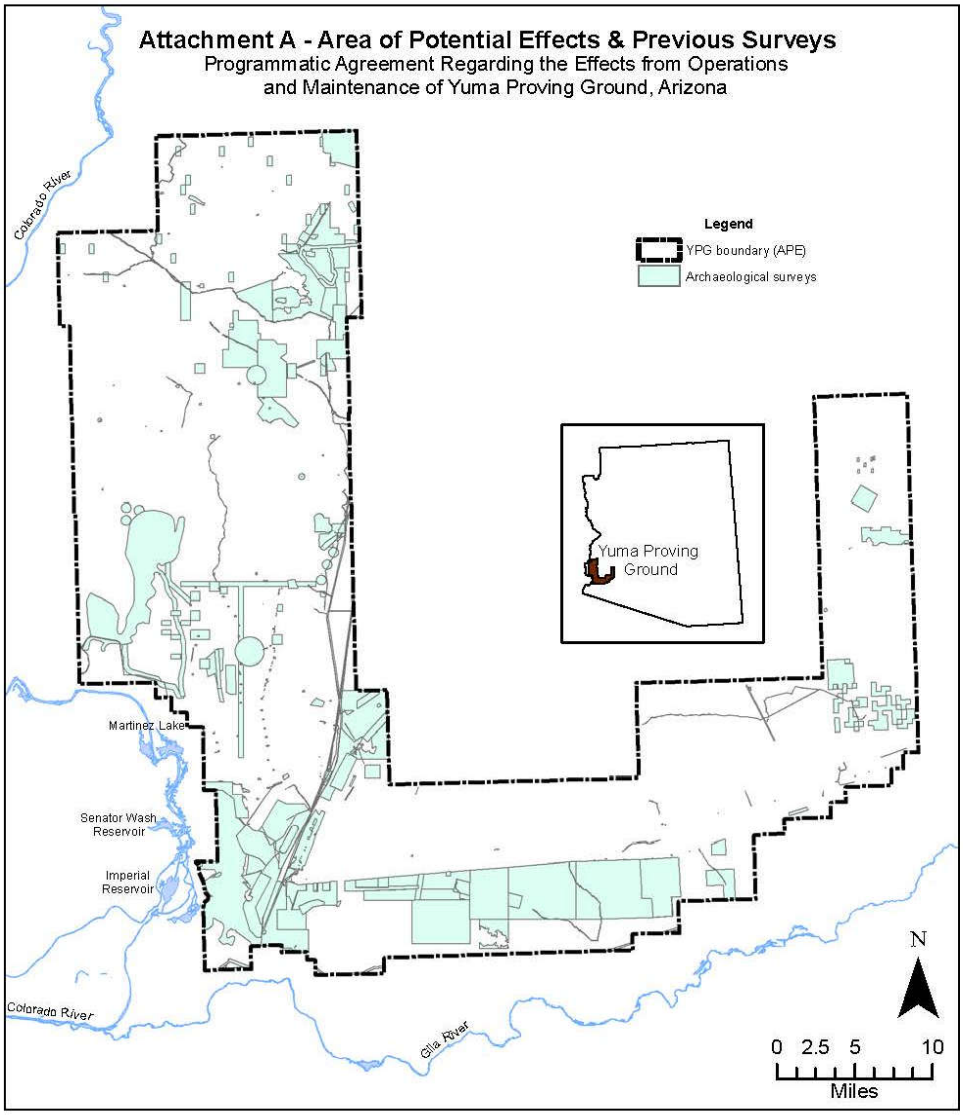
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe

Ernest Jones Sr. Date: 13 Nov 15
Ernest Jones, Sr., President

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Area of Potential Effects & Previous Surveys
Attachment B – Yuma Proving Ground List of Identified Historic Properties
Attachment C – Impact Areas, Other Contaminated Areas, & Previously Disturbed Areas
Attachment D – Impact Areas, Other Contaminated Areas, & Previously Disturbed Areas Overlain with Areas Previously Surveyed for Cultural Resources at YPG
Attachment E – List of Acronyms and Definitions
Attachment F – Standard Operating Procedure #5 of the USAG YPG ICRMP for "Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Deposits"
Attachment G – Lands No Longer Requiring Cultural Resources Survey
Attachment H – Exempted Undertakings

Attachment A



Attachment B

Yuma Proving Ground List of Identified Historic Properties

Site Number	Primary Site Type
Direct Fire Range and Ammunition Storage, Handling, and Testing Facilities District Eligible Sites SHPO letter 11/29/92 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)	
AZ X:4:66(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:46(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:47(ASM)	Cleared area, rock cluster, lithic scatter
AZ X:4:50(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:52(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:53(ASM)	Cleared area, rock cluster, lithic scatter
AZ X:4:54(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:55(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:56(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:57(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:58(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:59(ASM)	Rock rings
AZ X:4:48(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:49(ASM)	Cleared area, rock cluster, lithic scatter
AZ X:4:51(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ-050-1202	Cleared areas
AZ-050-1204	Lithic scatter
AZ-050-1205	Rock ring
AZ X:4:63(ASM)	Rock clusters
AZ X:4:65(ASM)	Rock ring, rock cluster
AZ X:4:67(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:68(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:108(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:109(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:87(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:88(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:90(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:91(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:34(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:35(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:36(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:38(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:39(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:40(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:43(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:45(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:92(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:93(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:94(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:95(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:96(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:97(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:98(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:100(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:101(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ X:3:102(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ X:3:103(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:104(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:105(ASM)	Cleared area

Site Number	Primary Site Type
AZ X:3:106(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ X:3:107(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:62(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:60(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:61(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:64(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:3:504(ASM)	Cleared area
White Tanks Management Area District Eligible Sites SHPO letter 9/24/92 (Hoffman to Vander Zyl)	
AZ S:14:10(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:11(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:12(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ S:14:13(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:14(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:15(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:16(ASM)	Quarry
AZ S:14:17(ASM)	Quarry
AZ S:14:18(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:19(ASM)	Rockshelter
AZ S:14:20(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:21(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:22(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:23(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:24(ASM)	Rock cluster/pile
AZ S:14:25(ASM)	Rockshelter
AZ S:14:26(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:27(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:28(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:29(ASM)	Rockshelter
AZ S:14:30(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:31(ASM)	Rockshelter
AZ S:14:32(ASM)	Rock cairns, lithic & ceramic scatter
AZ S:14:33(ASM)	Rock alignment
AZ S:14:34(ASM)	Quarry
AZ S:14:35(ASM)	Quarry
AZ S:14:36(ASM)	Lithic & ceramic scatter
AZ S:14:37(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:38(ASM)	Quarry
AZ S:14:39(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:40(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:41(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:42(ASM)	Rockshelter
AZ S:14:43(ASM)	Rockshelter
AZ S:14:44(ASM)	Rockshelter
AZ S:14:45(ASM)	Rockshelter
AZ S:14:46(ASM)	Rockshelter
AZ S:14:47(ASM)	Rockshelter
AZ S:14:48(ASM)	Rockshelter
AZ S:14:49(ASM)	Lithic & ceramic scatter
AZ S:14:50(ASM)	Quarry
AZ S:14:51(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ S:14:52(ASM)	Historic Malcolm Rogers camp
AZ S:14:53(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ S:14:54(ASM)	Rock ring

Attachment B

Yuma Proving Ground List of Identified Historic Properties

Site Number	Primary Site Type
AZ S:14:55(ASM)	Trail segment
Yuma Wash District Eligible Sites SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)	
AZ R:14:20(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:21(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ R:14:22(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:23(ASM)	Cleared area, compressed gravel area
AZ R:14:24(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:25(ASM)	Cleared area, rock ring
AZ R:14:26(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:27(ASM)	Cleared area, rock ring
AZ R:14:28(ASM)	Cleared area, rock ring
AZ R:14:29(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:30(ASM)	Rock ring, rock cluster, cleared area
AZ R:14:31(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:32(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:33(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:34(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:35(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:36(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:37(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:38(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:39(ASM)	Cairn, rock clusters, cleared areas
AZ R:14:40(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:41(ASM)	Rock rings, rock clusters
AZ R:14:42(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:43(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:44(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:45(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:46(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:47(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:48(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:49(ASM)	Rock cairn
AZ R:14:50(ASM)	Rock pile, cleared areas
AZ R:14:51(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:52(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:53(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock cluster
AZ R:14:54(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock clusters
AZ R:14:55(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ R:14:56(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock ring
AZ R:14:57(ASM)	Cleared areas, compressed gravel area, rock rings
AZ R:14:58(ASM)	Cleared area, rock ring
AZ R:14:59(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:60(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:61(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:62(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:63(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:64(ASM)	Cleared areas, compressed gravel areas
AZ R:14:65(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:66(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:67(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock rings,

Site Number	Primary Site Type
	compressed gravel area
AZ R:14:68(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock rings
AZ R:14:69(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:70(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:71(ASM)	Cleared areas, compressed gravel areas
AZ R:14:72(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock ring, rock clusters
AZ R:14:73(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:74(ASM)	Rock rings, compressed gravel areas, cleared area
AZ R:14:75(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock ring?
AZ R:14:76(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock rings, compressed gravel areas
AZ R:14:77(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock rings, clusters
AZ R:14:78(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:79(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock clusters
AZ R:14:80(ASM)	Rock rings, rock clusters, compressed gravel areas
AZ R:14:81(ASM)	Cleared areas, compressed gravel areas, rock ring
AZ R:14:82(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:83(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock clusters
AZ R:14:84(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ R:14:85(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:86(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:87(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:88(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ R:14:89(ASM)	Rock ring, rock clusters
AZ R:14:90(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:91(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ R:14:92(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ R:14:93(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:94(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:96(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock clusters, rock cairn
AZ R:14:97(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:98(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock clusters
AZ R:14:99(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock clusters
AZ R:14:100(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock clusters
AZ R:14:101(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock clusters
AZ R:14:102(ASM)	Cleared areas, compressed gravel areas
AZ R:14:103(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock rings, alignments, clusters
AZ R:14:106(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:107(ASM)	Cleared areas, compressed gravel areas
AZ R:14:108(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:109(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:110(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:111(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:112(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock clusters
AZ R:14:113(ASM)	Lithic & ceramic scatter
AZ R:14:114(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:115(ASM)	Rock rings
AZ R:14:116(ASM)	Cleared area

Attachment B

Yuma Proving Ground List of Identified Historic Properties

Site Number	Primary Site Type
AZ R:14:117(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:118(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:119(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:120(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:121(ASM)	Rock clusters
AZ R:14:122(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:123(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:124(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock clusters
AZ R:14:125(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:126(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:127(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:128(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:129(ASM)	Rock clusters
AZ R:14:130(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:131(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:132(ASM)	Rock clusters
AZ R:14:133(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:134(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:135(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:136(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:137(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:138(ASM)	Rock rings
AZ R:14:139(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:140(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:141(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:144(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:145(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:146(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:147(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:148(ASM)	Rock rings
AZ R:14:149(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:150(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:151(ASM)	Possible cleared area (impact crater?)
AZ R:14:152(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:153(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:154(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:155(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:156(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:157(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:158(ASM)	Rock alignments
AZ R:14:159(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:160(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:161(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:162(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:163(ASM)	Rock ring, rock clusters
AZ R:14:164(ASM)	Rock clusters
AZ R:14:165(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:14:166(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:167(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:168(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:169(ASM)	Rock rings
AZ R:14:170(ASM)	Rock alignments
AZ R:14:171(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:172(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:173(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:174(ASM)	Rock ring

Site Number	Primary Site Type
AZ R:14:175(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:176(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:177(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:178(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:179(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:180(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:14:181(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:182(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:14:183(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:184(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:185(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:186(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:14:187(ASM)	Rock clusters
AZ R:14:188(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:189(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:190(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:191(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:192(ASM)	Rock ring, rock clusters
AZ R:14:193(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:194(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:14:195(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:196(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:197(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:198(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:199(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:200(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:201(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:202(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:203(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:204(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:205(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:206(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:207(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:208(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:209(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:210(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:14:211(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:212(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:213(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:214(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:215(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:216(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:217(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:14:218(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:15:97(ASM)	Rock ring, rock cluster
AZ R:15:98(ASM)	Cleared area, compressed gravel area
AZ R:15:99(ASM)	Rock rings
AZ R:15:100(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:15:101(ASM)	Cleared area, compressed gravel area
AZ R:15:102(ASM)	Rock clusters
AZ R:15:103(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:15:104(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:15:105(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:15:106(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock rings
AZ R:15:107(ASM)	Rock ring

Attachment B

Yuma Proving Ground List of Identified Historic Properties

Site Number	Primary Site Type
AZ R:15:108(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ R:15:109(ASM)	Compressed gravel areas
AZ R:15:110(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ R:15:111(ASM)	Rock ring, rock cluster, rock alignment
AZ R:15:112(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ R:15:113(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ R:15:114(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ R:15:115(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock rings, rock clusters
AZ R:15:116(ASM)	Cleared areas, compressed gravel area, rock ring
AZ R:15:117(ASM)	Cleared areas, compressed gravel area
AZ R:15:118(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:15:119(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock rings
AZ R:15:120(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:15:121(ASM)	Rock rings, rock clusters
AZ R:15:122(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:15:123(ASM)	Cleared areas, compressed gravel area
AZ R:15:124(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:125(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:15:126(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:15:127(ASM)	Cleared areas
AZ R:15:128(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:129(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:130(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:131(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:132(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:133(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:134(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:135(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:136(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:137(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:138(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:139(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:15:140(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:141(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:142(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:143(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:15:144(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:15:145(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:146(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:147(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:15:148(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:15:149(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:150(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:151(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:152(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:153(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:154(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:155(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:156(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:157(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:158(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:159(ASM)	Cleared area

Site Number	Primary Site Type
AZ R:15:160(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:15:161(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:162(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:163(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:164(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:165(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:166(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:15:167(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:15:168(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:15:169(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:170(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:15:171(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:172(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ R:15:173(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:174(ASM)	Rock clusters
AZ R:15:175(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:176(ASM)	Rock clusters
AZ R:15:177(ASM)	Rock rings
AZ R:15:178(ASM)	Rock clusters
AZ R:15:179(ASM)	Rock clusters
AZ R:15:180(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:181(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:15:182(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:15:183(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:14:21(ASM)	Lithic scatter
Extended Combat Systems Maneuver Area District Eligible Sites — SHPO letter 1/13/2000 (Howard to Gauna)	
AZ X:4:106(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:107(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:108(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:109(ASM)	Lithic & ceramic scatter
AZ X:4:110(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:111(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:112(ASM)	Lithic & ceramic scatter
AZ X:4:113(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:114(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:115(ASM)	Rock cairn
AZ X:4:116(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:117(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:118(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:119(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:121(ASM)	Cobble cluster
AZ X:4:122(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:123(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:124(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:125(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:126(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:127(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:128(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:129(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:130(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:131(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:132(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:133(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:134(ASM)	Lithic scatter

Attachment B

Yuma Proving Ground List of Identified Historic Properties

Site Number	Primary Site Type
AZ X:4:135(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:136(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:137(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:138(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:139(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:140(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:141(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:142(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:143(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:144(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:145(ASM)	Rock ring/rock cairn
AZ X:4:146(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:147(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:149(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:150(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:151(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:152(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:153(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:154(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:155(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:156(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:159(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:160(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:161(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:162(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:163(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:164(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:165(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:166(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:167(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:168(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:169(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:170(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:171(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:172(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:173(ASM)	Ceramic scatter
AZ X:4:174(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:175(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:176(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:177(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:178(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:179(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:180(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:181(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:182(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:183(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:184(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:185(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:186(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:187(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:188(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:189(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:190(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:191(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:192(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:193(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:194(ASM)	Lithic scatter

Site Number	Primary Site Type
AZ X:4:195(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:196(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:197(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:198(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:199(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:200(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:201(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:202(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:203(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:204(ASM)	Rock cluster, rock alignment
AZ X:4:205(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:206(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:207(ASM)	Rock cairn
AZ X:4:208(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:209(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:210(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:211(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ X:4:212(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:213(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:214(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:215(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:216(ASM)	Historic mine with numerous features
AZ X:4:217(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:218(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:219(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:220(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:221(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:222(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:223(ASM)	Rock cairns
AZ X:4:224(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:225(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:226(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:227(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:228(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:229(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:230(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:231(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:232(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:233(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:234(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:235(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:236(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:237(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:238(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:239(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:240(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:241(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:242(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:243(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:244(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:245(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:246(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:247(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:248(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:249(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:250(ASM)	Trail segment

Attachment B

Yuma Proving Ground List of Identified Historic Properties

Site Number	Primary Site Type
AZ X:4:251(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:252(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:253(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:254(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:255(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:256(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:257(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:258(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:259(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:260(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:261(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:262(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:263(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:264(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:265(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:266(ASM)	Rock cluster
AZ X:4:267(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:268(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:269(ASM)	Lithic scatter
Mohave Tanks and Mohave Wash District Eligible Sites SHPO-2000-3029(3921, 5295, 10290)	
AZ R:11:62(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ R:11:81(ASM)	Cleared area, rock ring, rock cairn
AZ R:11:82(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ R:11:83(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:11:87(ASM)	Rockshelter
AZ R:11:88(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ R:11:89(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ R:11:91(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ R:11:92(ASM)	Rockshelter
AZ R:11:93(ASM)	Rockshelter
AZ R:11:94(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ R:11:95(ASM)	Rockshelter
AZ R:11:108(ASM)	Rock cluster
Red Bluff Range Combat Systems Maneuver Area District Eligible Sites SHP0-2002-743(16273)	
AZ X:4:275(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:276(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:277(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:278(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:279(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:280(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:281(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:282(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:283(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:284(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:285(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:286(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:287(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:288(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:289(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:290(ASM)	Lithic scatter

Site Number	Primary Site Type
AZ X:4:291(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:292(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:293(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:294(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:295(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:297(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:298(ASM)	Rock alignment/rock cluster
AZ X:4:299(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:300(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:301(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:302(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:303(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:305(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:306(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:307(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:308(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:309(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:310(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:311(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:312(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:313(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:314(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:315(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:316(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:317(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:318(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:320(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:321(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:322(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:323(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:324(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:325(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:326(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:327(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:328(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:329(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:330(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:331(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:332(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:333(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:334(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:335(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:336(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:337(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:338(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:339(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:340(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:341(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:343(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:344(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:345(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:346(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:347(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:348(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:349(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:350(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:351(ASM)	Lithic scatter

Attachment B

Yuma Proving Ground List of Identified Historic Properties

Site Number	Primary Site Type
AZ X:4:352(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:353(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:354(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:355(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:356(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:357(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:358(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:359(ASM)	Rock ring
AZ X:4:360(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:361(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:362(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:363(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:365(ASM)	Cleared area
AZ X:4:366(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:367(ASM)	Lithic scatter

Site Number	Primary Site Type
AZ X:4:368(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:369(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:370(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:371(ASM)	Lithic scatter
AZ X:4:372(ASM)	Trail segment
AZ X:4:304(ASM)	Lithic scatter
Camp Laguna District Eligible Site SHPO-2010-1455(87640)CNAE	
AZ X:3:368(ASM)	Major World War II military training camp

Individually Eligible Sites		
Site Number	**Primary Site Type**	**SHPO Concurrence**
AZ 050-0897	Rock rings, cleared areas	SHPO email 3/19/09 (Griffith to McDonald); also SHPO-2010-0218(76634)CNAE
AZ R:11:2(ASM)	Quarry	SHPO letter 4/18/88 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:11:3(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 4/18/88 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:11:4(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 4/18/88 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:11:5(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 4/18/88 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:11:6(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 4/18/88 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:11:7(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 4/18/88 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:11:8(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 4/18/88 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:11:16(ASM)	Quarry, lithic scatter	SHPO letter 5/18/89 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:11:33(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:11:36(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:37(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO-2003-0767(16489)NHPA conditional
AZ R:11:38(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:39(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:40(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:41(ASM)	Rock alignment	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:42(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:43(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:45(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:46(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:47(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:48(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:49(ASM)	Ceramic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:50(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:51(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:52(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:53(ASM)	Lithic & ceramic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:54(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:55(ASM)	Lithic & ceramic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:56(ASM)	Lithic & ceramic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:57(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:58(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:59(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:60(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:61(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)

Attachment B

Yuma Proving Ground List of Identified Historic Properties

Individually Eligible Sites		
Site Number	**Primary Site Type**	**SHPO Concurrence**
AZ R:11:71(ASM)	Rock art	SHPO letter 5/23/96 (Heathington to Mitchell)
AZ R:11:118(ASM)	Rock rings	SHPO email 3/19/09 (Griffith to McDonald); also SHPO-2010-0218(76634)CNAE
AZ R:11:123(ASM)	Trail segment	SHP0-2004-1207(21852)
AZ R:11:124(ASM)	Rock alignment	SHP0-2004-1207(21852)
AZ R:11:125(ASM)	Rock ring	SHP0-2004-1207(21852)
AZ R:11:134(ASM)	Trail segment	SHPO email 3/19/09 (Griffith to McDonald); also SHPO-2010-0218(76634)CNAE
AZ R:11:137(ASM)	Trail segment	SHPO email 3/19/09 (Griffith to McDonald); also SHPO-2010-0218(76634)CNAE
AZ R:11:138(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO email 3/19/09 (Griffith to McDonald); also SHPO-2010-0218(76634)CNAE
AZ R:11:178(ASM)	Ceramic scatter	SHPO-2012-0367(101162)DOE
AZ R:11:184(ASM)	Trail segment	SHPO-2012-0367(101162)DOE
AZ R:11:193(ASM)	Trail segment	SHPO-2012-0367(101162)DOE
AZ R:14:219(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:220(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:221(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:222(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:223(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:224(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:225(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:226(ASM)	Cleared area, compressed gravel area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:227(ASM)	Rock alignment	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:228(ASM)	Rock cluster	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:229(ASM)	Rock cluster	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:230(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:231(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:232(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:233(ASM)	Rock alignment	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:234(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:235(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:236(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:237(ASM)	Cleared area, compressed gravel area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:238(ASM)	Rock cluster	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:239(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:240(ASM)	Rock cluster	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:241(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:242(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:243(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:244(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:245(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:246(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:247(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:248(ASM)	Rock cluster	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:249(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:250(ASM)	Rock cluster	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:14:257(ASM)	Trail segment	SHP0-2003-1484(20340)
AZ R:15:1(ASM)	Cleared areas	SHPO letter 7/2/84 (Fryman to Enson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, LA District)
AZ R:15:2(ASM)	Trail segment	SHPO letter 7/2/84 (Fryman to Enson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, LA District)

Attachment B

Yuma Proving Ground List of Identified Historic Properties

Individually Eligible Sites		
Site Number	**Primary Site Type**	**SHPO Concurrence**
AZ R:15:3(ASM)	Trail segment	SHPO letter 7/2/84 (Fryman to Enson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, LA District)
AZ R:15:4(ASM)	Trail segment	SHPO letter 7/2/84 (Fryman to Enson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, LA District)
AZ R:15:5(ASM)	Trail segment	SHPO letter 7/2/84 (Fryman to Enson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, LA District)
AZ R:15:6(ASM)	Trail segment	SHPO letter 7/2/84 (Fryman to Enson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, LA District)
AZ R:15:7(ASM)	Trail segment	SHPO letter 7/2/84 (Fryman to Enson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, LA District)
AZ R:15:184(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:185(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:186(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:187(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:188(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:189(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:190(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:191(ASM)	Rock cluster	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:192(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:193(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:194(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:195(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:196(ASM)	Rock cluster	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:197(ASM)	Rock cluster	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:198(ASM)	Rock cluster	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:199(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:200(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:201(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:202(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:203(ASM)	Rock cluster	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:204(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:205(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:206(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:207(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:208(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:209(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:210(ASM)	Rock cluster	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:211(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:212(ASM)	Cleared areas	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:213(ASM)	Rock cluster	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:214(ASM)	Rock cluster	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:215(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:216(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 11/8/93 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:217(ASM)	Cleared area, rock ring	SHPO letter 9/9/94 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ R:15:220(ASM)	Lithic scatter	Unknown
AZ R:15:221(ASM)	Rock ring	Unknown
AZ R:15:222(ASM)	Rock alignment	Unknown
AZ R:15:223(ASM)	Rock alignment	Unknown
AZ R:15:224(ASM)	Lithic scatter	Unknown
AZ R:15:225(ASM)	Trail segment	Unknown
AZ R:15:252(ASM)	Cleared area	SHP0-2003-1484(20340)
AZ R:15:258(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO-2004-1171(21054)
AZ R:15:262(ASM)	Cleared areas, rock clusters	SHPO-2008-1491(37683)DOE

Attachment B

Yuma Proving Ground List of Identified Historic Properties

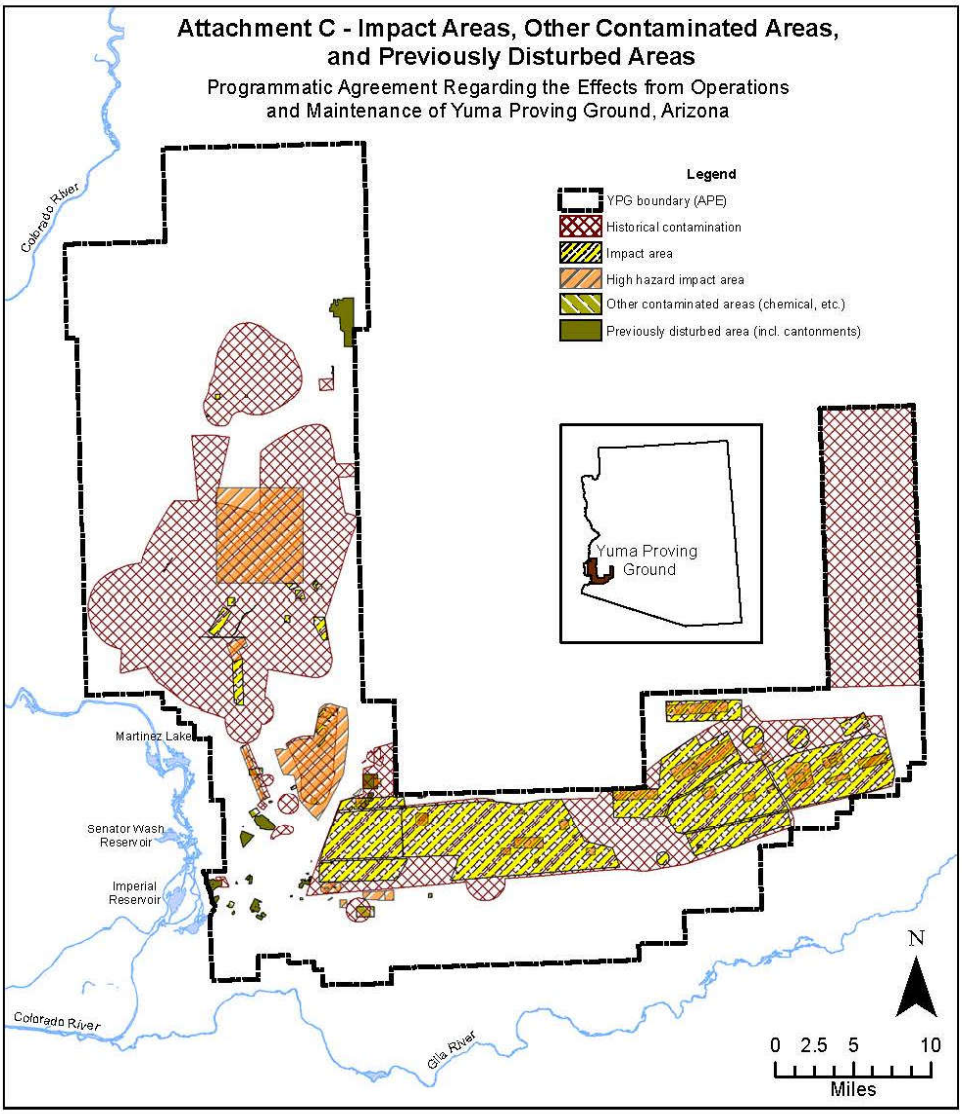
Individually Eligible Sites		
Site Number	**Primary Site Type**	**SHPO Concurrence**
AZ R:15:263(ASM)	Rock cluster	SHPO-2008-1491(37683)DOE
AZ R:15:264(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO-2008-1491(37683)DOE
AZ R:15:265(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO-2008-1491(37683)DOE
AZ R:15:266(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO-2008-1491(37683)DOE
AZ R:15:272(ASM)	Road	SHPO-2012-1059(108839)DOE
AZ R:15:281(ASM)	Road	SHPO-2012-1059(108839)DOE
AZ R:15:285(ASM)	Rock rings, lithics	SHPO-2011-0339(90091)CNAE
AZ S:14:62(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2000-0704(579)
AZ S:14:63(ASM)	Petroglyph	SHPO-2000-0704(579)
AZ S:14:66(ASM)	Rock cairn, trail segment, & lithic scatter	SHPO-2000-0704(579)
AZ S:14:67(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2000-0704(579)
AZ S:14:70(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2000-0704(579)
AZ S:14:71(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2000-0704(579)
AZ S:14:72(ASM)	Petroglyph	SHPO-2000-0704(579)
AZ S:14:73(ASM)	Trail segment	SHPO-2000-0704(579)
AZ X:3:53(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 9/21/92 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ X:3:54(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 9/21/92 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ X:3:55(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 9/21/92 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ X:3:110(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO letter 9/21/92 (Gasser to Vander Zyl)
AZ X:3:346(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO-2009-1047(40482)NHPA
AZ X:3:371(ASM)	Road, State Route 95	SHPO-2000-1125(1088)
AZ X:3:384(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2000-1125(1088)
AZ X:3:385(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2000-1125(1088)
AZ X:3:401(ASM)	Lithic & ceramic scatter	SHPO-2001-1772(32845)CNAE
AZ X:3:402(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2001-1772(32845)CNAE
AZ X:3:403(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2001-1772(32845)CNAE
AZ X:3:404(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2001-1772(32845)CNAE
AZ X:3:405(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2001-1772(32845)CNAE
AZ X:3:406(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2001-1772(32845)CNAE
AZ X:3:407(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2001-1772(32845)CNAE
AZ X:3:471(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2001-1772(32845)CNAE
AZ X:3:473(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2001-1772(32845)CNAE
AZ X:3:489(ASM)	Cleared area	SHPO-2009-1047(40482)NHPA
AZ X:3:496(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2009-1047(40482)NHPA
AZ X:3:529(ASM)	Quarry	SHPO-2010-1498(87828)DOE
AZ X:4:69(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 3/12/97 (Heathington to Vander Zyl)
AZ X:4:70(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO letter 3/12/97 (Heathington to Vander Zyl)
AZ X:4:71(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 3/12/97 (Heathington to Vander Zyl)
AZ X:4:72(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 3/12/97 (Heathington to Vander Zyl)
AZ X:4:73(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 3/12/97 (Heathington to Vander Zyl)
AZ X:4:74(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 3/12/97 (Heathington to Vander Zyl)
AZ X:4:75(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO letter 3/12/97 (Heathington to Vander Zyl)
AZ X:4:393(ASM)	Road	SHPO-2012-1059(108839)DOE
AZ Y:1:5(ASM)	Lithic scatter	Concurrence based on Effland, R. W. and Margerie Green, 1983, "Cultural Resource Investigations for the Yuma 500 kV Transmission Line, Arizona Public Service Company," and Schilz, Allan J., Richard I. Carrico, and Jay Thesken, "Archaeological Investigations in Southwestern Arizona: The APS Yuma 500kV Transmission Line."
AZ Y:1:155(ASM)	Ground stone quarry	SHPO-2012-1122(109098)DOE
AZ Y:1:157(ASM)	Ground stone	SHPO-2012-1122(109098)DOE
AZ Y:1:159(ASM)	Ground stone	SHPO-2012-1122(109098)DOE

Attachment B

Yuma Proving Ground List of Identified Historic Properties

Individually Eligible Sites		
Site Number	**Primary Site Type**	**SHPO Concurrence**
AZ Y:2:37(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2000-0704(579)
AZ Y:2:39(ASM)	Rock ring	SHPO-2000-0704(579)
AZ Y:2:40(ASM)	Lithic scatter	SHPO-2000-0704(579)
AZ Y:2:42(ASM)	Military WWII training area with numerous features	SHPO-2000-0704(579)
AZ Y:2:43(ASM)	Military training area	SHPO-2000-0704(579)
AZ Y:2:45(ASM)	Cleared area, rock ring	SHPO-2000-0704(579)
AZ-050-1162	Rockshelter/alcove	SHPO-2006-2194(30908)

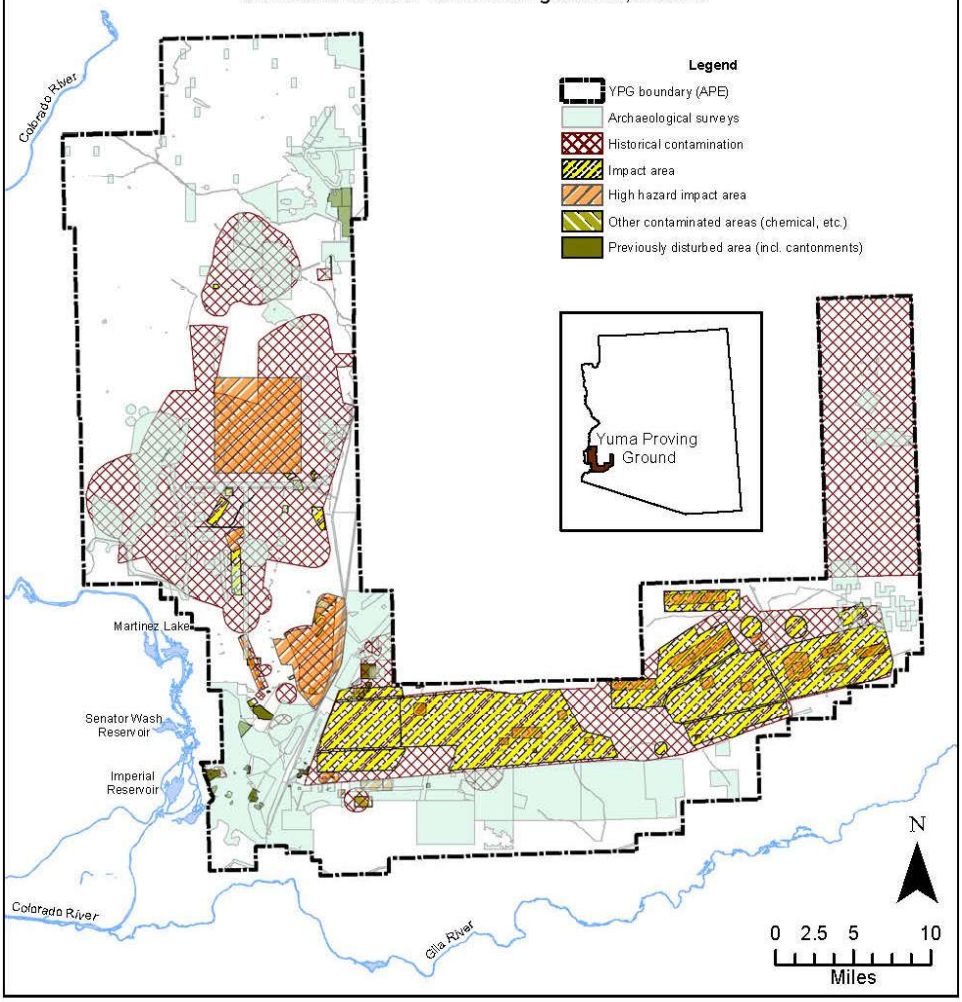
Attachment C



Attachment D

Attachment D - Impact Areas, Other Contaminated Areas, and Previously Disturbed Areas Overlain with Areas Previously Surveyed for Cultural Resources

Programmatic Agreement Regarding the Effects from Operations and Maintenance of Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona



Attachment E

List of Acronyms and Definitions

Acronyms:
ACHP – Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE – Area of Potential Effects
BLM – Bureau of Land Management
CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
CRM – Cultural Resources Manager
GIS - Geographic Information System
ICRMP - Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
MOA – Memorandum of Agreement
NAGPRA - Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NHPA - National Historic Preservation Act
NPS – National Park Service
NRHP - National Register of Historic Places
PA – Programmatic Agreement
SHPO – State Historic Preservation Officer
SOP – Standard Operating Procedure
USAG YPG – United States Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground
USC – United States Code
USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
YPG – Yuma Proving Ground

Definitions:

1. **Area of potential effects -** the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.
2. **Contaminated area -**Any area where there are known or suspected hazardous substances, pollutants, hazardous wastes, radioactive materials, and similar contaminants, including Department of Defense-unique materials such as munitions or unexploded munitions (dud ammunition or explosives) regardless of type. These include non-ordnance contaminated areas and ordnance contaminated historic World War II training areas.
   a. ***Non-ordnance contaminated areas*** – all areas contaminated with constituents other than munitions, such as state and federally regulated contaminated sites.
   b. ***Ordnance contaminated historic World War II training areas*** – World War II training areas, such as mortar impact ranges, etc., that are ordnance contaminated.
3. **Consultation -** 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.
4. **Consulting parties** – parties with consultative roles in the Section 106 process, as provided for in 36 CFR §800.2(c). Consulting parties specifically include the State Historic Preservation Officer, federally recognized Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, representatives of local governments, applicants for Federal assistance or for a Federal permit, license, or other approval, and certain individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking. There are three types of consulting parties with different roles regarding their participation in the agreement document to resolve adverse effects to historic properties – signatory, invited signatory, and concurring party.
   a. ***Signatory*** – consulting party with the sole authority to execute, amend, and terminate the agreement, generally the Federal agency, SHPO, and ACHP.
   b. ***Invited Signatory*** - consulting party with the authority to amend and terminate the agreement, such as an applicant for a Federal permit.

Attachment E

List of Acronyms and Definitions

c. ***Concurring party*** - consulting party asked to concur in the agreement, indicating acceptance of the process leading to the agreement and a desire and willingness to participate in future consultations, such as representative of local government; however, cannot prevent the agreement from being executed, amended, or terminated.

5. **Effect** - alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register.
6. **Historic Property** - 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.
7. **Impact area** - The ground and associated airspace within the training complex used to contain fired, or launched ammunition and explosives, and the resulting fragments, debris, and components from various weapon systems. A weapon system impact area is the area within the surface danger zone used to contain fired, or launched ammunition and explosives, and the resulting fragments, debris, and components. Indirect fire weapon system impact areas include probable error for range and deflection. Direct fire weapon system impact areas encompass the total surface danger zone from the firing point or position downrange to distance *X* (the maximum distance a projectile will travel when fired or launched at a given quadrant elevation with a given charge or propulsion system).
   a. ***Temporary impact area.*** An impact area within the training complex used for a limited period of time to contain fired or launched ammunition and explosives and the resulting fragments, debris, and components. Temporary impact areas are normally used for non-dud producing ammunition or explosives, and should be able to be cleared and returned to other training support following termination of firing.
   b. ***Dedicated impact area.*** An impact area that is permanently designated within the training complex and used indefinitely to contain fired or launched ammunition and explosives and the resulting fragments, debris, and components. Dedicated impact areas are normally used for non-sensitive ammunition and explosives.
   c. ***High-hazard impact area.*** An impact area that is permanently designated within the training complex and used to contain sensitive high explosive ammunition and explosives and the resulting fragments, debris, and components. High hazard impact areas are normally established as part of dedicated impact areas where access is limited and strictly controlled due to the extreme hazard of dud ordnance (that is, highly sensitive ammunition and explosives).
8. **Program Comment** – the findings and recommendations of the ACHP concerning a specific category of undertakings formally provided in writing to the head of a Federal agency under Section 106. Under 36 CFR §800.14(e), agencies can request the ACHP to provide a Program Comment on a particular category of undertakings in lieu of conducting individual reviews of each individual undertaking under such category. An agency can meet its Section 106 responsibilities for considering the effects of those undertakings on historic properties by following the steps set forth in the Program Comment.
9. **Programmatic Agreement** - document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a Federal agency program, complex undertaking, or other situations in accordance with 36 CFR §800.14(b).
10. **Undertaking** - 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; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval.
11. **Unexploded ordnance** - ammunition and explosives which have been primed fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action and which have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations/communities, personnel, or materiel, and remains unexploded either by malfunction or design or any other cause.

Attachment F

Standard Operating Procedure #5 of the USAG YPG ICRMP for "Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Deposits"

OVERVIEW

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 by later construction or other ground-disturbing activities.

POLICY

In the event that archaeological deposits are encountered during any construction or excavation activities, the activity shall stop and the YPG Cultural Resources Manager shall be notified. Because of the potential of each archaeological deposit to contain Native American human remains or cultural materials, failure to report discovery of archaeological deposits may result in violation of NAGPRA, ARPA, and other related federal and state laws resulting in fines and penalties against YPG and its Commander. If it is determined that human remains encountered during a project appear to be the victim of a recent crime or accidental death, the appropriate law enforcement authorities will be notified for further action.

PROCEDURES

This Standard Operating Procedure applies to any and all instances of post review discoveries, including: post review discovery of a cultural resource not previously identified in project review and after project approval and initiation; post review discovery of an effect not previously identified in project review and after project approval and initiation; or post review discovery of an effect willfully inflicted on identified historic property after project approval and initiation. Procedures in this SOP match those in the USAG YPG Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the SHPO and ACHP. In the event of a post review discovery, the CRM, under the authority of the Garrison Manager, can halt an undertaking until consultation under the PA has concluded. If the discovery is made as part of an ongoing contracting effort at YPG, the discovery must be reported immediately to the Contracting Officer, who has the authority to halt an undertaking. The Contracting Officer must notify the CRM within 24 hours.

(1) Post review discovery of a cultural resource not previously identified in project review and after project approval and initiation. In the event cultural resource(s) are discovered in the implementation of a previously approved undertaking, the individual making the discovery shall notify the CRM within 24 hours.
   (a) The CRM shall ensure that all work ceases in the immediate vicinity (within an approximate 20 meter radius) to protect the newly identified cultural resource(s) within 48 hours of the discovery. The cease-work area shall be marked with flags or visibility tape to clearly delineate the boundaries as appropriate.
   (b) The CRM shall determine if the cultural resource(s) is/are eligible to the NRHP and notify the SHPO of the determination via phone within 72 hours of the discovery. If the SHPO concurs on non-eligibility of the cultural resource, USAG YPG has no further obligations under Stipulation V of the PA.
   (c) If the cultural resource is determined to be a historic property, in consultation with the SHPO, the CRM shall prepare and send a notification package to the SHPO and Tribes including a summary of the undertaking and how it was previously reviewed under the PA, an illustration of the cease-work area, a list of identified historic properties within the cease-work area, and the treatment plan to address effects within four days of the SHPO's concurrence on NRHP eligibility.
      (i) The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the post review discovery; however, if they wish USAG YPG to consider their comments, Tribes should submit comments in writing within two days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for comments. USAG YPG shall take any tribal comments received into consideration and will notify the SHPO of any tribal concerns and the USAG YPG response to those concerns.
      (ii) SHPO shall provide a response to USAG YPG regarding the post review discovery within two days of receipt of all pertinent documentation. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the SHPO for comments.

Attachment F

Standard Operating Procedure #5 of the USAG YPG ICRMP for "Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Deposits"

(d) USAG YPG shall include an after action report regarding the post review discovery treatment plan in the Annual Report.

(2) Post review discovery of an effect not previously identified in project review and after project approval and initiation.

(a) In the event effects to historic properties are discovered in the implementation of a previously approved undertaking, the individual making the discovery shall notify the CRM within 24 hours.

(b) The CRM shall ensure that all work ceases in the immediate vicinity (within an approximate 20 meter radius) to protect the newly identified historic properties within 48 hours of the discovery. The cease-work area shall be marked with flags or visibility tape to clearly delineate the boundaries as appropriate.

(c) The CRM shall determine if the effect is adverse and notify the SHPO of the determination via phone within 72 hours of the discovery. If the SHPO concurs with a no adverse effect finding, USAG YPG has no further obligations under Stipulation V of the PA.

(d) If the effect is determined to be adverse, in consultation with the SHPO, the CRM shall prepare and send a notification package for the SHPO and Tribes including a summary of the undertaking and how it was previously reviewed under the PA, an illustration of the cease-work area, a list of identified historic properties within the cease-work area, and the treatment plan to address effects within four days of the discovery.

(i) The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the post review discovery; however, if they wish USAG YPG to consider their comments, Tribes should submit comments in writing within two days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for comments. USAG YPG shall take any tribal comments received into consideration and will notify the SHPO of any tribal concerns and the USAG YPG response to those concerns.

(ii) SHPO shall provide a response to USAG YPG regarding the post review discovery within two days of receipt of all pertinent documentation. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the SHPO for comments.

(e) USAG YPG shall include an after action report regarding the post review discovery treatment plan in the Annual Report of the PA.

(3) Post review discovery of an effect willfully inflicted on identified historic property.

(a) Violators will be directed to stop the activity and shall result in referral to the County Sheriff and/or to the Garrison Manager. Situations involving damage to archaeological sites will be referred to the proper enforcement agency via the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command in accordance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

SYNOPSIS

The following synopsis of this SOP shall be made known on all proposed actions and YPG Digging Permit Approval forms:

Archaeological methods may not detect all buried cultural remains. If archaeological materials or human remains are encountered during construction, the Garrison Manager (phone 928-328-3474) and the Cultural Resources Manager (928-328-2520) or Archaeologists (928-328-4811 or -2721) should be notified immediately by telephone and then in writing. All construction activity will cease immediately within 65 feet (20 meters) of the discovery. Failure to comply will be a violation of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and/or the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and other federal laws.

Attachment G

Lands No Longer Requiring Cultural Resources Survey

[To be provided per Stipulation III]

Attachment H

Exempted Undertakings

The categories of undertakings listed below have been determined by USAG YPG, the SHPO, and the ACHP to meet the criteria for exemption; i.e., they qualify as undertakings, but will have no effect on historic properties, or their potential effects will not be adverse. An undertaking of one or more of the types listed below will not require further Section 106 review with SHPO, so long as the undertaking is limited to the types listed below, and is not a part of another undertaking. In addition, if at any time in the course of the undertaking information becomes available that would make this procedure inapplicable, including but not limited to the discovery of historic properties or human remains, Section 106 review or NAGPRA protocol shall be initiated by USAG YPG in accordance with Stipulation V or VI of this PA.

1. **General Projects**
   a. Removal or in-place disposal of unexploded ordnance.
   b. Disposal of ordnance in existing open burning/open detonation units.
   c. Emergency response to releases of potentially hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants that pose a threat to human health and safety.
   d. Activities required and regulated by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or the Defense Environmental Restoration (Army) (DERA) program. These include background research, geophysical characterization, and remediation of Solid Waste Management Units (SMWUs), Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) sites, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites. Associated activities such as installation of monitoring equipment will be subject to Section 106 review.
   e. Operations within current permitted landfills and borrow pits.
   f. Operations within current permitted borrow pits.
   g. Installation of stormwater sampling equipment in active washes.
   h. Continued use of small arms impact areas for small arms range activities.
   i. Continued use of dedicated impact areas for routine military weapons testing and training activities.
   j. Routine maintenance of existing non-historic improved or unimproved roads or tank trails where ground disturbance is limited to existing previously maintained road and shoulder.
   k. Routine maintenance of non-historic ditches, culverts or other rainwater conveyance structures.
   l. Studies, data collection, and monitoring for non-cultural resources purposes, provided there is no ground disturbance.
   m. Installation and operation of above-ground and buried utility and communication systems such as fiber optics, natural gas, and single pole electric lines in existing previously disturbed USAG YPG rights-of-way, easements, distribution systems, or facilities.
   n. Removal of dead, diseased, or damaged ornamental trees and shrubs, and trees and shrubs in the cantonment areas.
   o. Use of existing roads, test courses, gun positions, and test sites for routine test activities where operations are limited to existing facilities.
   p. Outdoor recreation programs such as hunting, in accordance with USAG YPG and Army regulations, and State of Arizona laws, when there will be no ground disturbance, including no off-road vehicle use.
   q. Treatment for insect infested plants and invasive species in areas that have been previously surveyed and contain no historic properties or where historic properties can be avoided.

2. **Historic Districts**
   a. In-kind repair/replacement of existing site improvements, including, but not limited to roads, parking areas, fences, recreation equipment, and signs.
   b. Repair or replacement of existing water, electric, gas, sanitary, cable, and underground or aboveground utilities, within the previously disturbed area with no new ground disturbance.

Attachment H

Exempted Undertakings

c. Grounds maintenance activities associated with installing, removing, and maintaining landscaping (mowing, trimming, planting, and weed/pest control).
d. Removal of animals, birds, insects, and their associated debris when no damage to historic materials will result.
e. Installation of facilities to provide access to historic properties by disabled persons provided the alterations are architecturally compatible with the facility, are freestanding, and do not damage nor require removal of historic materials.
f. Disturbance in an area less than one square meter, such as placement of fence posts.
g. Installation of perimeter security fencing and gates provided the design is architecturally compatible and does not require removal of historical materials.
h. Maintenance, removal, and replacement in kind of existing landscape and plant materials when keeping with the historic character when they are dead, dying, diseased (unsalvageable), and/or pose an imminent hazard to people or structures.

3. Maintenance, Repair, Renovation, Replacement, New Construction, and Demolition Operations

a. New construction of buildings and other above and below ground infrastructure and related activities in areas that have been previously surveyed and found to have no historic properties present.
b. Maintenance, repair, and related activities on existing facilities and infrastructure not greater than 45 years old and on those facilities older than 45 years of age but previously determined not eligible for the NRHP in consultation with SHPO.
c. Renovation of existing buildings and infrastructure not greater than 45 years old or older than 45 years of age but previously determined not eligible for the NRHP in consultation with SHPO.
d. Demolition of buildings and other infrastructure not greater than 45 years old or older than 45 years of age but previously determined not eligible for the NRHP in consultation with SHPO.
e. Maintenance, repair, or replacement of existing above-ground and buried utility and communication systems in previously disturbed rights-of-way, easements, or distribution systems, or in facilities where the structures are not greater than 45 years old or have previously been determined not eligible for the NRHP in consultation with SHPO.
f. Stockpiling and staging of construction, road repair, and paving materials in surveyed areas with no historic properties present.
g. Natural resources management activities in previously disturbed areas including tree plantings, planting and maintenance of wildlife food and shrub plots, and installation or maintenance of water guzzlers in previously disturbed areas, and improvement of existing dry stream crossings where the depth of the undertaking will not exceed the current disturbance and/or will not impact an intact soil layer that has the potential to contain cultural materials.

4. Grounds and Land Maintenance

a. Installation, maintenance, and repair of recreational structures and equipment in areas that have been previously surveyed and found to have no historic properties present.
b. Ground disturbing activities to control, prevent, or repair soil erosion due to rain runoff in areas that have been previously surveyed and found to have no historic properties present.
c. Grounds maintenance activities associated with installation, removal, and maintenance of landscaping (mowing, trimming, planting, rock hardening, prescribed burning, and weed/pest control).
d. Routine repair and maintenance of airfields and associated equipment.
e. Construction of improved roads and tank trails where ground disturbance is contained to existing USAG YPG rights-of-way or previously disturbed areas.

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APPENDIX C

FEDERAL REGULATION 36 CFR 800
"Protection of Historic Properties"

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36 CFR PART 800 -- PROTECTION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004)

Subpart A -- Purposes and Participants

Sec.
800.1 Purposes.
800.2 Participants in the Section 106 process.

Subpart B -- The Section 106 Process

800.3 Initiation of the section 106 process.
800.4 Identification of historic properties.
800.5 Assessment of adverse effects.
800.6 Resolution of adverse effects.
800.7 Failure to resolve adverse effects.
800.8 Coordination with the National Environmental Policy act.
800.9 Council review of Section 106 compliance.
800.10 Special requirements for protecting National Historic Landmarks.
800.11 Documentation standards.
800.12 Emergency situations.
800.13 Post-review discoveries.

Subpart C -- Program Alternatives

800.14 Federal agency program alternatives.
800.15 Tribal, State and Local Program Alternatives. (Reserved)
800.16 Definitions.
Appendix A – Criteria for Council involvement in reviewing individual section 106 cases

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 470s.

Subpart A-Purposes and Participants

§ 800.1 Purposes.

(a) *Purposes of the section 106 process.* Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The procedures in this part define how Federal agencies meet these statutory responsibilities. The section 106 process seeks to accommodate historic preservation concerns with the needs of Federal undertakings through consultation among the agency official and other parties with an interest in the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, commencing at the early stages of project planning. The goal of consultation is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, assess its effects and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties.

(b) *Relation to other provisions of the act.* Section 106 is related to other provisions of the act designed to further the national policy of historic preservation. References to those provisions are included in this part to identify circumstances where they may affect actions taken to meet section 106 requirements. Such provisions may have their own implementing regulations or guidelines and are not intended to be implemented by the procedures in this part except insofar as they relate to the section 106 process. Guidelines, policies and procedures issued by other agencies, including the Secretary, have been cited in this part for ease of access and are not incorporated by reference.

(c) *Timing.* The agency official must complete the section 106 process "prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license." This does not prohibit agency official from conducting or authorizing nondestructive project planning activities before completing compliance with section 106, provided that such actions do not restrict the subsequent consideration of alternatives to avoid, minimize or mitigate the undertaking's adverse effects on historic properties. The agency official shall ensure that the section 106 process is initiated early in the undertaking's planning, so that a broad range of alternatives may be considered during the planning process for the undertaking.

§ 800.2 Participants in the Section 106 process.

(a) *Agency official.* It is the statutory obligation of the Federal agency to fulfill the requirements of section 106 and to ensure that an agency official with jurisdiction over an undertaking takes legal and financial responsibility for section 106 compliance in accordance with subpart B of this part. The agency official has approval authority for the undertaking and can commit the Federal agency to take appropriate action for a specific undertaking as a result of section 106 compliance. For the purposes of subpart C of this part, the agency official has the authority to commit the Federal agency to any obligation it may assume in the implementation of a program alternative. The agency official may be a State, local, or tribal government official who has been delegated legal responsibility for compliance with section 106 in accordance with Federal law.

(1) *Professional standards.* Section 112(a)(1)(A) of the act requires each Federal agency responsible for the protection of historic resources, including archeological resources, to ensure that all actions taken by employees or contractors of the agency shall meet professional standards under regulations developed by the Secretary.

(2) *Lead Federal agency.* If more than one Federal agency is involved in an undertaking, some or all the agencies may designate a lead Federal agency, which shall identify the appropriate official to serve as the agency official who shall act on their behalf, fulfilling their collective responsibilities under section 106. Those Federal agencies that do not designate a lead Federal agency remain individually responsible for their compliance with this part.

(3) *Use of contractors.* Consistent with applicable conflict of interest laws, the agency official may use the services of applicants, consultants, or designees to prepare information, analyses and recommendations under this part. The agency official remains legally responsible for all required findings and determinations. If a document or study is prepared by a non-Federal party, the agency official is responsible for ensuring that its content meets applicable standards and guidelines.

(4) *Consultation.* The agency official shall involve the consulting parties described in paragraph (c) of this section in findings and determinations made during the section 106 process. The agency official should plan consultations appropriate to the scale of the undertaking and the scope of Federal involvement and coordinated with other requirements of other statutes, as applicable, such as the National Environmental Policy Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Archeological Resources Protection Act and agency-specific legislation. The Council encourages the agency official to use to the extent possible existing agency procedures and mechanisms to fulfill the consultation requirements of this part.

(b) *Council.* The Council issues regulations to implement section 106,

provides guidance and advice on the application of the procedures in this part, and generally oversees the operation of the section 106 process. The Council also consults with and comments to agency officials on individual undertakings and programs that affect historic properties.

(1) *Council entry into the section 106 process.* When the Council determines that its involvement is necessary to ensure that the purposes of section 106 and the act are met, the Council may enter the section 106 process. Criteria guiding Council decisions to enter the section 106 process are found in appendix A to this part. The Council will document that the criteria have been met and notify the parties to the section 106 process as required by this part.

(2) *Council assistance.* Participants in the section 106 process may seek advice, guidance and assistance from the Council on the application of this part to specific undertakings, including the resolution of disagreements, whether or not the Council is formally involved in the review of the undertaking. If questions arise regarding the conduct of the section 106 process, participants are encouraged to obtain the Council's advice on completing the process.

(c) *Consulting parties.* The following parties have consultative roles in the section 106 process.

(1) *State historic preservation officer.*

(i) The State historic preservation officer (SHPO) reflects the interests of the State and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage. In accordance with section 101(b)(3) of the act, the SHPO advises and assists Federal agencies in carrying out their section 106 responsibilities and cooperates with such agencies, local governments and organizations and individuals to ensure that historic properties are taking into consideration at all levels of planning and development.

(ii) If an Indian tribe has assumed the functions of the SHPO in the section 106 process for undertakings on tribal lands, the SHPO shall participate as a consulting party if the undertaking takes place on tribal lands but affects historic properties off tribal lands, if requested in accordance with § 800.3(c)(1), or if the Indian tribe agrees to include the SHPO pursuant to § 800.3(f)(3).

(2) *Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.*

(i) *Consultation on tribal lands.*

(A) *Tribal historic preservation officer.* For a tribe that has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for section 106 on tribal lands under section 101(d)(2) of the act, the tribal historic preservation officer (THPO) appointed or designated in accordance with the act is the official representative for the purposes of section 106. The agency official shall consult with the THPO in lieu of the SHPO regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands.

(B) *Tribes that have not assumed SHPO functions.* When an Indian tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for section 106 on tribal lands under section 101(d)(2) of the act, the agency official shall consult with a representative designated by such Indian tribe in addition to the SHPO regarding undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on its tribal lands. Such Indian tribes have the same rights of consultation and concurrence that the THPOs are given throughout subpart B of this part, except that such consultations shall be in addition to and on the same basis as consultation with the SHPO.

(ii) *Consultation on historic properties of significance to Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.* Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the act requires the agency official to consult with any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking. This requirement applies regardless of the location of the historic property. Such Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization shall be a consulting party.

(A) The agency official shall ensure that consultation in the section 106 process provides the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization a reasonable opportunity to identify its concerns about historic properties, advise on the identification and evaluation of historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, articulate its views on the undertaking's effects on such properties, and participate in the resolution of adverse effects. It is the responsibility of the agency official to make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that shall be consulted in the section 106 process. Consultation should commence early in the planning process, in order to identify and discuss relevant preservation issues and resolve concerns about the confidentiality of information on historic properties.

(B) The Federal Government has a unique legal relationship with Indian tribes set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, and court decisions. Consultation with Indian tribes should be conducted in a sensitive manner respectful of tribal sovereignty. Nothing in this part alters, amends, repeals, interprets or modifies tribal sovereignty, any treaty rights, or other rights of an Indian tribe, or preempts, modifies or limits the exercise of any such rights.

(C) Consultation with an Indian tribe must recognize the government-to-government relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. The agency official shall consult with representatives designated or identified by the tribal government or the governing body of a Native Hawaiian organization. Consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations should be conducted in a manner sensitive to the concerns and needs of the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

(D) When Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties off tribal lands, section 101(d)(6)(B) of the act requires Federal agencies to consult with such Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in the section 106 process. Federal agencies should be aware that frequently historic properties of religious and cultural significance are located on ancestral, aboriginal, or ceded lands of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations and should consider that when complying with the procedures in this part.

(E) An Indian tribe or a Native Hawaiian organization may enter into an agreement with an agency official that specifies how they will carry out responsibilities under this part, including concerns over the confidentiality of information. An agreement may cover all aspects of tribal participation in the section 106 process, provided that no modification may be made in the roles of other parties to the section 106 process without their consent. An agreement may grant the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization additional rights to participate or concur in agency decisions in the section 106 process beyond those specified in subpart B of this part. The agency official shall

provide a copy of any such agreement to the Council and the appropriate SHPOs.

(F) An Indian tribe that has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for section 106 on tribal lands under section 101(d)(2) of the act may notify the agency official in writing that it is waiving its rights under § 800.6(c)(1) to execute a memorandum of agreement.

(3) *Representatives of local governments.* A representative of a local government with jurisdiction over the area in which the effects of an undertaking may occur is entitled to participate as a consulting party. Under other provisions of Federal law, the local government may be authorized to act as the agency official for purposes of section 106.

(4) *Applicants for Federal assistance, permits, licenses and other approvals.* An applicant for Federal assistance or for a Federal permit, license or other approval is entitled to participate as a consulting party as defined in this part. The agency official may authorize an applicant or group of applicants to initiate consultation with the SHPO/THPO and others, but remains legally responsible for all findings and determinations charged to the agency official. The agency official shall notify the SHPO/THPO when an applicant or group of applicants is so authorized. A Federal agency may authorize all applicants in a specific program pursuant to this section by providing notice to all SHPO/THPOs. Federal agencies that provide authorizations to applicants remain responsible for their government to government relationships with Indian tribes.

(5) *Additional consulting parties.* Certain individuals and organizations with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking may participate as consulting parties due to the nature of their legal or economic relation to the undertaking or affected properties, or their concern with the undertaking's effects on historic properties.

(d) *The public.*

(1) *Nature of involvement.* The views of the public are essential to informed Federal decisionmaking in the section 106 process. The agency official shall seek and consider the views of the public in a manner that reflects the nature and complexity of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties, the likely interest of the public in the effects on historic properties, confidentiality concerns of private individuals and businesses, and the relationship of the Federal involvement to the undertaking.

(2) *Providing notice and information.* The agency official must, except where appropriate to protect confidentiality concerns of affected parties, provide the public with information about an undertaking and its effects on historic properties and seek public comment and input. Members of the public may also provide views on their own initiative for the agency official to consider in decisionmaking.

(3) *Use of agency procedures.* The agency official may use the agency's procedures for public involvement under the National Environmental Policy Act or other program requirements in lieu of public involvement requirements in subpart B of this part, if they provide adequate opportunities for public involvement consistent with this subpart.

Subpart B-The section 106 Process

§ 800.3 Initiation of the section 106 process.

(a) *Establish undertaking.* The agency official shall determine whether the proposed Federal action is an undertaking as defined in § 800.16(y) and, if so, whether it is a type of activity that has the potential to cause effects on historic properties.

(1) *No potential to cause effects.* If the undertaking is a type of activity that does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties, assuming such historic properties were present, the agency official has no further obligations under section 106 or this part.

(2) *Program alternatives.* If the review of the undertaking is governed by a Federal agency program alternative established under § 800.14 or a programmatic agreement in existence before January 11, 2001, the agency official shall follow the program alternative.

(b) *Coordinate with other reviews.* The agency official should coordinate the steps of the section 106 process, as appropriate, with the overall planning schedule for the undertaking and with any reviews required under other authorities such as the National Environmental Policy Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Archeological Resources Protection Act and agency-specific legislation, such as section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. Where consistent with the procedures in this subpart, the agency official may use information developed for other reviews under Federal, State or tribal law to meet the requirements of section 106.

(c) *Identify the appropriate SHPO and/or THPO.* As part of its initial planning, the agency official shall determine the appropriate SHPO or SHPOs to be involved in the section 106 process. The agency official shall also determine whether the undertaking may occur on or affect historic properties on any tribal lands and, if so, whether a THPO has assumed the duties of the SHPO. The agency official shall then initiate consultation with the appropriate officer or officers.

(1) *Tribal assumption of SHPO responsibilities.* Where an Indian tribe has assumed the section 106 responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands pursuant to section 101(d)(2) of the act, consultation for undertakings occurring on tribal land or for effects on tribal land is with the THPO for the Indian tribe in lieu of the SHPO. Section 101(d)(2)(D)(iii) of the act authorizes owners of properties on tribal lands which are neither owned by a member of the tribe nor held in trust by the Secretary for the benefit of the tribe to request the SHPO to participate in the section 106 process in addition to the THPO.

(2) *Undertakings involving more than one State.* If more than one State is involved in an undertaking, the involved SHPOs may agree to designate a lead SHPO to act on their behalf in the section 106 process, including taking actions that would conclude the section 106 process under this subpart.

(3) *Conducting consultation.* The agency official should consult with the SHPO/THPO in a manner appropriate to the agency planning process for the undertaking and to the nature of the undertaking and its effects on historic properties.

(4) *Failure of the SHPO/THPO to respond.* If the SHPO/THPO fails to respond within 30 days of receipt of a request for review of a finding or determination, the agency official may either proceed to the next step in the process based on the finding or determination or consult with the Council in lieu of the SHPO/THPO. If the SHPO/THPO re-enters the section 106 process, the agency official shall continue the consultation without being required to reconsider previous findings or determinations.

(d) *Consultation on tribal lands.* Where the Indian tribe has not assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal lands, consultation with the Indian tribe regarding undertakings occurring on such tribe's lands or effects on such tribal lands shall be in addition to and on the same basis as consultation with the SHPO. If the SHPO has withdrawn from the process, the agency official may complete the section 106 process with the Indian tribe and the Council, as appropriate. An Indian tribe may enter into an agreement with a SHPO or SHPOs specifying the SHPO's participation in the section 106 process for undertakings occurring on or affecting historic properties on tribal lands.

(e) *Plan to involve the public.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall plan for involving the public in the section 106 process. The agency official shall identify the appropriate points for seeking public input and for notifying the public of proposed actions, consistent with § 800.2(d).

(f) *Identify other consulting parties.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall identify any other parties entitled to be consulting parties and invite them to participate as such in the section 106 process. The agency official may invite others to participate as consulting parties as the section 106 process moves forward.

(1) *Involving local governments and applicants.* The agency official shall invite any local governments or applicants that are entitled to be consulting parties under § 800.2(c).

(2) *Involving Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.* The agency official shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify any Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties in the area of potential effects and invite them to be consulting parties. Such Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that requests in writing to be a consulting party shall be one.

(3) *Requests to be consulting parties.* The agency official shall consider all written requests of individuals and organizations to participate as consulting parties and, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe upon whose tribal lands an undertaking occurs or affects historic properties, determine which should be consulting parties.

(g) *Expediting consultation.* A consultation by the agency official with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties may address multiple steps in §§ 800.3 through 800.6 where the agency official and the SHPO/THPO agree it is appropriate as long as the consulting parties and the public have an adequate opportunity to express their views as provided in § 800.2(d).

§ 800.4 Identification of historic properties.

(a) *Determine scope of identification efforts.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO, the agency official shall:

(1) Determine and document the area of potential effects, as defined in § 800.16(d);

(2) Review existing information on historic properties within the area of potential effects, including any data concerning possible historic properties not yet identified;

(3) Seek information, as appropriate, from consulting parties, and other individuals and organizations likely to have knowledge of, or concerns with, historic properties in the area, and identify issues relating to the undertaking's potential effects on historic properties; and

(4) Gather information from any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization identified pursuant to § 800.3(f) to assist in identifying properties, including those located off tribal lands, which may be of religious and cultural significance to them and may be eligible for the National Register, recognizing that an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be reluctant to divulge specific information regarding the location, nature, and activities associated with such sites. The agency official should address concerns raised about confidentiality pursuant to § 800.11(c).

(b) *Identify historic properties.* Based on the information gathered under paragraph (a) of this section, and in consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that might attach religious and cultural significance to properties within the area of potential effects, the agency official shall take the steps necessary to identify historic properties within the area of potential effects.

(1) *Level of effort.* The agency official shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. The agency official shall take into account past planning, research and studies, the magnitude and nature of the undertaking and the degree of Federal involvement, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties within the area of potential effects. The Secretary's Standards and Guidelines for Identification provide guidance on this subject. The agency official should also consider other applicable professional, State, tribal and local laws, standards and guidelines. The agency official shall take into account any confidentiality concerns raised by Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations during the identification process.

(2) *Phased identification and evaluation.* Where alternatives under consideration consist of corridors or large land areas, or where access to properties is restricted, the agency official may use a phased process to conduct identification and evaluation efforts. The agency official may also defer final identification and evaluation of historic properties if it is specifically provided for in a memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to § 800.6, a programmatic agreement executed pursuant to § 800.14 (b), or the documents used by an agency official to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act pursuant to § 800.8. The process should establish the likely presence of historic properties within the area of potential effects for each alternative or inaccessible area through background research, consultation and an appropriate level of field investigation, taking into account the number of alternatives under consideration, the magnitude of the undertaking and its likely effects, and the views of the SHPO/THPO and any other consulting parties. As specific aspects or locations of an alternative are refined or access is gained, the agency official shall proceed with the identification and evaluation of historic properties in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1) and (c) of this section.

(c) *Evaluate historic significance.*

(1) *Apply National Register criteria.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to identified properties and guided by the Secretary's Standards and Guidelines for Evaluation, the agency official shall

apply the National Register criteria (36 CFR part 63) to properties identified within the area of potential effects that have not been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility. The passage of time, changing perceptions of significance, or incomplete prior evaluations may require the agency official to reevaluate properties previously determined eligible or ineligible. The agency official shall acknowledge that Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations possess special expertise in assessing the eligibility of historic properties that may possess religious and cultural significance to them.

(2) *Determine whether a property is eligible.* If the agency official determines any of the National Register criteria are met and the SHPO/THPO agrees, the property shall be considered eligible for the National Register for section 106 purposes. If the agency official determines the criteria are not met and the SHPO/THPO agrees, the property shall be considered not eligible. If the agency official and the SHPO/THPO do not agree, or if the Council or the Secretary so request, the agency official shall obtain a determination of eligibility from the Secretary pursuant to 36 CFR part 63. If an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to a property off tribal lands does not agree, it may ask the Council to request the agency official to obtain a determination of eligibility.

(d) *Results of identification and evaluation.*

(1) *No historic properties affected.* If the agency official finds that either there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present but the undertaking will have no effect upon them as defined in § 800.16(i), the agency official shall provide documentation of this finding, as set forth in § 800.11(d), to the SHPO/THPO. The agency official shall notify all consulting parties, including Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and make the documentation available for public inspection prior to approving the undertaking.

(i) If the SHPO/THPO, or the Council if it has entered the section 106 process, does not object within 30 days of receipt of an adequately documented finding, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(ii) If the SHPO/THPO objects within 30 days of receipt of an adequately documented finding, the agency official shall either consult with the objecting party to resolve the disagreement, or forward the finding and supporting documentation to the Council and request that the Council review the finding pursuant to paragraphs (d)(1)(iv)(A) through (d)(1)(iv)(C) of this section. When an agency official forwards such requests for review to the Council, the agency official shall concurrently notify all consulting parties that such a request has been made and make the request documentation available to the public.

(iii) During the SHPO/THPO 30 day review period, the Council may object to the finding and provide its opinion regarding the finding to the agency official and, if the Council determines the issue warrants it, the head of the agency. A Council decision to provide its opinion to the head of an agency shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part. The agency shall then proceed according to paragraphs (d)(1)(iv)(B) and (d)(1)(iv)(C) of this section.

(iv)(A) Upon receipt of the request under paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, the Council will have 30 days in which to review the finding and provide the agency official and, if the Council determines the issue warrants it, the head of the agency with the Council's opinion regarding the finding. A Council decision to provide its opinion to the head of an agency shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part. If the Council does not respond within 30 days of receipt of the request, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(B) The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall take into account the Council's opinion before the agency reaches a final decision on the finding.

(C) The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall then prepare a summary of the decision that contains the rationale for the decision and evidence of consideration of the Council's opinion, and provide it to the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and the consulting parties. The head of the agency may delegate his or her duties under this paragraph to the agency's senior policy official. If the agency official's initial finding will be revised, the agency official shall proceed in accordance with the revised finding. If the final decision of the agency is to affirm the initial agency finding of no historic properties affected, once the summary of the decision has been sent to the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and the consulting parties, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(D) The Council shall retain a record of agency responses to Council opinions on their findings of no historic properties affected. The Council shall make this information available to the public.

(2) *Historic properties affected.* If the agency official finds that there are historic properties which may be affected by the undertaking, the agency official shall notify all consulting parties, including Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, invite their views on the effects and assess adverse effects, if any, in accordance with § 800.5.

§ 800.5 Assessment of adverse effects.

(a) *Apply criteria of adverse effect.* In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the agency official shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the area of potential effects. The agency official shall consider any views concerning such effects which have been provided by consulting parties and the public.

(1) *Criteria of adverse effect.* An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

(2) *Examples of adverse effects.* Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

(i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;

(ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines;

(iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;

(iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;

(v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;

(vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and

(vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

(3) *Phased application of criteria.* Where alternatives under consideration consist of corridors or large land areas, or where access to properties is restricted, the agency official may use a phased process in applying the criteria of adverse effect consistent with phased identification and evaluation efforts conducted pursuant to § 800.4(b)(2).

(b) *Finding of no adverse effect.* The agency official, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, may propose a finding of no adverse effect when the undertaking's effects do not meet the criteria of paragraph (a)(1) of this section or the undertaking is modified or conditions are imposed, such as the subsequent review of plans for rehabilitation by the SHPO/THPO to ensure consistency with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines, to avoid adverse effects.

(c) *Consulting party review.* If the agency official proposes a finding of no adverse effect, the agency official shall notify all consulting parties of the finding and provide them with the documentation specified in § 800.11(e). The SHPO/THPO shall have 30 days from receipt to review the finding.

(1) *Agreement with, or no objection to, finding.* Unless the Council is reviewing the finding pursuant to paragraph (c)(3) of this section, the agency official may proceed after the close of the 30 day review period if the SHPO/THPO has agreed with the finding or has not provided a response, and no consulting party has objected. The agency official shall then carry out the undertaking in accordance with paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(2) *Disagreement with finding.*

(i) If within the 30 day review period the SHPO/THPO or any consulting party notifies the agency official in writing that it disagrees with the finding and specifies the reasons for the disagreement in the notification, the agency official shall either consult with the party to resolve the disagreement, or request the Council to review the finding pursuant to paragraphs (c)(3)(i) and (c)(3)(ii) of this section. The agency official shall include with such request the documentation specified in § 800.11(e). The agency official shall also concurrently notify all consulting parties that such a submission has been made and make the submission documentation available to the public.

(ii) If within the 30 day review period the Council provides the agency official and, if the Council determines the issue warrants it, the head of the agency, with a written opinion objecting to the finding, the agency shall then proceed according to paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section. A Council decision to provide its opinion to the head of an agency shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part.

(iii) The agency official should seek the concurrence of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that has made known to the agency official that it attaches religious and cultural significance to a historic property subject to the finding. If such Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization disagrees with the finding, it may within the 30 day review period specify the reasons for disagreeing with the finding and request the Council to review and object to the finding pursuant to paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section.

(3) *Council review of findings.*

(i) When a finding is submitted to the Council pursuant to paragraph (c)(2)(i) of this section, the Council shall review the finding and provide the agency official and, if the Council determines the issue warrants it, the head of the agency with its opinion as to whether the adverse effect criteria have been correctly applied. A Council decision to provide its opinion to the head of an agency shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part. The Council will provide its opinion within 15 days of receiving the documented finding from the agency official. The Council at its discretion may extend that time period for 15 days, in which case it shall notify the agency of such extension prior to the end of the initial 15 day period. If the Council does not respond within the applicable time period, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(ii)(A) The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall take into account the Council's opinion in reaching a final decision on the finding.

(B) The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall prepare a summary of the decision that contains the rationale for the decision and evidence of consideration of the Council's opinion, and provide it to the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and the consulting parties. The head of the agency may delegate his or her duties under this paragraph to the agency's senior policy official. If the agency official's initial finding will be revised, the agency official shall proceed in accordance with the revised finding. If the final decision of the agency is to affirm the initial finding of no adverse effect, once the summary of the decision has been sent to the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and the consulting parties, the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 are fulfilled.

(C) The Council shall retain a record of agency responses to Council opinions on their findings of no adverse effects. The Council shall make this information available to the public.

(d) *Results of assessment.*

(1) *No adverse effect.* The agency official shall maintain a record of the finding and provide information on the finding to the public on request, consistent with the confidentiality provisions of § 800.11(c). Implementation of the undertaking in accordance with the finding as documented fulfills the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 and this part. If the agency official will not conduct the undertaking as proposed in the finding, the agency official shall reopen consultation under paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) *Adverse effect.* If an adverse effect is found, the agency official shall consult further to resolve the adverse effect pursuant to § 800.6.

§ 800.6 Resolution of adverse effects.

(a) *Continue consultation.* The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties, including Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, to develop and evaluate alternatives or modifications to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties.

(1) *Notify the Council and determine Council participation.* The agency official shall notify the Council of the adverse effect finding by providing the documentation specified in § 800.11(e).

(i) The notice shall invite the Council to participate in the consultation when:

(A) The agency official wants the Council to participate;

(B) The undertaking has an adverse effect upon a National Historic Landmark; or

(C) A programmatic agreement under § 800.14(b) will be prepared;

(ii) The SHPO/THPO, an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, or any other consulting party may at any time independently request the Council to participate in the consultation.

(iii) The Council shall advise the agency official and all consulting parties whether it will participate within 15 days of receipt of notice or other request. Prior to entering the process, the Council shall provide written notice to the agency official and the consulting parties that its decision to participate meets the criteria set forth in appendix A to this part. The Council shall also advise the head of the agency of its decision to enter the process. Consultation with Council participation is conducted in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(iv) If the Council does not join the consultation, the agency official shall proceed with consultation in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(2) *Involve consulting parties.* In addition to the consulting parties identified under § 800.3(f), the agency official, the SHPO/THPO and the Council, if participating, may agree to invite other individuals or organizations to become consulting parties. The agency official shall invite any individual or organization that will assume a specific role or responsibility in a memorandum of agreement to participate as a consulting party.

(3) *Provide documentation.* The agency official shall provide to all consulting parties the documentation specified in § 800.11(e), subject to the confidentiality provisions of § 800.11(c), and such other documentation as may be developed during the consultation to resolve adverse effects.

(4) *Involve the public.* The agency official shall make information available to the public, including the documentation specified in § 800.11(e), subject to the confidentiality provisions of § 800.11(c). The agency official shall provide an opportunity for members of the public to express their views on resolving adverse effects of the undertaking. The agency official should use appropriate mechanisms, taking into account the magnitude of the undertaking and the nature of its effects upon historic properties, the likely effects on historic properties, and the relationship of the Federal involvement to the undertaking to ensure that the public's views are considered in the consultation. The agency official should also consider the extent of notice and information concerning historic preservation issues afforded the public at earlier steps in the section 106 process to determine the appropriate level of public involvement when resolving adverse effects so that the standards of § 800.2(d) are met.

(5) *Restrictions on disclosure of information.* Section 304 of the act and other authorities may limit the disclosure of information under paragraphs (a)(3) and (a)(4) of this section. If an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization objects to the disclosure of information or if the agency official believes that there are other reasons to withhold information, the agency official shall comply with § 800.11(c) regarding the disclosure of such information.

(b) *Resolve adverse effects.*

(1) *Resolution without the Council.*

(i) The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties to seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate the adverse effects.

(ii) The agency official may use standard treatments established by the Council under § 800.14(d) as a basis for a memorandum of agreement.

(iii) If the Council decides to join the consultation, the agency official shall follow paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(iv) If the agency official and the SHPO/THPO agree on how the adverse effects will be resolved, they shall execute a memorandum of agreement. The agency official must submit a copy of the executed memorandum of agreement, along with the documentation specified in § 800.11(f), to the Council prior to approving the undertaking in order to meet the requirements of section 106 and this subpart.

(v) If the agency official, and the SHPO/THPO fail to agree on the terms of a memorandum of agreement, the agency official shall request the Council to join the consultation and provide the Council with the documentation set forth in § 800.11(g). If the Council decides to join the consultation, the agency official shall proceed in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section. If the Council decides not to join the consultation, the Council will notify the agency and proceed to comment in accordance with § 800.7(c).

(2) *Resolution with Council participation.* If the Council decides to participate in the consultation, the agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO, the Council, and other consulting parties, including Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations under § 800.2(c)(3), to seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate the adverse effects. If the agency official, the SHPO/THPO, and the Council agree on how the adverse effects will be resolved, they shall execute a memorandum of agreement.

(c) *Memorandum of agreement.* A memorandum of agreement executed and implemented pursuant to this section evidences the agency official's compliance with section 106 and this part and shall govern the undertaking and all of its parts. The agency official shall ensure that the undertaking is carried out in accordance with the memorandum of agreement.

(1) *Signatories.* The signatories have sole authority to execute, amend or terminate the agreement in accordance with this subpart.

(i) The agency official and the SHPO/THPO are the signatories to a memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(ii) The agency official, the SHPO/THPO, and the Council are the signatories to a memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(iii) The agency official and the Council are signatories to a

memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to § 800.7(a)(2).

(2) *Invited signatories.*

(i) The agency official may invite additional parties to be signatories to a memorandum of agreement. Any such party that signs the memorandum of agreement shall have the same rights with regard to seeking amendment or termination of the memorandum of agreement as other signatories.

(ii) The agency official may invite an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that attaches religious and cultural significance to historic properties located off tribal lands to be a signatory to a memorandum of agreement concerning such properties.

(iii) The agency official should invite any party that assumes a responsibility under a memorandum of agreement to be a signatory.

(iv) The refusal of any party invited to become a signatory to a memorandum of agreement pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this section does not invalidate the memorandum of agreement.

(3) *Concurrence by others.* The agency official may invite all consulting parties to concur in the memorandum of agreement. The signatories may agree to invite others to concur. The refusal of any party invited to concur in the memorandum of agreement does not invalidate the memorandum of agreement.

(4) *Reports on implementation.* Where the signatories agree it is appropriate, a memorandum of agreement shall include a provision for monitoring and reporting on its implementation.

(5) *Duration.* A memorandum of agreement shall include provisions for termination and for reconsideration of terms if the undertaking has not been implemented within a specified time.

(6) *Discoveries.* Where the signatories agree it is appropriate, a memorandum of agreement shall include provisions to deal with the subsequent discovery or identification of additional historic properties affected by the undertaking.

(7) *Amendments.* The signatories to a memorandum of agreement may amend it. If the Council was not a signatory to the original agreement and the signatories execute an amended agreement, the agency official shall file it with the Council.

(8) *Termination.* If any signatory determines that the terms of a memorandum of agreement cannot be or are not being carried out, the signatories shall consult to seek amendment of the agreement. If the agreement is not amended, any signatory may terminate it. The agency official shall either execute a memorandum of agreement with signatories under paragraph (c)(1) of this section or request the comments of the Council under § 800.7(a).

(9) *Copies.* The agency official shall provide each consulting party with a copy of any memorandum of agreement executed pursuant to this subpart.

§ 800.7 Failure to resolve adverse effects.

(a) *Termination of consultation.* After consulting to resolve adverse effects pursuant to § 800.6(b)(2), the agency official, the SHPO/THPO, or the Council may determine that further consultation will not be productive and terminate consultation. Any party that terminates consultation shall notify the other consulting parties and provide them the reasons for terminating in writing.

(1) If the agency official terminates consultation, the head of the agency or an Assistant Secretary or other officer with major department-wide or agency-wide responsibilities shall request that the Council comment pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section and shall notify all consulting parties of the request.

(2) If the SHPO terminates consultation, the agency official and the Council may execute a memorandum of agreement without the SHPO's involvement.

(3) If a THPO terminates consultation regarding an undertaking occurring on or affecting historic properties on its tribal lands, the Council shall comment pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section.

(4) If the Council terminates consultation, the Council shall notify the agency official, the agency's Federal preservation officer and all consulting parties of the termination and comment under paragraph (c) of this section. The Council may consult with the agency's Federal preservation officer prior to terminating consultation to seek to resolve issues concerning the undertaking and its effects on historic properties.

(b) *Comments without termination.* The Council may determine that it is appropriate to provide additional advisory comments upon an undertaking for which a memorandum of agreement will be executed. The Council shall provide them to the agency official when it executes the memorandum of agreement.

(c) *Comments by the Council.*

(1) *Preparation.* The Council shall provide an opportunity for the agency official, all consulting parties, and the public to provide their views within the time frame for developing its comments. Upon request of the Council, the agency official shall provide additional existing information concerning the undertaking and assist the Council in arranging an onsite inspection and an opportunity for public participation.

(2) *Timing.* The Council shall transmit its comments within 45 days of receipt of a request under paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(3) of this section or § 800.8(c)(3), or termination by the Council under § 800.6(b)(1)(v) or paragraph (a)(4) of this section, unless otherwise agreed to by the agency official.

(3) *Transmittal.* The Council shall provide its comments to the head of the agency requesting comment with copies to the agency official, the agency's Federal preservation officer, all consulting parties, and others as appropriate.

(4) *Response to Council comment.* The head of the agency shall take into account the Council's comments in reaching a final decision on the undertaking. Section 110(l) of the act directs that the head of the agency shall document this decision and may not delegate his or her responsibilities pursuant to section 106. Documenting the agency head's decision shall include:

(i) Preparing a summary of the decision that contains the rationale for the decision and evidence of consideration of the Council's comments and providing it to the Council prior to approval of the undertaking;

(ii) Providing a copy of the summary to all consulting parties; and

(iii) Notifying the public and making the record available for public inspection.

§ 800.8 Coordination With the National Environmental Policy Act.

(a) *General principles.*

(1) *Early coordination.* Federal agencies are encouraged to coordinate compliance with section 106 and the procedures in this part with any steps taken to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Agencies should consider their section 106 responsibilities as early as possible in the NEPA process, and plan

their public participation, analysis, and review in such a way that they can meet the purposes and requirements of both statutes in a timely and efficient manner. The determination of whether an undertaking is a "major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment," and therefore requires preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) under NEPA, should include consideration of the undertaking's likely effects on historic properties. A finding of adverse effect on a historic property does not necessarily require an EIS under NEPA.

(2) *Consulting party roles.* SHPO/THPOs, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, other consulting parties, and organizations and individuals who may be concerned with the possible effects of an agency action on historic properties should be prepared to consult with agencies early in the NEPA process, when the purpose of and need for the proposed action as well as the widest possible range of alternatives are under consideration.

(3) *Inclusion of historic preservation issues.* Agency officials should ensure that preparation of an environmental assessment (EA) and finding of no significant impact (FONSI) or an EIS and record of decision (ROD) includes appropriate scoping, identification of historic properties, assessment of effects upon them, and consultation leading to resolution of any adverse effects.

(b) *Actions categorically excluded under NEPA.* If a project, activity or program is categorically excluded from NEPA review under an agency's NEPA procedures, the agency official shall determine if it still qualifies as an undertaking requiring review under section 106 pursuant to § 800.3(a). If so, the agency official shall proceed with section 106 review in accordance with the procedures in this subpart.

(c) *Use of the NEPA process for section 106 purposes.* An agency official may use the process and documentation required for the preparation of an EA/FONSI or an EIS/ROD to comply with section 106 in lieu of the procedures set forth in §§ 800.3 through 800.6 if the agency official has notified in advance the SHPO/THPO and the Council that it intends to do so and the following standards are met.

(1) *Standards for developing environmental documents to comply with Section 106.* During preparation of the EA or draft EIS (DEIS) the agency official shall:

(i) Identify consulting parties either pursuant to § 800.3(f) or through the NEPA scoping process with results consistent with § 800.3(f);

(ii) Identify historic properties and assess the effects of the undertaking on such properties in a manner consistent with the standards and criteria of §§ 800.4 through 800.5, provided that the scope and timing of these steps may be phased to reflect the agency official's consideration of project alternatives in the NEPA process and the effort is commensurate with the assessment of other environmental factors;

(iii) Consult regarding the effects of the undertaking on historic properties with the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to affected historic properties, other consulting parties, and the Council, where appropriate, during NEPA scoping, environmental analysis, and the preparation of NEPA documents;

(iv) Involve the public in accordance with the agency's published NEPA procedures; and

(v) Develop in consultation with identified consulting parties alternatives and proposed measures that might avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects of the undertaking on historic properties and describe them in the EA or DEIS.

(2) *Review of environmental documents.*

(i) The agency official shall submit the EA, DEIS or EIS to the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to affected historic properties, and other consulting parties prior to or when making the document available for public comment. If the document being prepared is a DEIS or EIS, the agency official shall also submit it to the Council.

(ii) Prior to or within the time allowed for public comment on the document, a SHPO/THPO, an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, another consulting party or the Council may object to the agency official that preparation of the EA, DEIS or EIS has not met the standards set forth in paragraph (c)(1) of this section or that the substantive resolution of the effects on historic properties proposed in an EA, DEIS or EIS is inadequate. If the agency official receives such an objection, the agency official shall refer the matter to the Council.

(3) *Resolution of objections.* Within 30 days of the agency official's referral of an objection under paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section, the Council shall review the objection and notify the agency as to its opinion on the objection.

(i) If the Council agrees with the objection:

(A) The Council shall provide the agency official and, if the Council determines the issue warrants it, the head of the agency with the Council's opinion regarding the objection. A Council decision to provide its opinion to the head of an agency shall be guided by the criteria in appendix A to this part. The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall take into account the Council's opinion in reaching a final decision on the issue of the objection.

(B) The person to whom the Council addresses its opinion (the agency official or the head of the agency) shall prepare a summary of the decision that contains the rationale for the decision and evidence of consideration of the Council's opinion, and provide it to the Council. The head of the agency may delegate his or her duties under this paragraph to the agency's senior Policy Official. If the agency official's initial decision regarding the matter that is the subject of the objection will be revised, the agency official shall proceed in accordance with the revised decision. If the final decision of the agency is to affirm the initial agency decision, once the summary of the final decision has been sent to the Council, the agency official shall continue its compliance with this section.

(ii) If the Council disagrees with the objection, the Council shall so notify the agency official, in which case the agency official shall continue its compliance with this section.

(iii) If the Council fails to respond to the objection within the 30 day period, the agency official shall continue its compliance with this section.

(4) *Approval of the undertaking.* If the agency official has found, during the preparation of an EA or EIS that the effects of an undertaking on historic properties are adverse, the agency official shall develop measures in the EA, DEIS, or EIS to avoid, minimize, or mitigate such effects in accordance with paragraph (c)(1)(v) of this section. The agency official's responsibilities under section 106 and the procedures in this

subpart shall then be satisfied when either:

(i) a binding commitment to such proposed measures is incorporated in

(A) the ROD, if such measures were proposed in a DEIS or EIS; or

(B) an MOA drafted in compliance with § 800.6(c); or

(ii) the Council has commented under § 800.7 and received the agency's response to such comments.

(5) *Modification of the undertaking.* If the undertaking is modified after approval of the FONSI or the ROD in a manner that changes the undertaking or alters its effects on historic properties, or if the agency official fails to ensure that the measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects (as specified in either the FONSI or the ROD, or in the binding commitment adopted pursuant to paragraph (c)(4) of this section) are carried out, the agency official shall notify the Council and all consulting parties that supplemental environmental documents will be prepared in compliance with NEPA or that the procedures in §§ 800.3 through 800.6 will be followed as necessary.

§ 800.9 Council review of section 106 compliance.

(a) *Assessment of agency official compliance for individual undertakings.* The Council may provide to the agency official its advisory opinion regarding the substance of any finding, determination or decision or regarding the adequacy of the agency official's compliance with the procedures under this part. The Council may provide such advice at any time at the request of any individual, agency or organization or on its own initiative. The agency official shall consider the views of the Council in reaching a decision on the matter in question.

(b) *Agency foreclosure of the Council's opportunity to comment.* Where an agency official has failed to complete the requirements of section 106 in accordance with the procedures in this part prior to the approval of an undertaking, the Council's opportunity to comment may be foreclosed. The Council may review a case to determine whether a foreclosure has occurred. The Council shall notify the agency official and the agency's Federal preservation officer and allow 30 days for the agency official to provide information as to whether foreclosure has occurred. If the Council determines foreclosure has occurred, the Council shall transmit the determination to the agency official and the head of the agency. The Council shall also make the determination available to the public and any parties known to be interested in the undertaking and its effects upon historic properties.

(c) *Intentional adverse effects by applicants.*

(1) *Agency responsibility.* Section 110(k) of the act prohibits a Federal agency from granting a loan, loan guarantee, permit, license or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of section 106, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the grant would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, has allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the agency, after consultation with the Council, determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. Guidance issued by the Secretary pursuant to section 110 of the act governs its implementation.

(2) *Consultation with the Council.* When an agency official determines, based on the actions of an applicant, that section 110(k) is applicable and that circumstances may justify granting the assistance, the agency official shall notify the Council and provide documentation specifying the circumstances under which the adverse effects to the historic property occurred and the degree of damage to the integrity of the property. This documentation shall include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, an Indian tribe if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands, and other parties known to be interested in the undertaking.

(i) Within thirty days of receiving the agency official's notification, unless otherwise agreed to by the agency official, the Council shall provide the agency official with its opinion as to whether circumstances justify granting assistance to the applicant and any possible mitigation of the adverse effects.

(ii) The agency official shall consider the Council's opinion in making a decision on whether to grant assistance to the applicant, and shall notify the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and other parties known to be interested in the undertaking prior to granting the assistance.

(3) *Compliance with Section 106.* If an agency official, after consulting with the Council, determines to grant the assistance, the agency official shall comply with §§ 800.3 through 800.6 to take into account the effects of the undertaking on any historic properties.

(d) *Evaluation of Section 106 operations.* The Council may evaluate the operation of the section 106 process by periodic reviews of how participants have fulfilled their legal responsibilities and how effectively the outcomes reached advance the purposes of the act.

(1) *Information from participants.* Section 203 of the act authorizes the Council to obtain information from Federal agencies necessary to conduct evaluation of the section 106 process. The agency official shall make documentation of agency policies, operating procedures and actions taken to comply with section 106 available to the Council upon request. The Council may request available information and documentation from other participants in the section 106 process.

(2) *Improving the operation of section 106.* Based upon any evaluation of the section 106 process, the Council may make recommendations to participants, the heads of Federal agencies, and the Secretary of actions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the process. Where the Council determines that an agency official or a SHPO/THPO has failed to properly carry out the responsibilities assigned under the process in this part, the Council may participate in individual case reviews conducted under such process in addition to the SHPO/THPO for such period that it determines is necessary to improve performance or correct deficiencies. If the Council finds a pattern of failure by a Federal agency in carrying out its responsibilities under section 106, the Council may review the policies and programs of the agency related to historic preservation pursuant to section 202(a)(6) of the act and recommend methods to improve the effectiveness, coordination, and consistency of those policies and programs with section 106.

§ 800.10 Special requirements for protecting National Historic Landmarks.

(a) *Statutory requirement.* Section 110(f) of the act requires that the agency official, to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to any National Historic Landmark that may be directly and adversely affected by an undertaking. When

commenting on such undertakings, the Council shall use the process set forth in §§ 800.6 through 800.7 and give special consideration to protecting National Historic Landmarks as specified in this section.

(b) *Resolution of adverse effects*. The agency official shall request the Council to participate in any consultation to resolve adverse effects on National Historic Landmarks conducted under § 800.6.

(c) *Involvement of the Secretary*. The agency official shall notify the Secretary of any consultation involving a National Historic Landmark and invite the Secretary to participate in the consultation where there may be an adverse effect. The Council may request a report from the Secretary under section 213 of the act to assist in the consultation.

(d) *Report of outcome*. When the Council participates in consultation under this section, it shall report the outcome of the section 106 process, providing its written comments or any memoranda of agreement to which it is a signatory, to the Secretary and the head of the agency responsible for the undertaking.

§ 800.11 Documentation standards.

(a) *Adequacy of documentation*. The agency official shall ensure that a determination, finding, or agreement under the procedures in this subpart is supported by sufficient documentation to enable any reviewing parties to understand its basis. The agency official shall provide such documentation to the extent permitted by law and within available funds. When an agency official is conducting phased identification or evaluation under this subpart, the documentation standards regarding description of historic properties may be applied flexibly. If the Council, or the SHPO/THPO when the Council is not involved, determines the applicable documentation standards are not met, the Council or the SHPO/THPO, as appropriate, shall notify the agency official and specify the information needed to meet the standard. At the request of the agency official or any of the consulting parties, the Council shall review any disputes over whether documentation standards are met and provide its views to the agency official and the consulting parties.

(b) *Format*. The agency official may use documentation prepared to comply with other laws to fulfill the requirements of the procedures in this subpart, if that documentation meets the standards of this section.

(c) *Confidentiality*.

(1) *Authority to withhold information*. Section 304 of the act provides that the head of a Federal agency or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to the act, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from public disclosure information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic property when disclosure may cause a significant invasion of privacy; risk harm to the historic property; or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners. When the head of a Federal agency or other public official has determined that information should be withheld from the public pursuant to these criteria, the Secretary, in consultation with such Federal agency head or official, shall determine who may have access to the information for the purposes of carrying out the act.

(2) *Consultation with the Council*. When the information in question has been developed in the course of an agency's compliance with this part, the Secretary shall consult with the Council in reaching determinations on the withholding and release of information. The Federal agency shall provide the Council with available information, including views of the SHPO/THPO, Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, related to the confidentiality concern. The Council shall advise the Secretary and the Federal agency within 30 days of receipt of adequate documentation.

(3) *Other authorities affecting confidentiality*. Other Federal laws and program requirements may limit public access to information concerning an undertaking and its effects on historic properties. Where applicable, those authorities shall govern public access to information developed in the section 106 process and may authorize the agency official to protect the privacy of non-governmental applicants.

(d) *Finding of no historic properties affected*. Documentation shall include:

(1) A description of the undertaking, specifying the Federal involvement, and its area of potential effects, including photographs, maps, drawings, as necessary;

(2) A description of the steps taken to identify historic properties, including, as appropriate, efforts to seek information pursuant to § 800.4(b); and

(3) The basis for determining that no historic properties are present or affected.

(e) *Finding of no adverse effect or adverse effect*. Documentation shall include:

(1) A description of the undertaking, specifying the Federal involvement, and its area of potential effects, including photographs, maps, and drawings, as necessary;

(2) A description of the steps taken to identify historic properties;

(3) A description of the affected historic properties, including information on the characteristics that qualify them for the National Register;

(4) A description of the undertaking's effects on historic properties;

(5) An explanation of why the criteria of adverse effect were found applicable or inapplicable, including any conditions or future actions to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects; and

(6) Copies or summaries of any views provided by consulting parties and the public.

(f) *Memorandum of agreement*. When a memorandum of agreement is filed with the Council, the documentation shall include, any substantive revisions or additions to the documentation provided the Council pursuant to § 800.6(a)(1), an evaluation of any measures considered to avoid or minimize the undertaking's adverse effects and a summary of the views of consulting parties and the public.

(g) *Requests for comment without a memorandum of agreement*. Documentation shall include:

(1) A description and evaluation of any alternatives or mitigation measures that the agency official proposes to resolve the undertaking's adverse effects;

(2) A description of any reasonable alternatives or mitigation measures that were considered but not chosen, and the reasons for their rejection;

(3) Copies or summaries of any views submitted to the agency official concerning the adverse effects of the undertaking on historic properties and alternatives to reduce or avoid those effects; and

(4) Any substantive revisions or additions to the documentation provided the Council pursuant to § 800.6(a)(1).

§ 800.12 Emergency situations.

(a) *Agency procedures.* The agency official, in consultation with the appropriate SHPOs/THPOs, affected Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and the Council, is encouraged to develop procedures for taking historic properties into account during operations which respond to a disaster or emergency declared by the President, a tribal government, or the Governor of a State or which respond to other immediate threats to life or property. If approved by the Council, the procedures shall govern the agency's historic preservation responsibilities during any disaster or emergency in lieu of §§ 800.3 through 800.6.

(b) *Alternatives to agency procedures.* In the event an agency official proposes an emergency undertaking as an essential and immediate response to a disaster or emergency declared by the President, a tribal government, or the Governor of a State or another immediate threat to life or property, and the agency has not developed procedures pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, the agency official may comply with section 106 by:

(1) Following a programmatic agreement developed pursuant to § 800.14(b) that contains specific provisions for dealing with historic properties in emergency situations; or

(2) Notifying the Council, the appropriate SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties likely to be affected prior to the undertaking and affording them an opportunity to comment within seven days of notification. If the agency official determines that circumstances do not permit seven days for comment, the agency official shall notify the Council, the SHPO/THPO and the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and invite any comments within the time available.

(c) *Local governments responsible for section 106 compliance.* When a local government official serves as the agency official for section 106 compliance, paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section also apply to an imminent threat to public health or safety as a result of a natural disaster or emergency declared by a local government's chief executive officer or legislative body, provided that if the Council or SHPO/THPO objects to the proposed action within seven days, the agency official shall comply with §§ 800.3 through 800.6.

(d) *Applicability.* This section applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the disaster or emergency has been formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability from the Council prior to the expiration of the 30 days. Immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of section 106 and this part.

§ 800.13 Post-review discoveries.

(a) *Planning for subsequent discoveries.*

(1) *Using a programmatic agreement.* An agency official may develop a programmatic agreement pursuant to § 800.14(b) to govern the actions to be taken when historic properties are discovered during the implementation of an undertaking.

(2) *Using agreement documents.* When the agency official's identification efforts in accordance with § 800.4 indicate that historic properties are likely to be discovered during implementation of an undertaking and no programmatic agreement has been developed pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the agency official shall include in any finding of no adverse effect or memorandum of agreement a process to resolve any adverse effects upon such properties. Actions in conformance with the process satisfy the agency official's responsibilities under section 106 and this part.

(b) *Discoveries without prior planning.* If historic properties are discovered or unanticipated effects on historic properties found after the agency official has completed the section 106 process without establishing a process under paragraph (a) of this section, the agency official shall make reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects to such properties and:

(1) If the agency official has not approved the undertaking or if construction on an approved undertaking has not commenced, consult to resolve adverse effects pursuant to § 800.6; or

(2) If the agency official, the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that might attach religious and cultural significance to the affected property agree that such property is of value solely for its scientific, prehistoric, historic or archeological data, the agency official may comply with the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act instead of the procedures in this part and provide the Council, the SHPO/THPO, and the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with a report on the actions within a reasonable time after they are completed; or

(3) If the agency official has approved the undertaking and construction has commenced, determine actions that the agency official can take to resolve adverse effects, and notify the SHPO/THPO, any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that might attach religious and cultural significance to the affected property, and the Council within 48 hours of the discovery. The notification shall describe the agency official's assessment of National Register eligibility of the property and proposed actions to resolve the adverse effects. The SHPO/THPO, the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and the Council shall respond within 48 hours of the notification. The agency official shall take into account their recommendations regarding National Register eligibility and proposed actions, and then carry out appropriate actions. The agency official shall provide the SHPO/THPO, the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and the Council a report of the actions when they are completed.

(c) *Eligibility of properties.* The agency official, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, may assume a newly-discovered property to be eligible for the National Register for purposes of section 106. The agency official shall specify the National Register criteria used to assume the property's eligibility so that information can be used in the resolution of adverse effects.

(d) *Discoveries on tribal lands.* If historic properties are discovered on tribal lands, or there are unanticipated effects on historic properties found on tribal lands, after the agency official has completed the section 106 process without establishing a process under paragraph (a) of this section and construction has commenced, the agency official shall comply with applicable tribal regulations and procedures and obtain the concurrence of the Indian tribe on the proposed action.

Subpart C-Program Alternatives

§ 800.14 Federal agency program alternatives.

(a) *Alternate procedures.* An agency official may develop procedures to implement section 106 and substitute them for all or part of subpart B of this part if they are consistent with the Council's regulations pursuant to section 110(a)(2)(E) of the act.

(1) *Development of procedures.* The agency official shall consult with the Council, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers or individual SHPO/THPOs, as appropriate, and Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, as specified in paragraph (f) of this section, in the development of alternate procedures, publish notice of the availability of proposed alternate procedures in the Federal Register and take other appropriate steps to seek public input during the development of alternate procedures.

(2) *Council review.* The agency official shall submit the proposed alternate procedures to the Council for a 60-day review period. If the Council finds the procedures to be consistent with this part, it shall notify the agency official and the agency official may adopt them as final alternate procedures.

(3) *Notice.* The agency official shall notify the parties with which it has consulted and publish notice of final alternate procedures in the Federal Register.

(4) *Legal effect.* Alternate procedures adopted pursuant to this subpart substitute for the Council's regulations for the purposes of the agency's compliance with section 106, except that where an Indian tribe has entered into an agreement with the Council to substitute tribal historic preservation regulations for the Council's regulations under section 101(d)(5) of the act, the agency shall follow those regulations in lieu of the agency's procedures regarding undertakings on tribal lands. Prior to the Council entering into such agreements, the Council will provide Federal agencies notice and opportunity to comment on the proposed substitute tribal regulations.

(b) *Programmatic agreements.* The Council and the agency official may negotiate a programmatic agreement to govern the implementation of a particular program or the resolution of adverse effects from certain complex project situations or multiple undertakings.

(1) *Use of programmatic agreements.* A programmatic agreement may be used:

(i) When effects on historic properties are similar and repetitive or are multi-State or regional in scope;

(ii) When effects on historic properties cannot be fully determined prior to approval of an undertaking;

(iii) When nonfederal parties are delegated major decisionmaking responsibilities;

(iv) Where routine management activities are undertaken at Federal installations, facilities, or other land-management units; or

(v) Where other circumstances warrant a departure from the normal section 106 process.

(2) *Developing programmatic agreements for agency programs.*

(i) The consultation shall involve, as appropriate, SHPO/THPOs, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, other Federal agencies, and members of the public. If the programmatic agreement has the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands or historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, the agency official shall also follow paragraph (f) of this section.

(ii) *Public Participation.* The agency official shall arrange for public participation appropriate to the subject matter and the scope of the program and in accordance with subpart A of this part. The agency official shall consider the nature of the program and its likely effects on historic properties and take steps to involve the individuals, organizations and entities likely to be interested.

(iii) *Effect.* The programmatic agreement shall take effect when executed by the Council, the agency official and the appropriate SHPOs/THPOs when the programmatic agreement concerns a specific region or the president of NCSHPO when NCSHPO has participated in the consultation. A programmatic agreement shall take effect on tribal lands only when the THPO, Indian tribe or a designated representative of the tribe is a signatory to the agreement. Compliance with the procedures established by an approved programmatic agreement satisfies the agency's section 106 responsibilities for all individual undertakings of the program covered by the agreement until it expires or is terminated by the agency, the president of NCSHPO when a signatory, or the Council. Termination by an individual SHPO/THPO shall only terminate the application of a regional programmatic agreement within the jurisdiction of the SHPO/THPO. If a THPO assumes the responsibilities of a SHPO pursuant to section 101(d)(2) of the act and the SHPO is signatory to programmatic agreement, the THPO assumes the role of a signatory, including the right to terminate a regional programmatic agreement on lands under the jurisdiction of the tribe.

(iv) *Notice.* The agency official shall notify the parties with which it has consulted that a programmatic agreement has been executed under paragraph (b) of this section, provide appropriate public notice before it takes effect, and make any internal agency procedures implementing the agreement readily available to the Council, SHPO/THPOs, and the public.

(v) If the Council determines that the terms of a programmatic agreement are not being carried out, or if such an agreement is terminated, the agency official shall comply with subpart B of this part with regard to individual undertakings of the program covered by the agreement.

(3) *Developing programmatic agreements for complex or multiple undertakings.* Consultation to develop a programmatic agreement for dealing with the potential adverse effects of complex projects or multiple undertakings shall follow § 800.6. If consultation pertains to an activity involving multiple undertakings and the parties fail to reach agreement, then the agency official shall comply with the provisions of subpart B of this part for each individual undertaking.

(4) *Prototype programmatic agreements.* The Council may designate an agreement document as a prototype programmatic agreement that may be used for the same type of program or undertaking in more than one case or area. When an agency official uses such a prototype programmatic agreement, the agency official may develop and execute the agreement with the appropriate SHPO/THPO and the agreement shall become final without need for Council participation in consultation or Council signature.

(c) *Exempted categories.*

(1) *Criteria for establishing.* The Council or an agency official may propose a program or category of undertakings that may be exempted

from review under the provisions of subpart B of this part, if the program or category meets the following criteria:

(i) The actions within the program or category would otherwise qualify as "undertakings" as defined in § 800.16;

(ii) The potential effects of the undertakings within the program or category upon historic properties are foreseeable and likely to be minimal or not adverse; and

(iii) Exemption of the program or category is consistent with the purposes of the act.

(2) *Public participation*. The proponent of the exemption shall arrange for public participation appropriate to the subject matter and the scope of the exemption and in accordance with the standards in subpart A of this part. The proponent of the exemption shall consider the nature of the exemption and its likely effects on historic properties and take steps to involve individuals, organizations and entities likely to be interested.

(3) *Consultation with SHPOs/THPOs*. The proponent of the exemption shall notify and consider the views of the SHPOs/THPOs on the exemption.

(4) *Consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations*. If the exempted program or category of undertakings has the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands or historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, the Council shall follow the requirements for the agency official set forth in paragraph (f) of this section.

(5) *Council review of proposed exemptions*. The Council shall review an exemption proposal that is supported by documentation describing the program or category for which the exemption is sought, demonstrating that the criteria of paragraph (c)(1) of this section have been met, describing the methods used to seek the views of the public, and summarizing any views submitted by the SHPO/THPOs, the public, and any others consulted. Unless it requests further information, the Council shall approve or reject the proposed exemption within 30 days of receipt, and thereafter notify the relevant agency official and SHPO/THPOs of the decision. The decision shall be based on the consistency of the exemption with the purposes of the act, taking into consideration the magnitude of the exempted undertaking or program and the likelihood of impairment of historic properties in accordance with section 214 of the act.

(6) *Legal consequences*. Any undertaking that falls within an approved exempted program or category shall require no further review pursuant to subpart B of this part, unless the agency official or the Council determines that there are circumstances under which the normally excluded undertaking should be reviewed under subpart B of this part.

(7) *Termination*. The Council may terminate an exemption at the request of the agency official or when the Council determines that the exemption no longer meets the criteria of paragraph (c)(1) of this section. The Council shall notify the agency official 30 days before termination becomes effective.

(8) *Notice*. The proponent of the exemption shall publish notice of any approved exemption in the Federal Register.

(d) *Standard treatments*.

(1) *Establishment*. The Council, on its own initiative or at the request of another party, may establish standard methods for the treatment of a category of historic properties, a category of undertakings, or a category of effects on historic properties to assist Federal agencies in satisfying the requirements of subpart B of this part. The Council shall publish notice of standard treatments in the Federal Register.

(2) *Public participation*. The Council shall arrange for public participation appropriate to the subject matter and the scope of the standard treatment and consistent with subpart A of this part. The Council shall consider the nature of the standard treatment and its likely effects on historic properties and the individuals, organizations and entities likely to be interested. Where an agency official has proposed a standard treatment, the Council may request the agency official to arrange for public involvement.

(3) *Consultation with SHPOs/THPOs*. The Council shall notify and consider the views of SHPOs/THPOs on the proposed standard treatment.

(4) *Consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations*. If the proposed standard treatment has the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands or historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, the Council shall follow the requirements for the agency official set forth in paragraph (f) of this section.

(5) *Termination*. The Council may terminate a standard treatment by publication of a notice in the Federal Register 30 days before the termination takes effect.

(e) *Program comments*. An agency official may request the Council to comment on a category of undertakings in lieu of conducting individual reviews under §§ 800.4 through 800.6. The Council may provide program comments at its own initiative.

(1) *Agency request*. The agency official shall identify the category of undertakings, specify the likely effects on historic properties, specify the steps the agency official will take to ensure that the effects are taken into account, identify the time period for which the comment is requested and summarize any views submitted by the public.

(2) *Public participation*. The agency official shall arrange for public participation appropriate to the subject matter and the scope of the category and in accordance with the standards in subpart A of this part. The agency official shall consider the nature of the undertakings and their likely effects on historic properties and the individuals, organizations and entities likely to be interested.

(3) *Consultation with SHPOs/THPOs*. The Council shall notify and consider the views of SHPOs/THPOs on the proposed program comment.

(4) *Consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations*. If the program comment has the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands or historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, the Council shall follow the requirements for the agency official set forth in paragraph (f) of this section.

(5) *Council action*. Unless the Council requests additional documentation, notifies the agency official that it will decline to comment, or obtains the consent of the agency official to extend the period for providing comment, the Council shall comment to the agency official within 45 days of the request.

(i) If the Council comments, the agency official shall take into account the comments of the Council in carrying out the undertakings within the category and publish notice in the Federal Register of the Council's comments and steps the agency will take to ensure that effects to historic properties are taken into account.

(ii) If the Council declines to comment, the agency official shall continue to comply with the requirements of §§ 800.3 through 800.6 for the individual undertakings.

(6) *Withdrawal of comment.* If the Council determines that the consideration of historic properties is not being carried out in a manner consistent with the program comment, the Council may withdraw the comment and the agency official shall comply with the requirements of §§ 800.3 through 800.6 for the individual undertakings.

(f) *Consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations when developing program alternatives.* Whenever an agency official proposes a program alternative pursuant to paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section, the agency official shall ensure that development of the program alternative includes appropriate government-to-government consultation with affected Indian tribes and consultation with affected Native Hawaiian organizations.

(1) *Identifying affected Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.* If any undertaking covered by a proposed program alternative has the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands, the agency official shall identify and consult with the Indian tribes having jurisdiction over such lands. If a proposed program alternative has the potential to affect historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or a Native Hawaiian organization which are located off tribal lands, the agency official shall identify those Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations that might attach religious and cultural significance to such properties and consult with them. When a proposed program alternative has nationwide applicability, the agency official shall identify an appropriate government to government consultation with Indian tribes and consult with Native Hawaiian organizations in accordance with existing Executive orders, Presidential memoranda and applicable provisions of law.

(2) *Results of consultation.* The agency official shall provide summaries of the views, along with copies of any written comments, provided by affected Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to the Council as part of the documentation for the proposed program alternative. The agency official and the Council shall take those views into account in reaching a final decision on the proposed program alternative.

§ 800.15 Tribal, State, and local program alternatives. (Reserved)

§ 800.16 Definitions.

(a) *Act* means the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470-470w-6.

(b) *Agency* means agency as defined in 5 U.S.C. 551.

(c) *Approval of the expenditure of funds* means any final agency decision authorizing or permitting the expenditure of Federal funds or financial assistance on an undertaking, including any agency decision that may be subject to an administrative appeal.

(d) *Area of potential effects* means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

(e) *Comment* means the findings and recommendations of the Council formally provided in writing to the head of a Federal agency under section 106.

(f) *Consultation* means 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. The Secretary's "Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Preservation Programs pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act" provide further guidance on consultation.

(g) *Council* means the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation or a Council member or employee designated to act for the Council.

(h) *Day* or *days* means calendar days.

(i) *Effect* means alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register.

(j) *Foreclosure* means an action taken by an agency official that effectively precludes the Council from providing comments which the agency official can meaningfully consider prior to the approval of the undertaking.

(k) *Head of the agency* means the chief official of the Federal agency responsible for all aspects of the agency's actions. If a State, local or tribal government has assumed or has been delegated responsibility for section 106 compliance, the head of that unit of government shall be considered the head of the agency.

(l)(1) *Historic property* means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

(2) The term *eligible for inclusion in the National Register* includes both properties formally determined as such in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of the Interior and all other properties that meet the National Register criteria.

(m) *Indian tribe* means an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including a native village, regional corporation or village corporation, as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

(n) *Local government* means a city, county, parish, township, municipality, borough, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

(o) *Memorandum of agreement* means the document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking upon historic properties.

(p) *National Historic Landmark* means a historic property that the Secretary of the Interior has designated a National Historic Landmark.

(q) *National Register* means the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

(r) *National Register criteria* means the criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the National Register (36 CFR part 60).

(s)(1)*Native Hawaiian organization* means any organization which serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians; has as a primary and stated purpose the provision of services to Native Hawaiians; and has demonstrated expertise in aspects of

historic preservation that are significant to Native Hawaiians.

(2) *Native Hawaiian* means any individual who is a descendant of the aboriginal people who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now constitutes the State of Hawaii.

(t) *Programmatic agreement* means a document that records the terms and conditions agreed upon to resolve the potential adverse effects of a Federal agency program, complex undertaking or other situations in accordance with § 800.14(b).

(u) *Secretary* means the Secretary of the Interior acting through the Director of the National Park Service except where otherwise specified.

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

(w) *Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)*means the tribal official appointed by the tribe's chief governing authority or designated by a tribal ordinance or preservation program who has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for purposes of section 106 compliance on tribal lands in accordance with section 101(d)(2) of the act.

(x) *Tribal lands* means all lands within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation and all dependent Indian communities.

(y) *Undertaking* means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license or approval.

(z) *Senior policy official* means the senior policy level official designated by the head of the agency pursuant to section 3(e) of Executive Order 13287.

Appendix A to Part 800 -- Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual section 106 Cases

(a) *Introduction*. This appendix sets forth the criteria that will be used by the Council to determine whether to enter an individual section 106 review that it normally would not be involved in.

(b) *General policy*. The Council may choose to exercise its authorities under the section 106 regulations to participate in an individual project pursuant to the following criteria. However, the Council will not always elect to participate even though one or more of the criteria may be met.

(c) *Specific criteria*. The Council is likely to enter the section 106 process at the steps specified in the regulations in this part when an undertaking:

(1) *Has substantial impacts on important historic properties*. This may include adverse effects on properties that possess a national level of significance or on properties that are of unusual or noteworthy importance or are a rare property type; or adverse effects to large numbers of historic properties, such as impacts to multiple properties within a historic district.

(2) *Presents important questions of policy or interpretation*. This may include questions about how the Council's regulations are being applied or interpreted, including possible foreclosure or anticipatory demolition situations; situations where the outcome will set a precedent affecting Council policies or program goals; or the development of programmatic agreements that alter the way the section 106 process is applied to a group or type of undertakings.

(3) *Has the potential for presenting procedural problems*. This may include cases with substantial public controversy that is related to historic preservation issues; with disputes among or about consulting parties which the Council's involvement could help resolve; that are involved or likely to be involved in litigation on the basis of section 106; or carried out by a Federal agency, in a State or locality, or on tribal lands where the Council has previously identified problems with section 106 compliance pursuant to § 800.9(d)(2).

(4) *Presents issues of concern to Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations*. This may include cases where there have been concerns raised about the identification of, evaluation of or assessment of effects on historic properties to which an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization attaches religious and cultural significance; where an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization has requested Council involvement to assist in the resolution of adverse effects; or where there are questions relating to policy, interpretation or precedent under section 106 or its relation to other authorities, such as the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

APPENDIX D

NATIVE AMERICAN ETHNOGRAPHIC SKETCHES AND CONTACT LIST

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NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION PLAN

Legal mandates pertaining to Native American cultural resources and religious freedom include the NHPA, NAGPRA, NEPA, ARPA, AIRFA, and Executive Orders 13007 and 13175. USAG YPG has undertaken consultation with regional Native American tribes in the past and continues to meet with representatives periodically.

Army Regulation 200-1 calls for the development of a plan to involve Native American tribes in the compliance process. A comprehensive Native American Consultation Plan was completed for USAG YPG in 2001. The text within this section of the ICRMP supplements that Plan and provides a brief description of each affiliated tribe.

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES WITH AN INTEREST IN ACTIVITIES AT YUMA PROVING GROUND

Several Native American tribal groups that occupied Arizona or adjacent southeastern California at the time of European contact have been identified with an interest in YPG. A brief ethnographic sketch of each, identifying the language, traditional territory, traditional economy, and present-day tribal organizations is provided in the following sections. Additional detail about the tribal groups is found in the Native American Consultation Plan (Tierra Environmental Services 2001).

Ak-Chin Indian Community

The Ak-Chin Indian Community includes both Akimel O'odham (Pima) and Tohono O'odham (Papago). Both are Piman-speaking tribes who occupied much of southwestern Arizona during precontact times. Organized into local groups with a headman and a shaman, the Akimel O'odham ("river people") farmed the areas adjacent to the Gila, Salt, and Santa Cruz rivers, collected wild plants, and hunted bighorn sheep and other game (Bahr 1983). The Akimel O'odham traded agricultural products to the Tohono O'odham for products such as hides, mescal, and peppers (Rea 1997). Addition information on the Tohono O'odham is presented later in this document.

The Ak-Chin Indian Reservation was created by the U.S. Government in 1912. It is currently governed by the Ak-Chin Indian Community Council, formed in 1961. In 1962, the Ak-Chin Community established Ak-Chin Farms, a community owned farming enterprise. The tribe

entered into the gaming industry in 1994 (http://www.ak-chin.nsn.us/about.html, accessed 16 February 2016).

Chemehuevi

The Chemehuevi are a Numic-speaking branch of the Southern Paiute, who historically occupied a portion of southeastern California in the eastern Mojave Desert and along the right bank of the Colorado River. They had wide-ranging contacts with numerous tribal groups, particularly the Mojave and other Yuman-speaking groups in the Yuma region (Kelly and Fowler 1986). The Chemehuevi were primarily desert-dwelling hunting and gathering societies, but by historic times, the Chemehuevi occupying the Colorado River floodplain had adopted much of the culture of the Mojave peoples, who also lived along the Colorado River. These culture borrowings include floodwater farming and crops, earth-covered houses, warfare behaviors, song cycles, vocabulary, and various technological innovations. They also had occasional hostile relationships with the Mojave. There was little central political authority among Chemehuevi families, though a headman held an advisory leadership role.

Today, the Chemehuevi live primarily on the Chemehuevi Reservation near Lake Havasu City, with tribal members also living on the Colorado River Indian Tribes Reservation near Blythe, and at Agua Caliente, Cabazon, Twentynine Palms, and Morongo reservations in California.

Cocopah

The Cocopah are a Yuman-speaking tribe who traditionally occupied the lower Colorado River and its delta in southwestern Arizona and northwestern Mexico, but maintained far-ranging contacts with other tribes in Arizona, California, and Mexico. Eighteenth-century historic sources indicate that the Cocopah participated in an alliance system that included the Maricopa, some Pima and Papago, and other non-Yuman groups (Alvarez de Williams 1983). During pre-contact times, the Cocopah economy was based on a combination of farming, collecting wild plants, fishing, and hunting. During the early twentieth century, portions of several Cocopah bands began to settle in the vicinity of Somerton, Arizona, where the tribal headquarters of the Cocopah Tribe of Arizona is currently located (Russell et al. 1997).

Hopi

The Hopi, who speak a Uto-Aztecan language, are the westernmost of the Pueblo peoples. The prehistoric foundation of the Hopi economy was agriculture based on corn, beans, squash,

gourds, and cotton. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, they acquired domesticated animals and other food crops. Although the basic economic unit is the household, Hopi social organization is complex, consisting of interlocking social groupings, including villages, clans, societies, households, lineages, and phratries (Connelly 1979). Hopi ceremonialism is also complex and not conducive to a brief summary.

The Hopi Reservation, located in northeastern Arizona, was established in 1890. In 1947, in response to pressure on the Hopi Reservation from expansion of the Navajo Reservation, the U.S. Government offered the Hopi tracts of land on the Colorado River Reservation. Today, the Hopi people are represented by the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

Maricopa

The Maricopa (Piipaash) are a Yuman-speaking people who originally occupied the lower Colorado River. Subsequently, they migrated to the Gila River area, requiring adaptation to a different environment. This resulted in an ethnographic culture that shared characteristics with both the other Yuman peoples of the Colorado and with the Pima of the Gila River region, with whom they became allied. The Maricopa practiced floodwater farming and later adopted canal agriculture. They also gathered wild plants, including the fruit of the saguaro, which was available in the Gila River region. Traditionally, they occupied ranchería villages along the rivers (McGuire 1982).

The U.S. Government established the Gila River Indian Reservation in 1859 and the Salt River Reservation in 1879. The Maricopa are organized into the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation and the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation.

Mojave

The Mojave are the northernmost of the Yuman-speaking groups of the lower Colorado River. The core of traditional Mojave territory was the Mohave Valley. Their settlements extended from 15 miles north of the present location of Davis Dam to Needles. They also claimed the area along the Colorado River south to the Bill Williams River before the Chemehuevi moved into this area in the nineteenth century (Stewart 1983b:55). Traditional Mojave economy was based on farming the bottomlands of the river, where they grew maize, tepary beans, pumpkins, and melons.

Agriculture was supplemented by gathering wild plants, fishing, and some hunting (Stewart 1983b:57). During precontact times, they were organized into a single tribe with a chief and subdivided into bands and local groups (Stewart 1983b:63).

Today, the Mojave comprise two divisions, the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, which is presently in the Needles area of California, and the Mojave of the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

Quechan

The Quechan Tribe is a Yuman-speaking tribe that historically farmed the floodplains of the Colorado and Gila rivers, growing pumpkins, beans, melons, and maize. Living in small family groups, they also hunted and gathered wild plants in the surrounding area (Castetter and Bell 1951). Although Quechan people lived in scattered settlements, each with a headman, the Quechan was a single tribal entity, who joined together for the annual harvest festival, mourning ceremonies, and warfare (Bee 1983). In 1883, the U.S. Government established a reservation for the Quechan near Yuma on the east side of the Colorado; in 1884, it was shifted to the west side. Today, the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation is located on both sides of the river and the Quechan is organized as the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation.

Tohono O'odham

The Tohono O'odham ("desert people") or Papago are a Pima-speaking tribe, who, along with other upper Piman groups, historically occupied the Papagueria of Arizona as well as northern Sonora, Mexico. Their traditional economy was based on a mixture of agriculture, hunting, and gathering. Agricultural crops included maize, beans, squash, and cotton, but the collection of wild plants was a major contribution to their subsistence (Fontana 1983a). The Tohono O'odham were organized into local groups and regional bands—public offices included a headman and a shaman (Bahr 1983).

The U.S. Government established the Papago Indian Reservation in 1874 and added additional lands at Gila Bend in 1882 and at San Xavier in 1874 (Fontana 1983a, 1983b). The present-day Tohono O'odham Reservation, with the headquarters of the Tohono O'odham Nation located at Sells, Arizona, was established in 1916-1917.

Yavapai

The Yavapai speak an upland Yuman language. Their traditional territory extended from the San Francisco Peaks to the Williams/Ash Fork area and then to the Bill Williams and Santa Maria rivers. To the west, their territory included the mountains and, sometimes, the lowlands along the Colorado River as far south as Yuma. On the east, they occupied the lower Verde Valley, and the Superstition and Pinal mountains to the Mogollon Rim (Khera and Mariella 1983:38). Prior to European contact, they lived in small family groups that gathered wild foods and hunted throughout much of the year, but camped with others seasonally when local resources could be exploited by a larger group. Local groups also joined together for war expeditions. Although the Yavapai primarily relied on collecting plant foods and hunting game, they also practiced agriculture, planting maize, beans, and squash, as well as tobacco (Khera and Mariella 1983).

In 1871, the U.S. Government established the Camp Verde Reservation for the Yavapai, and in 1875, it forcibly relocated them to the Apache Reservation at San Carlos (Khera and Mariella 1983). Today, the Yavapai are organized into four federally recognized tribes: the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Reservation, the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, the San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, and the Fort McDowell Mojave-Apache Indian Community of the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation.

YUMA PROVING GROUND CONSULTATION EFFORTS

Over the past two decades, USAG YPG has undertaken substantial consultation with regional Native American tribes, including consultation with federally recognized tribes in compliance with NAGPRA beginning in 1996. Letters were sent to tribes on the NAGPRA contact list advising them of the locations and status of archaeological collections from YPG. Two Yavapai groups replied, the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe and the Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Reservation. No other responses were received.

Additional consultation efforts have included:

- Native American tribes were also asked to comment on the Native American Consultation Plan (Tierra Environmental Services 2001) and were provided with copies of the final Plan.
- Native American tribes were also asked to review and comment on the draft Site Management Plan for the White Tanks Conservation Area (Earth Tech, Inc. and Affinis 1997).

- Native American tribes were invited to participate in meetings to discuss the White Tanks Conservation Plan, as well as take a helicopter tour of the site. Between 1996 and 1998, meetings were held every six weeks regarding management of the White Tanks site and other issues.

USAG YPG regularly consults with tribes on matters related to Section 106 of the NHPA. Consultation is conducted primarily via mail notification of tribal representatives regarding projects and survey reports with follow-up phone calls and emails as needed. Project and survey reports are sent with as much advance notice as possible, with the understanding that many tribes have few cultural staff members and often many projects to review. In addition, consultation is conducted by regular meetings with historic preservation specialists at the Quechan and Cocopah tribes, and occasional meetings as needed with other tribal representatives. Generally, tribal meetings are held every one to two years and all 14 tribes are invited to attend. The most recent tribal meeting was held on 2 February 2016.

In addition to formal consultation, USAG YPG has periodically hosted the following types of Native American interaction projects for the purpose of improving the relationship between USAG YPG and the tribes and to help acquaint them with the resources on the installation:

- Elders tours;
- Summer youth exchange programs with neighboring tribes;
- ARPA training provided by the BIA;
- Curation and management collections training.

USAG YPG has also hosted special projects such as a “Gathering” of Lower Colorado River Basin cultural resources managers and tribes, a five-tribe joint project to develop a cultural display, and a two-day Native American Consultation Conference (see additional information in Chapter 8.0 of this ICRMP – Public Involvement).

PROPERTIES OF TRADITIONAL RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL IMPORTANCE

Section 101(d)(6) of the NHPA discusses properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a Native American tribe or Native Hawaiian organization. These properties are eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, association with significant historical events, or Criterion B, association with the lives of significant persons. An archaeological site subject to evaluation under Criterion D may also be identified as eligibleunder Criterion A, B, or C.

Evaluation of eligibility under Criterion C for TCPs containing rock art or uniquely designed structures are also considered. There are some types of properties, however, that are not represented by archaeological sites, and if a TCP is a natural feature of the landscape that has not been subject to cultural modification it is, therefore, not necessarily identified by archaeological surveys. Consultation with the appropriate Native American tribe is necessary to identify TCPs and to evaluate them under Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA. Section 110(a)(2)(B) of the Act requires a federal agency to ensure that "properties under the jurisdiction or control of the agency that are listed in, or may be eligible for, the National Register are managed and maintained in a way that considers the preservation of their historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural values in compliance with Section 106."

Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance are sometimes considered traditional cultural properties (TCPs); National Register Bulletin 38 outlines the steps for consultation on TCPs. These steps are listed below and then discussed in further detail:

- Identify cultural affiliation;
- Initiate consultation;
- Provide notification/schedule/response;
- Identify TCPs;
- Document TCPs;
- Conduct site visits.

The first step is to identify the appropriate tribes, including both federally recognized tribes and other groups that may have a cultural affiliation with the lands under YPG control. This includes tribes owning lands adjacent to YPG, tribes who occupied the region in aboriginal times, and tribes with whom YPG has had previous relationships. Ethnohistoric research is usually conducted to identify tribes and potential types of resources (Parker and King 1998). The contact information for YPG-affiliated tribes is provided in this appendix.

Consultation must be initiated with the tribal government on a government-to-government basis (see AR 200-1) although other tribal members may eventually be consulted. Written notification consists of a letter requesting information from each group. Adequate time, generally 30 days, should be allowed for a response, and follow-up with tribes should include telephone calls, emails, and visits to tribal offices, as needed, if no responses are received, to ensure a good faith effort

in soliciting tribal input. A tribal response may consist of a letter or a request for a meeting and further consultation.

If TCPs are reported to exist, the next step is to identify the locations and document their significance. National Register Bulletin 38 (Parker and King 1998) provides guidelines for the identification and evaluation of TCPs. An ethnographer familiar with the tribes may be retained to assist in eliciting information to identify TCPs and may interview knowledgeable representatives of each group offering information. Because of the sensitive nature of information pertaining to TCPs, when more than one tribe is involved, each is usually consulted separately and confidentiality of data is maintained. If an ethnographer assists, initial interviews may take place at the individual tribal offices. Some tribal governments in Arizona prefer to conduct their own interviews with knowledgeable members and provide the information to the agency (e.g., Torres and Manygoats 1992).

Following the identification and documentation of TCPs through letters, interviews, and/or meetings, site visits are necessary to further document their locations, significance, physical integrity, and to develop appropriate protective measures. If a property is designated a TCP, documentation must support a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Two National Register documentation requirements that are sometimes problematic for TCPs include the establishment of property boundaries, which may include unmodified elements of the landscape, and establishing chronology. To adequately document the latter, determining both the period of significance and the period of traditional use is necessary (Parker and King 1998:20).

Prior to implementing any protective measures for identified TCPs (e.g., access restrictions, fences, signs, patrols), USAG YPG should request comments from the tribes who identify the TCPs, as was done with the Site Management Plan for White Tanks. The tribes may have requests such as active participation in monitoring site conditions. They may also suggest restrictions on the use of signs or fences to protect sites if the tribe perceives this as an undesirable visual impact. The SHPO/THPO must be consulted under Section 106 of the NHPA regarding any mitigation measures if a TCP is also an archaeological site or a PTRCI.

SACRED/CEREMONIAL SITES

The AIRFA guarantees Native American traditional religious practitioners access to sacred sites. Executive Order 13007 directs federal agencies to accommodate access to sacred sites and

ceremonial use of them by Indian religious practitioners. It also directs the agencies to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of sacred sites.

Until access is requested or a site is threatened by an undertaking, a federal agency may be unaware of the existence of sacred sites within its jurisdiction. Information regarding sacred sites may be more difficult to obtain than information regarding TCPs. The information is even more sensitive and religious practitioners may even keep such information from other tribal members. The definition of sacred sites in Executive Order 13007, however, requires the tribe or religious representative to inform the agency of the existence of the sacred site. Advance knowledge of the existence and location of sacred sites facilitates arrangements for access when access is requested. It is also advisable for USAG YPG to know the general locations of all sacred sites in order to provide adequate protection from inadvertent impacts.

The consultation process for sacred sites is similar to that for TCPs, but it results in an agreement for access:

- Identify cultural affiliation,
- Initiate consultation,
- Provide notification/schedule/response,
- Identify sacred sites,
- Document sacred sites,
- Conduct site visits.

The identification process for sacred sites differs from that for TCPs; therefore, the point of contact list in this appendix may not be adequate for obtaining information about sacred sites. Religious leaders within the tribes may need to provide this information. As in the recommended procedures for TCPs, tribal representatives and religious leaders are not expected to provide this sensitive information at a meeting where other groups are present. An ethnographer who is known to the tribe may be effective in eliciting this type of information, or the tribal government may prefer to obtain the information from members of the group. The USAG YPG representative should then visit the area of the sacred site with the Native American leader to confirm the location, assess the condition, and discuss requested access and ceremonial use.

Sacred sites do not require the same type of documentation as TCPs if the sacred site issue concerns tribal access only. If, however, the sacred site is threatened by a proposed undertaking,

the site must be considered in the Section 106 process, and it requires thorough documentation so that its eligibility is evaluated in consultation with the tribes and the SHPO/THPO. Army personnel should not question a traditional religious leader's determination that a site is "sacred."

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A COORDINATED SECTION 106/SACRED SITE CONSULTATION APPROACH

Section 106 of the NHPA requires that Federal agencies take into account the effects of an undertaking on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) the opportunity to comment. The ACHP's regulations on the Section 106 process also require that the Federal agency consult with other parties, and where historic properties are held by Indian tribes to be of religious and cultural significance, then the agency must consult with those tribes. Executive Order 13007 holds that Federal agencies must accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and must avoid affecting the physical integrity of those sacred sites.

The ACHP recommends that the requirements of Section 106 and Executive Order 13007 be integrated in the Section 106 review process to ensure that the requirements of both are fulfilled in an efficient manner. As the ACHP notes, "consultation regarding the identification and evaluation of historic properties of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe could include identification of those properties that are also sacred sites. Similarly, consultation to address adverse effects to such historic properties/sacred sites could include discussions regarding access and ceremonial use" (http://www.achp.gov/eo13007-106.html, updated July 2013). In addition to promoting efficiency, this approach has considerable benefit for both parties as it might ensure more timely and appropriate consideration of all relevant issues and values.

The CRM has an established consultation relationship with affiliated Native American tribes. In addition to formal compliance, the CRM has improved relationships with several of the groups through site tours and other special projects. In the interest of maintaining a consistent approach to Native American issues, maintaining a continuous relationship with the identified groups, and facilitating the identification of PTCRI, TCPs, and sacred sites, consultation efforts should continue in the same manner. Consultation and agreement documents must, however, be signed by the Garrison Manager.

ACCESS TO SACRED/CEREMONIAL SITES

To comply with legislative requirements to provide access to sacred and ceremonial sites by Native American tribes, consultation should address the expected frequency and regularity of access requests; size of the group that will need access; lead time for USAG YPG to process access requests; and any special conditions required by USAG YPG with respect to security or safety during site visits. A sample copy of USAG YPG access procedures is provided in Appendix N.

Because of the potential that unexploded ordnance (UXO) is present within YPG, access to many areas of the installation requires coordination with USAG YPG and permission from USAG YPG's Range Control and Security offices.

Written guidance for access to YPG is based on USAG YPG SOPYP-YTRO-P1000, which pertains to general range control precautions and personnel safety. This guidance has been applied to Native American access as well, in particular for access to the White Tanks Conservation Area. Access to YPG is coordinated through the Visitor Control Center in consultation with the CRM, USAG YPG Range Control, the Installation Commander, and the Public Affairs Officer

USAG YPG has established a program that grants access to sacred sites for the observance and practice of religious or traditional ceremonies or for the collection of natural resources. Native American tribes are also permitted to gather and collect downed and dead mesquite and ironwood used to fuel kilns for historic and traditional pottery making. Access is granted upon request from the tribe to collect mesquite and/or ironwood. A Hold Harmless Agreement must be completed for each participant. Additionally, they must be escorted by USAG YPG personnel, may collect only dead, downed trees, and collect no more than two cords.

Contact Person	Address	Telephone / Fax	Package Delivery
Ak-Chin Indian Community (http://www.ak-chin.nsn.us)			
Mr. Robert Miguel Chairman, Tribal Council Rmiguel@ak-chin.nsn.us Current term of office ends January 2017	Ak-Chin Indian Community 42507 W. Peters & Nall Rd. Maricopa, AZ 85138	520-568-1000 / 520-568-1001	
Ms. Caroline Antone Cultural Resources Manager Cantone@ak-chin.nsn.us	Ak-Chin Indian Community 42507 W. Peters & Nall Rd. Maricopa, AZ 85138	520-568-1372 / 520-568-1366	
Chemehuevi Indian Tribe (http://www.chemehuevi.net)			
Mr. Charles F. Wood Chairman, Tribal Council chairman@cit-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe P.O. Box 1976 Havasu Lake, CA 92363	760-858-4219 / 760-858-5400	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe 1990 Palo Verde Blythe, CA 92363
Ms. June Leivas Secretary-Treasurer, Tribal Council sec.treas@cit-nsn.gov	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe P.O. Box 1976 Havasu Lake, CA 92363	760-858-4219 / 760-858-5400	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe 1990 Palo Verde Blythe, CA 92363
Dr. Jay Cravath Cultural Department Director cultural@cit-nsn.gov or nuwuvicultrualcenter@gmail.com	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe P.O. Box 1976 Havasu Lake, CA 92363	760-858-1115 / 928-231-9754	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe 1990 Palo Verde Blythe, CA 92363
Cocopah Indian Tribe (http://www.cocopah.com)			
Ms. Sherry Cordova Chairwoman, Tribal Council Current term of office ends July 2016	Cocopah Indian Tribe 14515 S. Veterans Dr. Somerton, AZ 85350	928-627-2102 / 928-627-3173	
Ms. Jill McCormick Cultural Resources Manager culturalres@cocopah.com	Cocopah Indian Tribe 14515 S. Veterans Dr. Somerton, AZ 85350	928-627-4849 / 928-627-3173	
Colorado River Indian Tribes (http://www.crit-nsn.gov/crit_contents/government)			
Mr. Dennis Patch Chairman, Tribal Council Current term of office ends December 2016	Colorado River Indian Tribes 26600 Mohave Rd. Parker, AZ 85344	928-669-9211 / 928-669-1216	
Mr. David Harper Tribal Historic Preservation Officer & Director Colorado River Indian Tribes Museum crit.museum@yahoo.com	Colorado River Indian Tribes Museum 1007 Arizona Ave. Parker, Arizona 85344	928-669-8970 / 928-669-1925	

Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Community (http://www.ftmcdowell.org)			
Ms. Bernadine Burnette President, Tribal Council Current term of office ends December 2019	Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Community P.O. Box 17779 Fountain Hills, AZ 85269	480-837-5121 / 480-837-1630	Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Community 17650 E. Yavapai Rd. Fort McDowell, AZ 85264
Ms. Karen Ray Language/Cultural Coordinator kray@ftmcdowell.org	Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Community P.O. Box 17779 Fountain Hills, AZ 85269	480-789-7190 / 480-837-7957	16304 N. Fort McDowell Rd. Fort McDowell, AZ 85264
Ms. Erika McCalvin Community Planner	Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Community P.O. Box 17779 Fountain Hills, AZ 85269	480-789-7105 / 480-816-0479	17650 E. Yavapai Rd. Fort McDowell AZ 85264
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe (http://www.fortmojave.com)			
Mr. Timothy Williams Chairman, Tribal Council Current term of office ends June 2019	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe 500 Merriman Ave. Needles, CA 92363	760-629-4591 / 760-629-5767	
Ms. Linda Otero Director, AhaMaKav Cultural Society lindaotero@fortmojave.com	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe P.O. Box 5990 Mohave Valley, AZ 86440	928-768-4475 / 928-768-7996	Fort Mojave Indian Tribe 500 Merriman Ave. Needles, CA 92363
Gila River Indian Community (http://www.gilariver.org)			
Mr. Stephen Roe Lewis Governor, Tribal Council Current term of office ends December 2017	Gila River Indian Community P.O. Box 97 Sacaton, AZ 85147	520-562-9841 / 520-562-9849	Gila River Indian Community 525 West Gu U Ki Sacaton, AZ 85147
Mr. Barnaby V. Lewis Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Barnaby.Lewis@gric.nsn.us	Gila River Indian Community P.O. Box 2140 Sacaton, AZ 85247	520-562-7162 / 520-562-7193	Gila River Indian Community 192 S. Skill Center Rd., Bldg. 200 Sacaton, AZ 85147
Mr. Larry Benallie , Jr. Archaeological Compliance Specialist Larry.Benallie@gric.nsn.us	Gila River Indian Community P.O. Box 2140 Sacaton, AZ 85147	520-562-7153 / 520-562-5083	Gila River Indian Community 525 West Gu U Ki Sacaton, AZ 85147
Hopi Tribe (http://www.hopi-nsn.gov)			
Mr Herman G. Honanie Chairman, Tribal Council Current term of office ends December 2017	Hopi Tribe P.O. Box 123 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039	928-734-3102 / 928-734-6665	Hopi Tribe One Main St. Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039
Mr. Leigh Kuwanwisiwma Director, Hopi Cultural Preservation Office lkuwanwisiwma@hopi.nsn.us	Hopi Tribe P.O. Box 123 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039	928-734-3611 / 928-734-3629	Hopi Tribe One Main St. Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039
Mr. Terry Morgart Legal Researcher, Hopi Cultural Preservation Office tmorgart@hopi.nsn.us	Hopi Tribe P.O. Box 123 Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039	928-734-3619 / 928-734-3629	Hopi Tribe One Main St. Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

Quechan Indian Tribe (http://itcaonline.com/?page_id=1173)			
Mr Michael Jackson, Sr. President, Tribal Council Current term of office ends December 2018	Quechan Indian Tribe P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ 85366	760-572-0213 / 760-572-2102	Quechan Indian Tribe 350 Picacho Rd. Winterhaven, CA 92283
Ms. Arlene Kingery Quechan Historic Preservation Officer historicpreservation@quechantribe.com or quechanhpo@gmail.com	Quechan Indian Tribe P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ 85366	760-572-2423 / 760-572-0515	Quechan Indian Tribe 350 Picacho Rd. Winterhaven, CA 92283
Mr. Manfred Scott Acting Chairperson of the Quechan Culture Committee culturalcommittee@quechan.com	Quechan Indian Tribe P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ 85366	760-572-0661 / 760-572-2102	Quechan Indian Tribe 350 Picacho Rd. Winterhaven, CA 92283
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (http://www.srpmic-nsn.gov)			
Mr. Delbert Ray Chairman, Tribal Council Current term of office ends December 2018	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community 10005 E. Osborn Rd. Scottsdale, AZ 85256	480-362-7740 / 480-362-7593	
Mr. Kelly Washington Cultural Resources Department Director kelly.washington@SRPMIC-nsn.gov	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community 10227 E. Osborn Rd., Bldg. #12 Scottsdale, AZ 85256	480-362-6325 / 480-362-5728	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community 10005 E. Osborn Rd. Scottsdale, AZ 85256
Ms. Angela Garcia-Lewis Cultural Preservation Compliance Specialist angela.garcia-lewis@SRPMIC-nsn.gov	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community 10227 E. Osborn Rd., Bldg. #12 Scottsdale, AZ 85256	480-362-6325 / 480-362-5728	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community 10005 E. Osborn Rd. Scottsdale, AZ 85256
San Carlos Apache Tribe (http://www.sancarlosapache.com)			
Mr. Terry Rambler Chairman, Tribal Council Current term of office ends November 2018	San Carlos Apache Tribe P.O. Box 1240 San Carlos, AZ 85550	928-475-2361 / 928-475-2567	San Carlos Apache Tribe San Carlos Ave. San Carlos, AZ 85550
Ms. Vernelda Grant Tribal Historic Preservation Officer apachevern@yahoo.com	San Carlos Apache Tribe P.O. Box 1240 San Carlos, AZ 85550	928-475-5797 / 928-475-2423	San Carlos Apache Tribe San Carlos Ave. San Carlos, AZ 85550
Tohono O'odham Nation (http://www.tonation-nsn.gov/default.aspx)			
Mr. Edward D. Manuel Chairman, Tribal Council Current term of office ends May 2017	Tohono O'odham Nation P.O. Box 837 Sells, AZ 86534	520-383-2028 / 520-383-3379	Tohono O'odham Nation Main St., Bldg. #49 Sells, AZ 85634
Mr. Peter Steere Tribal Historic Preservation Officer psteere@toua.net or peter.steere@tonation-nsn.gov	Tohono O'odham Nation P.O. Box 837 Sells, AZ 86534	520-383-3622 x103 / 520-383-0217	Tohono O'odham Nation Main St., Bldg. #49 Sells, AZ 85634

Yavapai-Apache Nation (http://yavapai-apache.org)		
Mr. Thomas Beauty Chairman, Tribal Council Current term of office ends September 2016	Yavapai-Apache Nation 2400 W. Datsi Rd. Camp Verde, AZ 86322	928-567-3649 / 928-567-3994
Ms. Gertrude Smith Director, Cultural Department gsmith@yan-tribe.org	Yavapai-Apache Nation 2400 W. Datsi Rd. Camp Verde, AZ 86322	928-649-6963 / 928-567-6832
Yavapai-Prescott Tribe (http://www.ypit.com)		
Mr. Ernest Jones, Sr. President, Tribal Council Current term of office ends July 2016	Yavapai-Prescott Tribe 530 E. Merritt St. Prescott, AZ 86301	928-445-8790 / 928-778-9445
Ms. Amber Tyson Environmental Protection Specialist	Yavapai-Prescott Tribe 530 E. Merritt St. Prescott, AZ 86301	928-445-8790 / 928-778-9445
Mr. Greg Glassco Compliance Officer gglassco@ypit.com	Yavapai-Prescott Tribe 530 E. Merritt St. Prescott, AZ 86301	928-777-9435 / 928-778-9445

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APPENDIX E

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM COMMENT FOR COLD WAR ERA UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING (1946-1974)

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Preserving America's Heritage

PROGRAM COMMENT FOR
COLD WAR ERA UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING (1946 – 1974)

I. Introduction

This Program Comment provides DoD, and its Military Departments with an alternative way to comply with their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the effect of the following management actions on Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

The term UPH means all buildings and structures, listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, that were designed and built as UPH in the years 1946-1974, regardless of use. This will be all such buildings and structures with the DoD Category Group (2 digit) Code of 72, Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, in the Military Service's Real Property Inventory currently or at the time of construction. Buildings in Category Group Code 72 include UPH and associated buildings and structures such as dining halls and laundry facilities constructed to support military housing needs. Table 1 (attached) provides all such buildings and structures, by Military Department, that are applicable to this program comment.

In order to take into account the effects on such UPH, DoD and its Military Departments will conduct documentation in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. As each Military Department will be responsible for conducting its own mitigation actions, the following required documentation is structured by Military Department, followed by DoD-wide requirements.

II. Treatment of Properties

A. Army Mitigation

1. In 2003, the Army completed a study entitled Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989). This Historic Context study was undertaken to support the analysis of real property related to Army UPH, and to support the identification and evaluation of historic properties. In addition to providing historic information regarding the UPH program, the study also documents the property types defined in their historic context. In-depth archival research of primary and secondary sources was undertaken on the organizational history, doctrines, and policies that influenced the design and development of Army UPH during the Cold War era. Data were collected to identify significant events and policies that influenced site plans, building design, and spatial arrangement of Army UPH

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facilities. Archival research was also directed to compile data on the evolution and modification of these property types over time. In addition, site visits to six Army installations containing UPH facilities were completed. The installations were examined to identify and document UPH-related property types based on extant real property in the Army inventory. These case studies included a summary installation history, interview data from the cultural resource management, a review of extant real property, and a detailed architectural analysis of the design, materials, construction and modification of over 700 examples of Army UPH. The resulting report provides a comprehensive and detailed record of Army UPH, including a collection of site plans, as-built building plans, and photographs (Chapter 4). Since these standard designs have already been well documented, no additional documentation of the Army's UPH is needed as part of the overall DoD mitigation. However, the Army should verify and document, as necessary, any building types and structures included on Table 1 that may not have been included in Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989).

2. The Army, in order to take into account effects on potentially historic UPH, will amend Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989) in order to make it available to a wider audience. Due to security concerns, the distribution of the context study is limited to US Government Agencies Only. The Army will remove the elements of the document that are security risks and then make the context available to DoD for consolidation with information gathered on Navy and Air Force UPH as required by Section II(D)(2), below..

B. Navy Mitigation

1. The Navy will produce a supplemental context study appendix that will be attached as an appendix to the Army's Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989). The final product will be a separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when taken with the Army's and Air Force's context studies, provide a clear picture of the DoD's UPH. The context study appendix will:

> explore the post-World War II changing demographics of Navy personnel and its impact on housing needs;
>
> amend, as necessary, and adopt the Army's criteria for evaluating the historic significance of UPH;
>
> consider the importance of major builders, developers and architects that may have been associated with design and construction of UPH; and
>
> describe the inventory of UPH in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Navy shall document a representative sample of the basic types of UPH. The Navy will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The Marine Corps will choose one such example. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of UPH types constructed during the Cold War era. This documentation would include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling historic photographs of the buildings (similar in scope to the Army's documentation).

C. Air Force Mitigation

1. The Air Force will produce a supplemental context study appendix that will be attached to the Army's Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989). The final product will be a

separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when taken with the Army's and Navy's context studies, provide a clear picture of the Department of Defense's UPH. The context study appendix will:

> explore the post-World War II changing demographics of Air Force personnel and its impact on housing needs;
>
> amend, as necessary, and adopt the Army's criteria for evaluating the historic significance of UPH;
>
> consider the importance of major builders, developers and architects that may have been associated with design and construction of UPH; and
>
> describe the inventory of UPH in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

The Air Force shall include documentation of representative sampling of the basic types of UPH. The Air Force will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of UPH types constructed during the Cold War era. This documentation would include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling historic photographs of the buildings, and would be similar in scope to the Army's documentation.

D. DoD-Wide Mitigation

1. Additionally, DoD recently completed a draft context study entitled The Built Environment of Cold War Era Servicewomen through the Legacy Resource Management Program. This context study examines how the needs of women service members shaped construction plans and practices of several types of facilities, including UPH. The Legacy Program recently approved funds for the completion of this document. The legacy program will make the context study available to the Military Departments and the public to enhance the consideration and documentation of the UPH story.

2. DoD and its Military Departments will make copies of all documentation available electronically, to the extent possible under security concerns, and hard copies will be placed in a permanent repository, such as the Center for Military History. DoD will consolidate information from the Navy and Air Force documentation with the context provided by the Army, as required by Section II(A)(2) above, and make it available for public distribution.

3. As a result of on-going consultations with stakeholders, each Military Department will provide a list of its UPH properties covered by the Program Comment, by State, to stakeholders. Each Military Department will be responsible for determining how to convey its information.

4. All Military Departments will encourage adaptive reuse of UPH properties as well as the use of historic tax credits by private developers under lease arrangements. Military Departments will also incorporate adaptive reuse and preservation principles into master planning documents and activities.

These actions satisfy DoD's requirement to take into account the effects of the following management actions on DoD UPH that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, ceasing maintenance activities, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remedial activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure.

III. Applicability

A. This Program Comment applies solely to Cold War Era DoD UPH as defined in Section I, above. The Program Comment does not apply to the following properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places: (1) archeological properties, (2) properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or (3) UPH in listed or eligible National Register of Historic Places districts where the UPH is a contributing element of the district and the proposed undertaking has the potential to adversely affect such historic district. This exclusion does not apply to historic districts that are made up solely of UPH properties. In those cases the Program Comment would be applicable to such districts.

Since the proposed mitigation for UPH documents site plans, building designs, and the spatial arrangement of UPH, along with the events and actions that lead to the development of UPH, the important aspects of UPH, whether single buildings or districts made up entirely of UPH, will be addressed regardless of the type of undertaking that may affect this particular property type.

B. An installation with an existing Section 106 agreement document in place that addresses UPH can choose to:

(1) continue to follow the stipulations in the existing agreement document for the remaining period of the agreement; or

(2) seek to amend the existing agreement document to incorporate, in whole or in part, the terms of this Program Comment; or

(3) terminate the existing agreement document, and re-initiate consultation informed by this Program Comment if necessary.

C. All future Section 106 agreement documents developed by the Military Departments related to the undertakings and properties addressed in this Program Comment shall include appropriate provisions detailing whether and how the terms of this Program Comment apply to such undertakings.

IV. Completion Schedule

On or before 60 days following approval of the Program Comment, DoD, its Military Departments and ACHP will establish a schedule for completion of the treatments outlined above.

V. Effect of the Program Comment

By following this Program Comment, DoD and its Military Departments meet their responsibilities for compliance under Section 106 regarding the effect of the following management actions on Cold War era DoD UPH that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, ceasing maintenance activities, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remedial activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure. Accordingly, DoD installations are no longer required to follow the case-by-case Section 106 review process for such effects.

As each of the Military Departments is required under this Program Comment to document their own facilities, failure of any one Military Department to comply with the terms of the Program Comment will not adversely affect the other Departments' abilities to continue managing their properties under the Program Comment.

VI. Duration and Review of the Program Comment

This Program Comment will remain in effect until such time as DoD or its individual Military Departments determine that such comments are no longer needed and notifies ACHP in writing, or ACHP withdraws the comments in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(e)(6). Following such withdrawal, DoD or its individual Military Departments would be required to comply with the requirements of 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 regarding the effects under this Program Comments' scope.

DoD, its Military Departments and ACHP will review the implementation of the Program Comment seven years after its issuance and determine whether to take action to terminate the Program Comment as detailed in the preceding paragraph.

John L. Nau, III
Chairman

August 18, 2006
Date

Attachment: Table 1

TABLE 1 - RPCS Heirarchy for Category Group 72

CG & Title	BC	BC Title	FAC	UM	FAC Title	MilDep	CAT CODE	UM AREA	UM OTH	UM ALT	CATCODE LONG NAME
- 72 - Unaccompanied Personnel Housing											
	721	Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing									
			7210	SF	Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing						
						Air Force	721312	SF	PN		DORMITORY AIRMAN PERMANENT PARTY/PCS-STUDENT
						Air Force	721313	SF	PN		TECHNICAL TRAINING STUDENT HOUSING
						Air Force	721314	SF	PN		DORMITORY, UNACCOMPANIED NCO
						Army	72111	SF	SP		ENLISTED UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING
						Army	72170	SF	SP		UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING, SENIOR NCO
						Navy	72111	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS E1/E4
						Navy	72112	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS E5/E6 (MARINE CORPS E-5 ONLY)
						Navy	72113	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS E7 THRU E9 (MARINE CORPS E6/E9)
						Navy	72124	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENL QTRS-MARINES E1/E4
						Navy	72125	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENL QTRS-MARINES E5
						Navy	72126	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENL QTRS-MARINES E6/E9
						Navy	72130	SF	PN		CIVILIAN BARRACKS -GS 01 THRU 06
						Navy	72131	SF	PN		CIVILIAN BARRACKS-BASE OPERATING SUPPORT CONTRACTOR
						Navy	72146	SF	PN		BERTHING--NAVAL HOME

		7212	SF	Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, Transient				
					Air Force	721315	SF	PN	DORMITORY VISITING AIRMAN QUARTERS
					Navy	72121	SF	PN	BACHELOR ENL QTRS-TRANSIENT E1/E4
					Navy	72122	SF	PN	BACHELOR ENL QTRS-TRANSIENT E5/E6
					Navy	72123	SF	PN	BACHELOR ENL QTRS-TRANSIENT E7/E9
					Navy	72153	SF	PN	TRANSENT PERSONNEL UNIT BARRACKS E7-E9
		7213	SF	Student Barracks				
					Army	72121	SF	SP	TRANSIENT UPH, ADVANCED INDIVIDUAL TRAINEES (AIT)
					Army	72122	SF	SP	TRANSIENT UPH, ADVANCED SKILLS TRAINEES (AST)
					Navy	72114	SF	PN	CLASS A STUDENT BARRACKS
					Navy	72117	SF	PN	OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL (OCS)
					Navy	72118	SF	PN	NAVAL ACADEMY PREPARATORY SCHOOL (NAPS)
					Navy	72119	SF	PN	BROADENED OPPORTUNITY FOR OFFICER SELECTION TRNG (BOOST)
					Navy	72424	SF	PN	OFFICER INDOCTRINATION SCHOOL (OIS)
		7214	SF	Annual Training/Mobilization Barracks				
					Army	72114	SF	SP	ENLISTED BARRACKS, TRANSIENT TRAINING
					Army	72115	SF	SP	ENLISTED BARRACKS, MOBILIZATION
		7218	SF	Recruit/Trainee Barracks				
					Air Force	721311	SF	PN	RECRUITS DORMITORY
					Army	72181	SF	SP	TRAINEE BARRACKS
					Navy	72115	SF	PN	RECRUIT-TYPE BARRACKS
	722	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Mess Facilities							

		7220	SF	Dining Facility				
					Air Force	721215	SF	PN	DINING HALL IN AIRMAN DORMITORY
					Air Force	722345	SF		FAST FOOD SERVICE
					Air Force	722351	SF	PN	AIRMAN DINING HALL - DETACHED
					Air Force	722356	SF	PN	DINING HALL, OFFICER, DETACHED
					Army	72210	SF	PN	DINING FACILITY
					Army	72212	SF	PN	DINING FACILITY - TRANSIENT TRAINING
					Navy	72145	SF	PN	DINING-FACILITY -BUILT-IN/ATTACHED
					Navy	72210	SF	PN	ENLISTED DINING-FACILITY
					Navy	72231	SF	PN	DINING-FACILITY -DETACHED-CIV PERS
					Navy	72241	SF	PN	DINING-FACILITY -DETACHED-COM PERS
					Navy	72430	SF	PN	COMMISSIONED-OFFICERS MESS -CLOSED(BLT-IN/ATCHD)
723	Detached Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Facilitie								
		7231	SF	Miscellaneous UPH Support Building				
					Air Force	723155	SF		DAYROOM LOUNGE
					Army	72310	SF		UPH LAUNDRY BUILDING, DETACHED
					Army	72360	SF		MISCELLANEOUS FACILITIES, DETACHED
					Navy	72330	SF		LAUNDRY DETACHED
					Navy	72360	SF		TROOP-HOUSING -OTHER DETACHED BUILDINGS
					Navy	72377	SF		TROOP HOUSING STORAGE (READY ISSUE/SHOP STORES/MISC.)
		7232	SF	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Garage/Carport				
					Air Force	723242	SF	VE	GARAGE AUTOMOBILE
					Army	72350	SF	VE	GARAGE, UPH, DETACHED
					Army	72351	SF	VE	CARPORT, UPH

				Navy	72340	SF	VE		GARAGES DETACHED -BACHELOR HOUSING
	7233	SF	Dining Support Facility						
				Air Force	723385	SF			KITCHEN, CENTRAL PREPARATION
				Air Force	723388	SF			FLIGHT KITCHEN
				Navy	72250	SF	NS	SH	COLD-STORAGE -DETACHED-FROM-GALLEY
	7234	SF	Latrine/Shower Facility						
				Air Force	714124	SF			ATTENDANTS SANITARY FACILITIES
				Air Force	723392	SF			SANITARY LATRINE
				Navy	72320	SF	PN		LATRINE DETACHED
	7235	EA	Miscellaneous UPH Support Facility						
				Air Force	750663		EA		PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE WASHRACK
				Navy	72350		EA		WASH-RACK DETACHED
				Navy	72361		EA		TROOP-HOUSING -OTHER DETACHED FACILITIES
724	Officer Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Facilities								
	7240	SF	Officer Unaccompanied Personnel Housing						
				Air Force	724415	SF	PN		OFFICER'S QUARTERS
				Air Force	724433	SF	PN		CADET QUARTERS
				Army	72410	SF	PN		UNACCOMPANIED OFFICERS QUARTERS, MILITARY
				Navy	72411	SF	PN		BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS PERMANENT PARTY W1/W2 & 01/02
				Navy	72412	SF	PN		BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS PERMANENT PARTY W3-W5 & 03UP
				Navy	72422	SF	PN		CIVILIAN QUARTERS -GS 07 AND ABOVE
				Navy	72423	SF	PN		CIVILIAN QUARTERS-BASE OPERATING SUPPORT CONTRACTOR

		7241	SF	Officer UPH, Transient				
					Air Force	724417	SF	PN	VISITING OFFICER'S QUARTERS
					Army	72412	SF	PN	TRANSIENT TRAINING OFFICERS QUARTERS
					Navy	72413	SF	PN	BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS TRANSIENT W1/W2 AND 01/02
					Navy	72414	SF	PN	BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS TRANSIENT W3-W5 AND 03&UP
725	Emergency Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Faciliti								
		7250	SF	Emergency Unaccompanied Personnel Housing					
					Air Force	725513	SF	PN	CIVILIAN CAMP
					Air Force	725517	SF	PN	CAMP TROOP
					Army	72510	SF	PN	HUTMENT
					Navy	72510	SF	PN	TROOP-HOUSING -EMERGENCY BUILDING
		7251	SF	EUPH Tent Pad					
					Army				TENT PAD
					Navy				TROOP-HOUSING -EMERGENCY FACILITY

APPENDIX F

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM COMMENT FOR WORLD WAR II AND COLD WAR ERA (1939-1974) AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES

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Preserving America's Heritage

PROGRAM COMMENT FOR
WORLD WAR II AND COLD WAR ERA (1939 – 1974)
AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES

I. Introduction

This Program Comment provides the Department of Defense (DoD) and its Military Departments with an alternative way to comply with their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the effect of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

The term Ammunition Storage Facilities means all buildings and structures, listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, that were designed and built as ammunition storage facilities within the years 1939-1974, regardless of current use, and that are identified by a DoD Category Group (2 digit) code of 42, Ammunition Storage (category code 42XXXX), in the Military Service's Real Property Inventory currently or at the time of construction. Table 1 (attached) provides all such buildings and structures associated with ammunition storage, by Military Department, that are applicable to this program comment.

In order to take into account the effects on Ammunition Storage Facilities, DoD and its Military Departments will conduct documentation in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. As each Military Department will be responsible for conducting its own mitigation actions, the following required documentation is structured by Military Department, followed by DoD-wide requirements.

II. Treatment of Properties

A. Army Mitigation

1. The Army shall expand and revise its existing context study, Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945 to include the Cold War Era. This document provides background information and criteria for evaluating the historic significance of such buildings. The updated context study will:

identify the changes in ammunition storage during the Cold War;

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focus on the changes required for ammunition storage due to technological advancement in weaponry;

consider the importance of major builders, architects or engineers that may have been associated with design and construction of Ammunition Storage Facilities throughout the Army or at specific Army installations; and

describe the inventory of Ammunition Storage Facilities in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Army shall undertake in-depth documentation on Ammunition Storage Facilities at nine installations. The existing context study concluded that the Army possessed "only a few basic types and an abundance of examples" of Ammunition Storage Facilities, due to the standardization of ammunition storage facilities beginning in the 1920s. The context study suggests that six geographically dispersed installations contain an array of primary examples of both aboveground and underground magazines with a high degree of integrity:

Hawthorne Army Depot, Nevada – early igloos;

McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Oklahoma – Corbetta Beehive;

Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas – biological and chemical igloos;

Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio – standard World War II and aboveground magazines;

Blue Grass Army Ammunition Plant, Kentucky – standard World War II igloos and aboveground magazines; and

Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Louisiana – Stradley special weapons.

The Army shall document these six as well as three additional installations that possess Cold War Era Ammunition Storage Facilities. Documentation at the three additional installations will be determined after completion of the expanded context study described in section II.A.1., above. This study will include a brief history of the installation and the surrounding community, if appropriate, and a detailed history of the storage facilities and documentation of the buildings. The documentation will primarily consist of historic photographs and existing plans. Documentation will be tailored to address the different natures of aboveground and underground storage.

B. Navy Mitigation

1. The Navy will develop a supplemental context study that will be attached as an appendix to the Army's existing context study, Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945. The final product will be a separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when presented with the Army's and Air Force's context studies, provide a clear picture of the Department of Defense's Ammunition Storage facilities. This context study appendix will:

cover both World War II and the Cold War Era, from 1939-1974;

explore the changes in ammunition storage resulting from World War II;

examine the changes required for ammunition storage due to technological advancement in weaponry during the Cold War;

consider the importance of major builders, architects or engineers that may have been associated with design and construction of Ammunition Storage Facilities; and

describe the inventory of Ammunition Storage Facilities in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Navy shall document a representative sample of the basic types of both aboveground and underground ammunition storage facilities. The Navy will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The Marines will choose one such installation. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of Ammunition Storage types constructed during World War II and the Cold War era. This documentation will include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling existing historic photographs of the structures. Documentation will be tailored to address the different natures of aboveground and underground storage.

C. Air Force Mitigation

1. The Air Force will develop a supplemental context study that will be attached as an appendix to the Army's existing context study, Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945. The final product will be a separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when presented with the Army's and Navy's context studies, provide a clear picture of the Department of Defense's Ammunition Storage facilities. This context study appendix will:

cover the Cold War Era, from 1946-1974;

explore the changes in ammunition storage resulting from the Cold War;

examine the changes required for ammunition storage due to technological advancement in weaponry during the Cold War;

consider the importance of major builders, architects or engineers that may have been associated with design and construction of Ammunition Storage Facilities; and

describe the inventory of Ammunition Storage Facilities in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Air Force shall document a representative sample of the basic types of both aboveground and underground ammunition storage facilities. The Air Force will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of Ammunition Storage types constructed during the Cold War era. This documentation would include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling existing historic photographs of the structures. Documentation will be tailored to address the different natures of aboveground and underground storage.

3. The Air Force will not be required to consider its World War II Era facilities in these mitigation actions. The Air Force was established in September 1947 and therefore was not associated with structures constructed during this era. Rather the Air Force has inherited its current inventory of 263 World War II Era Ammunition Storage facilities from former Army installations. Given the substantial

mitigation actions that will be undertaken by the Army to document its facilities, further documentation for the small number of similar facilities located at Air Force installations provides no additional historic value. While no documentation will be done on World War II facilities under the Air Force's control, all of the 263 facilities in its inventory are covered under this Program Comment.

D. DoD-Wide Mitigation

1. Copies of the documentation described above will be made available electronically, to the extent possible under security concerns, and hard copies will be placed in a permanent repository, such as the Center for Military History.

2. In addition, as a result of on-going consultations, each Military Department will provide a list of properties covered by the Program Comment, by State, to State Historic Preservation Officers, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and other interested parties, as appropriate. Each Military Department will be responsible for determining how to convey its information.

3. All Military Departments will encourage adaptive reuse of the properties as well as the use of historic tax credits by private developers under lease arrangements. Military Departments will also incorporate adaptive reuse and preservation principles into master planning documents and activities.

The above actions satisfy DoD's requirement to take into account the effects of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

III. Applicability

A. 1. This Program Comment applies solely to Ammunition Storage Facilities as defined in Section I, above. The Program Comment does not apply to the following properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places: (1) archeological properties, (2) properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or (3) ammunition storage facilities in listed or eligible National Register of Historic Places districts where the ammunition storage facility is a contributing element of the district and the proposed undertaking has the potential to adversely affect such historic district. This third exclusion does not apply to historic districts that are made up solely of ammunition storage facility properties. In those cases the Program Comment would be applicable to such districts.

Since the proposed mitigation for the Ammunition Storage facilities documents site plans, building designs, and the spatial arrangement of ammunition storage facilities, along with the events and actions that lead to the development of standardized ammunition storage facilities in DoD, the important aspects of ammunition storage, whether single buildings or districts made up entirely of ammunition storage, will be addressed regardless of the type of undertaking that may affect this particular property type. The one currently known ammunition storage district, at Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, has been identified for further study, as outlined in Section II(A)(2) above.

2. An installation with an existing Section 106 agreement document in place that addresses ammunition storage facilities can choose to:

(i) continue to follow the stipulations in the existing agreement document for the remaining period of the agreement; or

(ii) seek to amend the existing agreement document to incorporate, in whole or in part, the terms of this Program Comment; or

(iii) terminate the existing agreement document, and re-initiate consultation informed by this Program Comment if necessary.

3. All future Section 106 agreement documents developed by the Military Departments related to the undertakings and properties addressed in this Program Comment shall include appropriate provisions detailing whether and how the terms of this Program Comment apply to such undertakings.

IV. Completion Schedule

On or before 60 days following issuance of the Program Comment, DoD, its Military Department and ACHP will establish a schedule for completion of the treatments outlined above.

V. Effect of the Program Comment

By following this Program Comment, DoD and its Military Departments meet their responsibilities for compliance under Section 106 regarding the effect of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities. Accordingly, DoD installations are no longer required to follow the case-by-case Section 106 review process for such effects. As each of the Military Departments is required under this Program Comment to document their own facilities, failure of any one Military Department to comply with the terms of the Program Comment will not adversely affect the other Departments' abilities to continue managing their properties under the Program Comment.

This Program Comment will remain in effect until such time as the Office of the Secretary of Defense determines that such comments are no longer needed and notifies ACHP in writing, or ACHP withdraws the comments in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(e)(6). Following such withdrawal, DoD and its Military Departments would be required to comply with the requirements of 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 regarding the effects under this Program Comments' scope.

DoD, its Military Departments and ACHP will review the implementation of the Program Comment seven years after its issuance and determine whether to take action to terminate the Program Comment as detailed in the preceding paragraph.

John L. Nau, III
Chairman

August 18, 2006
Date

Attachment: Table

TABLE 1 - RPCS Hierarchy for Category Group 42

CG & Title	BC	BC Title	FAC	UM	FAC Title	MilDep	CAT CODE	UM AREA	UM OTH	UM ALT	CATCODE LONG NAME
- 42 - Ammunition Storage											
	421	Depot and Arsenal Ammunition Storage									
			4211	SF	Ammunition Storage, Depot and Arsenal						
						Army	42104	SF			EXPLOSIVE TRANSFER BUILDING, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42107	SF			STRADLEY, NONATOMIC BLAST RESISTANT, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42110	SF			FUSE AND DETONATOR MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42120	SF			HIGH EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42150	SF			SMOKELESS POWDER MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42160	SF			SPECIAL WEAPONS MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42170	SF			GUIDED MISSILE MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42180	SF			IGLOO STORAGE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42181	SF			AMMUNITION STOREHOUSE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42182	SF			SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42183	SF			GENERAL PURPOSE MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42184	SF			AMMUNITION HUT, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42186	SF			AMMUNITION STORAGE STRUCTURE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42288	SF			AMMO STORAGE OTHER THAN DEPOT OR UNIT
						Navy	42112	SF		CF	FUSE&DETONATOR MAGAZINE
						Navy	42122	SF		CF	HIGH-EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINE
						Navy	42132	SF		CF	INERT STOREHOUSE
						Navy	42142	SF		CF	SMOKEDRUM STOREHOUSE
						Navy	42148	SF		CF	SMALL-ARMS PYROTECHNIC MAGAZINE
						Navy	42152	SF		CF	SMOKELESS-POWDER-PROJECTILE MAGAZINE
						Navy	42162	SF		CF	SPECIAL-WEAPONS MAGAZINE
						Navy	42172	SF		CF	MISSILE MAGAZINE

		4212	SF	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Storage Facility				
					Navy	42182	SF		SUBMARINE LAUNCHED BALLISTIC MISSILE STORAGE FACILITY
422	Installation and Ready Issue Ammunition Storage								
		4221	SF	Ammunition Storage, Installation					
					Air Force	422253	SF		STORAGE, MULTI-CUBICLE MAGAZINE
					Air Force	422256	SF		STORAGE, ROCKET CHECKOUT AND ASSEMBLY
					Air Force	422257	SF		STORAGE SEGREGATED MAGAZINE
					Air Force	422258	SF		STORAGE MAGAZINE ABOVE GROUND TYPE A, B, &C
					Air Force	422259	SF		MISSILE STORAGE FACILITY
					Air Force	422264	SF	EA	STORAGE IGLOO
					Air Force	422271	SF		STORAGE, MODULE BARRICADED
					Air Force	422273	SF		STORAGE IGLOO STEEL ARCH UNDERPASS
					Army	42210	SF		FUSE AND DETONATOR MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
					Army	42215	SF		HIGH EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
					Army	42225	SF		SMOKEDRUM STOREHOUSE, INSTALLATION
					Army	42230	SF		SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION AND PYROTECHNICS MAGAZINE, INSTALL
					Army	42231	SF		AMMUNITION STOREHOUSE, INSTALLATION
					Army	42235	SF		READY MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
					Army	42240	SF		FIXED AMMUNITION MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
					Army	42250	SF		SPECIAL WEAPONS MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
					Army	42260	SF		GUIDED MISSILE MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
					Army	42280	SF		IGLOO STORAGE, INSTALLATION
					Army	42281	SF		AMMUNITION HUT, INSTALLATION
					Army	42283	SF		GENERAL PURPOSE MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
					Army	42285	SF		UNIT SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION STORAGE, INSTALLATION
					Army	42286	SF		AMMUNITION STORAGE STRUCTURE, INSTALLATION

				Navy	42135	SF		CF	READY MAGAZINE
423	Liquid Propellant Ammunition Storage								
		4231	GA	Liquid Propellant Storage, Ammunition Related					
				Air Force	423111		GA		LIQUID PROPELLANT AMMO STORAGE
				Army	42310	SF	GA		LIQUID PROPELLANT STORAGE, AMMUNITION, BUILDING
				Army	42311		GA		LIQUID PROPELLANT STORAGE, AMMUNITION, FACILITY
				Army	42312	SF	GA		LIQUID PROPELLANT STORAGE, AMMUNITION, STRUCTURE
				Navy	42310		GA		LIQUID-PROPELLANT STORAGE
424	Weapon-Related Battery Storage								
		4241	SF	Battery Storage, Weapon Related					
				Army	42410	SF			BATTERY COLD STORAGE BUILDING
				Navy	42410	SF		SH	WEAPON-RELATED BATTERY STORAGE
425	Open Ammunition Storage								
		4251	SY	Open Ammunition Storage					
				Army	42510	SY			AMMUNITION STORAGE PAD
				Navy	42510	SY			OPEN-AMMUNITION-STORAGE PAD
				Navy	42520	SY			CONTAINER-HOLDING YARD -EMPTY
				Navy	42530	SY			BARRICADED MODULE (OPEN)

APPENDIX G

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM COMMENT FOR WORLD WAR II AND COLD WAR ERA (1939-1974) AMMUNITION PRODUCTION FACILITIES AND PLANTS

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Preserving America's Heritage

PROGRAM COMMENT FOR
WORLD WAR II AND COLD WAR ERA (1939 – 1974)
ARMY AMMUNITION PRODUCTION FACILITIES AND PLANTS

I. Introduction

This Program Comment provides the Department of the Army (Army) with an alternative way to comply with its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the effect of the following management actions on World War II (WWII) and Cold War Era Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Facilities and Plants): ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

In order to take into account the effects on Facilities and Plants, the Army will conduct documentation in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

II. Treatment of Properties

A. Army Mitigation

1. The Army has an existing context study, Historic Context for the World War II Ordnance Department's Government-Owned Contractor-Operated (GOCO) Industrial Facilities 1939-1945 as well as documentation of nine World War II GOCO Plants.

2. The Army will prepare a supplemental volume that revises and expands the existing context to include the Cold War Era (1946-1974). The updated context study will:

> focus on the changes that the plants underwent to address changing weapons technology and defense needs; and
>
> identify prominent architect-engineer firms that may have designed architecturally significant buildings for Army Ammunition Plants.

3. The Army will prepare documentation that generally comports with the appropriate HABS/HAER standards for documentation for selected architecturally significant Facilities and Plants at two installations. This documentation will be similar to and follow the format of the existing documentation described in section II.A.1, above.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
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4. Upon completion of the documentation, the Army will then make the existing documentation of the nine WWII GOCO Army Ammunition Plants and the WWII GOCO context and the new documentation, to the extent possible under security concerns, available in electronic format to Federal and State agencies that request it.

5. In addition, as a result of on-going consultations with stakeholders, the Army will provide a list of properties covered by the Program Comment, by state, to the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

6. The Army will also develop additional public information on the Army ammunition process, from production through storage, to include:

a display that can be loaned to one of the Army's museums, such as the Ordnance Museum at Aberdeen Proving Ground, or used at conferences; and

a popular publication on the ammunition process to accompany the display.

Copies of this information will be available electronically, to the extent possible under security concerns, and hard copies will be placed in a permanent repository, such as the Center for Military History.

7. The Army will encourage adaptive reuse of the properties as well as the use of historic tax credits by private developers under lease arrangements. The Army should also incorporate adaptive reuse and preservation principles into master planning documents and activities.

The above actions satisfy the Army's requirement to take into account the effects of the following management actions on Facilities and Plants: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance activities, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remedial activities, and transfer, sale, lease and/or closure of such facilities.

III. Applicability

A. This Program Comment applies solely to Facilities and Plants. The Program Comment does not apply to the following properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places: (1) archeological properties, (2) properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or (3) Facilities and Plants listed or eligible National Register of Historic Places districts where the ammunition production facility is a contributing element of the district and the proposed undertaking has a potential to adversely affect such historic district. This third exclusion does not apply to ammunition production related historic districts that are entirely within the boundaries of an ammunition production plant. In those cases the Program Comment would be applicable to such districts.

B. An installation with an existing Section 106 agreement document that addresses Facilities and Plants can choose to:

1. continue to follow the stipulations in the existing agreement document for the remaining period of the agreement; or

2. seek to amend the existing agreement document to incorporate, in whole or in part, the terms of this Program Comment; or

3. terminate the existing agreement document and re-initiate consultation informed by this Program Comment, if necessary.

C. All future Section 106 agreement documents developed by Army installations related to undertakings and properties addressed in this Program Comment shall include appropriate provisions detailing whether and how the terms of the Program Comment apply to such undertakings.

IV. Completion Schedule

On or before 60 days following issuance of the Program Comment, the Army and ACHP will establish a schedule for completion of the treatments outlined above.

V. Effect of the Program Comment

By following this Program Comment, the Army has met its responsibilities for compliance under Section 106 regarding the effect of the following management actions on WWII and Cold War Era Army Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities. Accordingly, the Army will no longer be required to follow the case-by-case Section 106 review process for such effects.

VI. Duration and Review of the Program Comment

This Program Comment will remain in effect until such time as Headquarters, Department of the Army determines that such comments are no longer needed and notifies ACHP in writing, or ACHP withdraws the comments in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(e)(6). Following such withdrawal, the Army would be required to comply with the requirements of 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 regarding the effects under this Program Comments' scope.

Headquarters, Department of the Army and ACHP will review the implementation of the Program Comment seven years after its issuance and determine whether to take action to terminate the Program Comment as detailed in the preceding paragraph.

John L. Nau, III
Chairman

August 18, 2006
Date

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APPENDIX H

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM COMMENT FOR CAPEHART AND WHERRY ERA ARMY FAMILY HOUSING AND ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES (1949-1962)

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Notices

Federal Register
Vol. 67, No. 110
Friday, June 7, 2002

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains documents other than rules or proposed rules that are applicable to the public. Notices of hearings and investigations, committee meetings, agency decisions and rulings, delegations of authority, filing of petitions and applications and agency statements of organization and functions are examples of documents appearing in this section.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949–1962)

AGENCY: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

ACTION: Notice of approval of Program Comment on Army Capehart and Wherry Era Housing.

SUMMARY: On May 31, 2002, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation approved a Program Comment that facilitates the Army's compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to its management of its inventory of Capehart and Wherry Era family housing and associated structures and landscape features.

DATES: The Program Comment goes into effect on June 7, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Address all comments concerning this Program Comment to David Berwick, Army Affairs Coordinator, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Suite 809, Washington, DC 20004. Fax (202) 606–8672. *dberwick@achp.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 470f, requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of this undertakings on historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ("Council") a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertakings. The Council has issued the regulations that set forth the process through which Federal agencies comply with these duties. Those regulations are codified under 36 CFR part 800 ("Section 106 regulations").

The section 106 regulations, under 36 CFR 800.14(e), provide that an agency may request the Council for a "Program Comment" allowing it to comply with section 106 for a category of undertakings in lieu of conducting a separate review for each individual undertaking under the regular process.

I. Background

According to the requirements for obtaining a Program Comment, the Army formally requested the Council comment on Capehart and Wherry Era Army family housing and associated structures and landscape features in lieu of requiring separate reviews under sections 800.4 through 800.6 of the section 106 regulations for each individual undertaking. The Army identified the category of undertakings as maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; demolition; demolition and replacement; and transfer, sale or lease out of Federal control, affecting Army family housing built between 1949 and 1962 and termed "Capehart and Wherry." The Army also specified the likely effects that these management actions would have on historic properties and the steps the Army would take to ensure that the effects are taken into account. The Army included in their request to the Council the public comments that it received from a 30-day public comment opportunity provided through an earlier notice (67 FR 2644, January 18, 2002).

The Council subsequently published a notice of intent to issue the Program Comment (67 FR 12966, March 20, 2002) and notified State Historic Preservation Officers ("SHPOs"), the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers ("NCSHPO"), Tribal Historic Preservation Officers ("THPOs"), and the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and requested their views on the Army's proposed Program Comment.

During its May 31, 2002 business meeting, the Council membership (with the Department of Defense recusing itself) voted unanimously to approve and issue the Program Comment found at the end of this notice. The vote was 19 in favor of approving and issuing the Program Comment and no votes against, with the Department of Defense abstaining.

Neither the Council nor the Army have engaged in the particularized consultation with Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(e)(4), since such consultation does not seem to be warranted. All Army actions considered under this Program Comment will be undertaken on Army property. The Program Comment will not have consequences for historic properties of religious and cultural significance, regardless of location, to any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization since any Capehart and Wherry actions which would affect these types of properties are specifically excluded under the Program Comment.

II. Response to Public Comments

At the end of the 30-day comment period, only four comments had been filed: NCSHPO, the New Jersey SHPO, the National Trust for Historic Preservation ("Trust"), and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The following Council responses reflect significant comments and the manner in which the Council has modified the Program Comment to respond to these public comments. The public comments are printed in bold typeface, while the Council response follows immediately in normal typeface:

The Army's proposal will, in effect, exempt one property type from any and all future compliance with section 106. The Program Comment process is not an exemption. The Program Comment reflects what the Army must follow to be in compliance with section 106.

The period of significance for Capehart and Wherry Housing is less than fifty years old. For most properties the passage of time is considered to be essential in order to gain scholarly perspective. While the National Register criteria allow for properties of exceptional significance to be eligible for the Register prior to this 50-year benchmark, the Council believes that Capehart Wherry properties would never meet the significance test for this category of exceptional significance. Since these properties are now on the cusp of meeting the 50-year benchmark, we believe it is appropriate for the Army to take management action, which would reduce their administrative cost of managing these resources, to comply with Section 106 in advance of meeting the 50-year threshold. The Council supports proactive agency planning in order to reduce administrative costs and burdens.

Conclusions reached about the non-significance of properties that are less than fifty years old are inherently suspect. The Council's notice of intent states that "The Army considers its inventory of Capehart and Wherry properties, including any associated structures and landscape features, to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for the purposes of section 106 compliance."

The Army's plans should receive detailed consideration, possibly by the Council as a whole. The Council's Federal Agency Program Committee reviewed the Program Comment and provided recommendations to the Council membership for its deliberation and vote at the May 31, 2002, business meeting. As stated above, at that meeting, the Council membership discussed the Program Comment and unanimously voted to approve and issue it.

SHPOs from states with significant inventories of Capehart Wherry era housing should be invited to participate in the development of treatment plans. The Council and the Army provided all SHPOs and NCSHPO ample opportunity to comment on the proposed treatment plans detailed in the Program Comment. That resulted in the receipt of comments from only one SHPO (New Jersey) and NCSHPO. Both comments were closely considered in the final drafting of the Program Comment. The consultation met the requirements of the section 106 regulations for the issuance of a Program Comment.

While documentation of the affected resources may be one effective treatment, preservation of significant examples needs to be considered also. The Program Comment has been modified to allow for identification and preservation of properties of particular importance for continued use as military housing within the funding and mission constraints of the Army.

The Advisory Council needs more information on the resource type affected, such as information about representative individual examples or types and information about groups of resources as they exist today on military installations. The revised and expanded context study will provide more detailed information on individual examples of the types of Capehart and Wherry housing which exist at each installation. This information will be used by the Army to prepare the design guidelines that will be used by installations in future planning efforts that affect Capehart and Wherry communities.

The Council should insure that Capehart Wherry communities are evaluated within a comprehensive context, including evaluating significance within the context of local and state significance, Criteria for Evaluation B (related to individuals of historic importance) and C (work of a master). Because the housing program was not uniform across all installations, a post-by-post evaluation needs to be made for groups of resources in order to evaluate their significance. The revised and expanded context study will specifically address the importance of historically important builders, developers and architects that may have been associated with design and construction of Capehart and Wherry Era housing developments at specific Army installations.

The potential for secondary effects on National Register listed or eligible property that may be adjacent to Capehart Wherry era housing is not consider in this proposal, and archaeology is not considered either. Ground disturbing activities on Army installations should be evaluated on an individual basis. The Program Comment specifically states that it does not apply to the following properties historic properties: (a) Archaeological sites; (b) properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations; and/or (c) historic properties other than Army Capehart and Wherry Era housing, associated structures and landscape features. This is found in section III, Applicability.

The Council's regulations emphasize public participation. We do not believe the spirit of the Council's regulations have been addressed by one Federal Register notice. We disagree. The Council's regulations allow agencies to use their own public review processes, including NEPA, in complying with the public involvement requirements under the Council's regulations. The general public had an opportunity to respond to comments under the Army's NEPA document and again through the Council's notice of intent process. There were no general public comments received by either the Army or the Council during these public review processes. We believe that the non-response by the general public reflects its lack of interest in these types of properties, especially as they relate to military installations.

Would the program comment affect the Army's responsibilities under section 110 of the National Historic preservation Act? Section 110(a)(2)(E) requires agency's procedures for compliance with Section 106 to be consistent with the Council's regulations and provide a process for identification, evaluation, and consultation regarding the means by which adverse effects are considered. This Program Comment was issued and approved by the Council pursuant to the Council's section 106 regulations.

The Army's proposal includes no commitment that any of these useful documents (i.e., context study, design guidelines) will actually be used or applied by the Army. The intent of the Program Comment is that the Army apply these guidelines consistently across installations where Capehart and Wherry units will be retained by the Army. If the Council believes that the Army is not using the guidelines as intended, the Council may withdraw the Program Comment in its entirety.

There (is no) proposal by the Army to commit to the preservation of Capehart Wherry properties. The Program Comment has been modified to allow for identification and preservation of properties of particular importance for continued use as military housing within the funding and mission constraints of the Army.

The Army should not be allowed to proceed under the program comments demolition prior to the completion of the mitigation actions. While the Army is allowed to proceed with action which affect Capehart and Wherry properties prior to completion of mitigation, the Program Comment prevents them from completing management action which may preclude the eventual successful completion of the steps outlined in the Program Comment.

Rather than leaving to chance the question of which of these properties may survive, if any, the Army should identify a limited selection of these resources in advance, based on criteria of significance, and should place an explicit priority on actually preserving them. The Program Comment has been modified to establish a process for the identification of Capehart and Wherry Era properties of particular importance and to allow the preservation of such properties for continued use as military housing within the funding and mission constraints of the Army.

The Army's proposal does not contemplate any distinction whatsoever in the treatment of properties that have special architectural or other significance. The revised and expanded context study will include identification of significant architects, builders/contractors/developers and subcontractors. Upon completion, the context study will be reviewed for Capehart and Wherry Era properties of particular importance. Properties identified in this review process may

have additional historical documentation completed for them, as needed, they will be taken into consideration in producing the video documentation and they will be considered for preservation through continued use as Army family housing.

III. Text of the Program Comment

The full text of the Program Comment is produced below:

Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Army Family Housing and Associated Structures and Landscape Features (1949–1962)

I. Introduction

This Program Comment, adopted pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(e), demonstrates Department of the Army (Army) compliance with its responsibilities under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the following management actions for Capehart and Wherry Era Army family housing, associated structures and landscape features: maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; demolition; demolition and replacement; and transfer, sale of lease out of Federal control.

Structures associated with this family housing include detached garages, carports and storage buildings, and the landscape features (including but not limited to the overall design and layout of the Capeharts and Wherry Era communities, including road patterns, plantings and landscaping, open spaces, playgrounds, parking areas, signage, site furnishings, views into and out of the community, lighting, sidewalks, setbacks and all other associated cultural landscape features). A small percentage of buildings and structures constructed during this period were not constructed with funds provided through the Capehart and Wherry funding programs, but are similar in all other respects, and are therefore included in this Program Comment.

II. Treatment of Capehart and Wherry Properties

a. Consideration of Eligibility

The Army conducted a historic context of its Capehart and Wherry properties in a report entitled *For Want of a Home: A Historic Context for Wherry and Capehart Military Family Housing.* On May 22, 2001, the Army sponsored a symposium on Capehart and Wherry Era housing management as it relates to historic preservation. The symposium was attended by preservation experts, including the National Trust for Historic Preservation (Trust), the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council), and nationally recognized experts in the field of historic preservation from academia and industry. As recommended by the symposium participants, the treatment section, below, presents the programmatic approach for complying with section 106. The Army considers its inventory of Capehart and Wherry Era properties, including any associated structures and landscape features, to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for the purposes of section 106 compliance.

b. Treatment

The Army requested a Program Comment as an Army-wide section 106 compliance action related to management of Capehart and Wherry Era housing, associated structures and landscape features. This programmatic approach will facilitate management actions for maintenance and repair; rehabilitation; layaway and mothballing; renovation; demolition; demolition and replacement; and transfer, sale or lease of Capehart and Wherry Era housing, associated structures and landscape features out of Federal control. Such actions present a potential for adverse effects to these historic properties.

The following treatment is based on the measures proposed by the Army in their request for Program Comment, the comments received from the Council's "notice of intent to issue program comments" as published in the **Federal Register** (67 FR 12956; March 20, 2002) and follow up discussions between the Council, the Army, NCSHPO. and the Trust.

(1) *Context Study:* The Army will expand and revise the existing historic context, *For Want of a Home: A Historic Context for Wherry and Capehart Military Family Housing.* Consistent with issues identified during the symposium on Capehart and Wherry Era Housing held by the Army in May 2001, and subsequent public review, the Army will expand the historic context to address the following important issues:

(1) Explore changing Army family demographics following the end of the World War II and their impact on housing needs and responsive programs;

(ii) Focus on post-World War II suburbanization, housing trends and affordable housing programs in the civilian sector;

(iii) Identify those Capehart and Wherry properties that may be of particular importance due to their association with historically important builders, developers and architects;

(iv) Discuss associated structures, and landscape features, in addition to addressing the housing units; and

(v) Describe the inventory of Capehart and Wherry Era housing, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

(2) *Context Study Review:* The Army review the results of the expanded and revised context study and determine whether any of those properties identified under section II(b)(1)(iii) are of particular importance. The Army will notify the Council of the results of this review, and the Council will forward the results to the NCSHPO, and the Trust.

(3) *Design Guidelines:* The Army's scoping process identified landscape features as an important attribute of Capehart and Wherry Era land-use planning and development. Using information developed in the expanded and revised context study, the Army will develop *Capehart and Wherry Era Neighborhood Design Guidelines* that consider the importance of Capehart and Wherry Era family housing, associated structures and landscape features. The Army will:

(i) Provide the design guidelines to the Council for review;

(ii) Distribute the design guidelines to those facilities and installations that have been identified in the expanded and revised context study as having Capehart and Wherry Era properties; and

(iii) Consider the design guidelines in planning actions that affect the Army's Capehart and Wherry Era housing, associated structures and landscape features.

(4) *Properties of Particular Importance:* For Capehart and Wherry properties that have been determined to have particular importance under section II(b)(2), above, the Army will:

(i) Consider the need to conduct additional historical documentation for these properties;

(ii) Focus video documentation efforts on such properties; and

(iii) Within funding and mission constraints, consider the preservation of these properties through continued use as military housing.

(5) *Tax Credits:* The Army will advise developers involved in the Army's privatization initiatives that Capehart and Wherry Era properties may be eligible for historic preservation tax credits.

(6) *Video Documentation:* The Army will document and record Capehart and Wherry Era housing, associated structures and landscape features

through preparation of a video. The video will:

(i) Document and record representative structural types and landscape features at three installations, including appropriate examples of properties of particular importance;

(ii) Explain the relationship of this housing construction program to significant issues and topics researched for the expanded and revised context study;

(iii) Be distributed for educational purposes, and archived by the Army; and

(iv) Be provided, in digital format, to the Council, the Trust, and the NCSHPO.

(7) *Schedule for Completion:*

(i) Within 12 months from Council approval of the Program Comment, the Army shall complete:

(A) The expanded and revised context study for Capehart and Wherry Era housing as described in section II(b)(1), above;

(B) Review of the context study for properties of particular importance as described in II(b)(2), above; and

(c) The design guidelines as described in section II(b)(3), above; exclusive of section II(b)(3)(iii).

(ii) Within 24 months from Council approval of the Program Comment, the Army shall complete:

(A) Its consideration of properties of particular importance as described in section II(b)(4), above; and

(B) The video documentation of Capehart and Wherry Era housing as described in Section II(b)(6), above.

(8) *Availability:* Upon their completion, the Army will make final products available to installation commanders.

III. Applicability

This Program Comment does not apply to the following properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places:

(a) Archeological sites;

(b) Properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations; and/or

(c) Historic properties other than Army Capehart and Wherry Era housing, associated structures and landscape features.

IV. Effect of Program Comment

By the following this Program Comment, the Army meets its responsibilities for compliance under section 106 regarding management of its entire inventory of Capehart and Wherry Era housing (1949–1962), associated structures and landscape features. Accordingly, installations are no longer required to follow the case-by-case section 106 review process for each individual management action affecting Capehart and Wherry Era housing, associated structures and landscape features.

The Army may carry out management actions prior to the completion of the treatment steps outlined above, so long as such management actions do not preclude the eventual successful completion of these steps.

This Program Comment will remain in effect until such time as the Department of the Army determines that such comments are no longer needed, and notifies the Council, in writing, or the Council withdraws the Program Comment in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14(e)(6). Following such withdrawal, the Army would be required to comply with the requirements of 36 CFR 800.3 through 800.7 for each individual management action.

The Council approved this Program Comment on May 31, 2002.

[Signed by Chairman John L. Nau, III on May 31, 2002]

Authority: 36 CFR 800.14(e).

Dated: June 4, 2002.

John M. Fowler,

Executive Director.

[FR Doc. 02–14389 Filed 6–6–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–10–M

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

Notice of Intent To Grant Exclusive License

AGENCY: Agricultural Research Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, intends to grant to Shrieve Chemical Co. of Woodlands, Texas, an exclusive license to U.S. Patent No. 5,676,994, ''Non-Separable Starch-Oil Compositions,'' issued on October 4, 1997 and to U.S. Patent No. 5,882,713, ''Non-Separable Compositions of Starch and Water-Immiscible Organic Materials,'' issued on March 16, 1999, for all uses in the field of oil drilling applications including, but not limited to, drilling muds and drilling lubricants.

U.S. Patent No. 5,676,994 is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/233,173, ''Non-Separable Starch-Oil Compositions,'' and U.S. Patent No. 5,882,713 is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/233,173. Notice of Availability for U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/233,173 was published in the **Federal Register** on October 24, 1994.

DATES: Comments must be received within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of publication of this Notice in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Send comments to: USDA, ARS, Office of Technology Transfer, 5601 Sunnyside Avenue, Rm. 4–1174, Beltsville, Maryland 20705–5131.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: June Blalock of the Office of Technology Transfer at the Beltsville address given above; telephone: 301–504–5989.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Government's patent rights in this invention are assigned to the United States of America, as represented by the Secretary of Agriculture. It is in the public interest to so license this invention as Shrieve Chemical Co. has submitted a complete and sufficient application for a license. The prospective exclusive license will be royalty-bearing and will comply with the terms and conditions of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7. The prospective exclusive license may be granted unless, within thirty (30) days from the date of this published Notice, the Agricultural Research Service receives written evidence and argument which establishes that the grant of the license would not be consistent with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 209 and 37 CFR 404.7.

Michael D. Ruff,

Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 02–14288 Filed 6–6–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3410–03–P

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Siskiyou County Resource Advisory Committee; Meeting

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA.

ACTION: Notice of meeting

SUMMARY: The Siskiyou County Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) will meet on June 17, 2002, in Yreka, California. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the following topics: Approval of Previous Meeting Minutes; Rating Criteria Review and Design; Timeline for RFPs from subgroup; Funding mechanisms status (report from Forest Service); Review successful and unsuccessful letters; 15% Merchantable

APPENDIX I

U.S. ARMY GARRISON YUMA PROVING GROUND ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BUILDINGS

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National Register Eligibility of Evaluated Structures at Yuma Proving Ground

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
1	Flagpole	1951	2016	Not Eligible
2	Heritage Center	1948	2009	Not Eligible
3	General Purpose Storage Building	1958	2009	Not Eligible
4	Exchange Service Station	1955	2009	Demolished
5	Communications Center	1959	2009	Not Eligible
6	Recreation Park Service Building	1960	2009	Not Eligible
7	General Purpose Storage Building	1960	2009	Not Eligible
101	General Purpose Storage Building	1949	2009	Not Eligible
102	Recreational Equipment Checkout Building	1949	2009	Not Eligible
103	Recreational Equipment Checkout Building	1949	2009	Not Eligible
104	Recreational Equipment Checkout Building	1949	2009	Not Eligible
105	Museum Operations Support Building	1954	2009	Not Eligible
110	General Purpose Storage Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
120	Private/Organizational Club Building	1948	2009	Not Eligible
124	Ready Building	1960	2009	Not Eligible
200	Flammable Material Storage	1961	2009	Not Eligible
203	Covered Grease Rack	1956	2016	Not Eligible
204	DPW Maintenance Shop	1952	2009	Not Eligible
205	General Instruction Building	1961	2009	Not Eligible
206	General Purpose Storage Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
207	Underground Mogas Storage Tank	1951	2016	Not Eligible
208	Fueling/POL/Wash Support Building	1961	2009	Not Eligible
209	Underground Diesel Storage Tank	1951	2016	Not Eligible
210	Overhead Protection	1970	2016	Not Eligible
212	Grease Rack	1961	2016	Not Eligible
213	Grease Rack	1968	2016	Not Eligible
214	Battery Shop	1968	2016	Not Eligible
215	Dispatch Facility (General Instruction Building)	1975	2016	Not Eligible
216	Overhead Protection for Fuel Dispensing Facility	1951	2016	Not Eligible
217	Overhead Protection for Fuel Dispensing Facility	1951	2016	Not Eligible
218	Wash Platform	1986	2016	Not Eligible
226	Veterinary Facility	1963	2009	Not Eligible
232	General Purpose Storage Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
233	General Purpose Storage Building	1961	2009	Not Eligible
300	Administration General Purpose	1948	—	PC[4]
301	Post Office Branch	1948	2009	Not Eligible

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
302	Administration General Purpose	1948	—	PC[4]
303	Administration General Purpose	1948	—	PC[4]
304	Administration General Purpose	1948	—	PC[4]
305	Administration General Purpose	1948	—	PC[4]
306	Administration General Purpose	1952	—	PC[4]
307	Administration General Purpose	1952	—	PC[4]
308	Administration General Purpose	1952	—	PC[4]
309	Administration General Purpose	1952	—	PC[4]
400	General Purpose Storage Building	1953	2009	Not Eligible
402	General Purpose Storage Building	1954	2009	Not Eligible
403	General Purpose Storage Building	1961	2009	Not Eligible
404	Engineering/Housing Maintenance Shop	1955	2009	Not Eligible
407	Engineer Maintenance Facility	1963	2009	Not Eligible
408	Engineering/Housing Maintenance Shop	1953	2009	Not Eligible
409	Engineering/Housing Maintenance Shop	1956	2009	Not Eligible
410	Overhead Protection (Post Engineers Facility)	1964	2016	Not Eligible
411	Engineer Maintenance Facility	1955	2009	Not Eligible
412	Loading/Unloading Docks and Ramps	1962	2009	Not Eligible
414	Storage Shed (DPW Maintenance Shop)	1983	2016	Not Eligible
415	Engineering/Housing Maintenance Shop	1961	2009	Not Eligible
416	General Purpose Storage Shed	1955	2016	Not Eligible
417	General Purpose Storage Shed (DPW Maintenance Building)	1982	2016	Not Eligible
427	General Purpose Storage Shed (DPW Maintenance Building)	1976	2016	Not Eligible
429	Engineering/Housing Maintenance Shop	1954	2009	Not Eligible
430	Engineer Maintenance Facility	1960	2009	Not Eligible
451	Open Dining (NCO Open Mess), “Cactus Café”	1975	2016	Not Eligible
452	Admin General Purpose, JAG Office	1975	2016	Not Eligible
460	Non-potable Water Storage Tank	1986	2016	Not Eligible
461	Potable Water Storage Tank	1986	2016	Not Eligible
462	MAA Water Treatment Building	1986	2016	Not Eligible
463	Potable Water Storage Tank	1986	2016	Not Eligible
465	Raw Sewage Lagoon	1986	2016	Not Eligible
466	General Purpose Storage Building	1989	2016	Not Eligible
501	ACES Facility	1953	—	PC
503	Administration General Purpose	1953	—	PC
504	Private/Organizational Club Building	1948	2009	Not Eligible
506	Army Lodging	1958	—	PC[1]
513	Underground Heating Fuel Tank	1986	2016	Not Eligible

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
514	Tennis Court	1955	2016	Not Eligible
515	Auditorium and Theater Facility	1957	2009	Not Eligible
517	Multiple Court Areas (Skateboard Park)	1989	2016	Not Eligible
518	Indoor Handball Court (Physical Fitness Center)	1954	2016	Not Eligible
519	Physical Fitness Center	1986	2016	Not Eligible
520	Separate Toilet/Shower Building	1957	2009	Not Eligible
522	Outdoor Swimming Pool	1957	2016	Not Eligible
523	Outdoor Swim Shelter	1957	2016	Not Eligible
524	Outdoor Swimming Pool	1957		Demolished
525	Outdoor Swim Shelter	1957	2016	Not Eligible
526	Outdoor Pool Service Building	1957	2009	Not Eligible
527	Outdoor Swim Shelter	1957	2016	Not Eligible
528	Outdoor Swim Building	1957	2016	Not Eligible
530	DMWR Palm Garden Post Library	1974	2016	Not Eligible
536	Commissary	1988	2016	Not Eligible
538	Army Lodging (Guest House)	1988	2016	Not Eligible
611	Detached Fire Station Support Building	1949	2009	Not Eligible
612	Review Shelter (Recreational Shelter)	1972	2016	Not Eligible
613	Recreation Slab (Basketball Court)	1955	2016	Not Eligible
614	Recreation Support Building	1978	2016	Not Eligible
703	Overhead Protection for Sewage Lift Station SLS05	1978	2016	Not Eligible
704	Raw Sewage Lagoon	1971	2016	Not Eligible
705	Mason Park (Memorial)	1968	2016	Not Eligible
708	Substation A	1948	2016	Not Eligible
710	MCA Skill Development Center (Automotive Skills Center)	1988	2016	Not Eligible
712	Information Processing Center	1948	2009	Not Eligible
795	Access Control Building	1968	2016	Not Eligible
796	Personnel Shelter (Waiting Shelter)	1968	2016	Not Eligible
797	Monument/Memorial	1968	2016	Not Eligible
820	Family Housing CO/WO	1949	PC[3]	Not Eligible
821	Family Housing CO/WO	1957	–	PC[3]
822	Family Housing LTC/MAJ	1949	–	PC[3]
823	Family Housing CO/WO	1957	–	PC[3]
824	Family Housing LTC/MAJ	1949	–	PC[3]
826	Family Housing LTC/MAJ	1949	–	PC[3]
828	Family Housing CO/WO	1949	–	PC[3]
830	Family Housing CO/WO	1949	–	PC[3]
832	Family Housing LTC/MAJ	1949	–	PC[3]

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
836	Family Housing LTC/MAJ	1949	–	PC[3]
942	UOQ Military	1957	–	PC[1]
943	Family Housing CO/WO	1957	–	PC[3]
944	UPH Senior NCO	1957	–	PC[1]
962	Family Housing CO/WO	1957	–	PC[3]
964	Family Housing CO/WO	1957	–	PC[3]
966	Family Housing CO/WO	1957	–	PC[3]
968	Family Housing CO/WO	1957	–	PC[3]
970	Family Housing CO/WO	1957	–	PC[3]
972	Family Housing, Colonel	1957	–	PC[3]
974	Family Housing, Colonel	1957	–	PC[3]
976	Family Housing, Colonel	1957	–	PC[3]
978	Family Housing, Colonel	1957	–	PC[3]
990	Health Clinic	1955	2009	Not Eligible
992	Standby Generator Building (Power Plant Building)	1955	2016	Not Eligible
1000	General Purpose Administrative Building	1948	2009	Not Eligible
1001	Youth Center	1953	2009	Not Eligible
1002	General Purpose Storage Building	1951	2009	Not Eligible
1004	Enlisted UPH	1972	–	PC[1]
1006	Carport, UPH	1972	–	PC[1]
1009	Open Storage Area (Kennel)	1974	2016	Not Eligible
1011	Covered Storage Shed	1983	2016	Not Eligible
1100	Chapel	1965	2016	Not Eligible
1102	Child Development Center	1989	2016	Not Eligible
1220	Dental Clinic	1962	2009	Not Eligible
1351	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1352	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1353	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1354	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1355	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1356	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1358	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1360	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1362	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1364	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1366	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1368	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1370	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1388	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
1389	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1391	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1393	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1394	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1395	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1397	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1398	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1399	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1401	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1403	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1404	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1405	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1406	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1407	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1409	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1411	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1412	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1413	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1414	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1415	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1416	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1417	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1418	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1420	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1422	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1424	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1425	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1426	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1427	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1428	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1429	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1431	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1433	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1434	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1435	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1436	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1437	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1438	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1439	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1440	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
1441	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1442	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1443	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1444	Family Housing Jr NCO/Enlisted	1959	–	PC[3]
1445	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1446	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1447	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1448	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1450	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1451	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1452	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1454	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1455	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1456	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1457	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
1458	Family Housing, Senior NCO	1959	–	PC[3]
2000	RDT&E Range Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
2001	Monument/Memorial	1985	2016	Not Eligible
2004	General Purpose Storage Shed	1961	2009	Not Eligible
2009	Covered Grease Rack Facility	1974	2016	Not Eligible
2010	General Purpose Storage Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
2056	Vehicle Wash Platform	1956	2016	Not Eligible
2060	Lab and Test Building	1954	2009	Not Eligible
2064	Flammable Material Storage	1984	2016	Not Eligible
2065	General Purpose Storage Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
2067	RDT&E Range Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
2075	Hazardous Material Storage Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
2078	Separate Toilet/Shower Building	1956	2009	Not Eligible
2090	Ground Transport Equipment Building	1954	2009	Not Eligible
2091	RDT&E Range Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
2092	General Purpose Storage Building	1972	2016	Not Eligible
2096	Ground Transport Equipment Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
2100	General Purpose Administrative Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
2102	RDT&E Range Building	1954	2009	Not Eligible
2104	Communication/Electron Calibrate Building	1970	2016	Not Eligible
2105	Range Operations Center	1979	2016	Not Eligible
2108	Solar Collectors and Water Tanks	1981	2016	Not Eligible
2134	Aboveground Heat Fuel Storage	1972	2016	Not Eligible
2135	Aboveground Heat Fuel Storage	1972	2016	Not Eligible

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
2195	Water Well "T"	1952	2012	Not Eligible
2209	Covered Boresite Facility	1985	2016	Not Eligible
2210	Ground Transport Equipment Building	1960	2009	Not Eligible
2212	RDT&E Range Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
2220	Compact Item Repair Shop	1961	2009	Not Eligible
2247	Flammable Materials Storage Building	1979	2016	Not Eligible
2300	Ground Transport Equipment Building	1952	2009	Not Eligible
2310	Ground Transport Equipment Building	1952	2009	Not Eligible
2350	Water Storage Tank, Potable	1954	2012	Not Eligible
2390	Overhead Protection	1955	2016	Not Eligible
2438	Overhead Protection	1974	2016	Not Eligible
2450	Water Well "U"	1952	2012	Not Eligible
2500	Chemical Equipment and Material Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
2503	RDT&E Range Building	1964	2009	Not Eligible
2650	General Purpose Storage Building	1952	2009	Not Eligible
2660	General Purpose Storage Building	1954	2009	Not Eligible
2661	Wash Platform	1954	2016	Not Eligible
2662	General Purpose Storage Building	1957	2009	Not Eligible
2665	General Purpose Storage Building	1952	2009	Not Eligible
2678	Loading and Unloading Dock	1955	2016	Not Eligible
2700	Weather Station	1954	2009	Not Eligible
2701	Land Vehicle Fueling Facility & Wash Support Building	1953	2009	Not Eligible
2702	Overhead Protection Shelter	1961	2016	Not Eligible
2710	Shipping and Receiving Building	1958	2009	Not Eligible
2801	Riding Area	1960	2016	Not Eligible
2827	High Voltage Building at 3012 (Power Plant Building)	1960	2016	Not Eligible
2828	Comm Node at Laguna Army Air Field (Plant/Utilities Building)	1960	2016	Not Eligible
3000	Airfield Operations Building	1987	2016	Not Eligible
3003	Underground JP8 Storage	1960	2016	Not Eligible
3004	Underground Jet Fuel Storage	1960	2016	Not Eligible
3005	General Instruction Building	1958	2009	Not Eligible
3006	Water Storage Tank, Potable	1962	2012	Not Eligible
3007	RDT&E Range Building	1956	2009	Not Eligible
3008	Aircraft Component Maintenance Shop	1960	2009	Not Eligible
3009	Avionics Maintenance Shop	1960	2009	Not Eligible
3010	Aircraft Component Maintenance Shop	1960	2009	Not Eligible
3012	Flight Control Tower	1960	2009	Not Eligible
3013	Fire Station	1961	2009	Not Eligible

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
3014	Flight Control Communication Building (Air Navigation Building)	1972	2016	Not Eligible
3015	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	1970	2016	Not Eligible
3017	Aircraft Maintenance Hangar	1979	2016	Not Eligible
3019	Astronautical/Geophysical Building	1982	2016	Not Eligible
3020	Flammable Materials Storage Building	1982	2016	Not Eligible
3021	RDT&E Range Building	1962	2009	Not Eligible
3022	General Instruction Building	1962	2009	Not Eligible
3023	Covered Standby Generator	1970	2016	Not Eligible
3024	Flammable Material Storehouse	1961	2009	Not Eligible
3025	Overhead Protection Shelter	1983	2016	Not Eligible
3026	Terminal Equipment Building	1962	2012	Not Eligible
3027	Fire Protection Pump Building	1970	2016	Not Eligible
3028	Nonpotable Water Storage Tank	1970	2016	Not Eligible
3029	Raw Sewage Lagoon	1970	2016	Not Eligible
3031	Aircraft Wash Rack Shelter	1983	2016	Not Eligible
3032	Fuel Truck Parking Shelter	1983	2016	Not Eligible
3035	Water Well “B”	1958	2012	Not Eligible
3108	Water Well “G”	1958	2012	Not Eligible
3283	Overhead Protection	1987	2016	Not Eligible
3333	Engineering/Housing Maintenance Building	1987	2016	Not Eligible
3334	Overhead Protection Shelter	1989	2016	Not Eligible
3420	Test Observation Tower	1963	2012	Not Eligible
3421	Test Observation Tower	1963	2012	Not Eligible
3422	TWR 5.4	1963	2012	Not Eligible
3423	Test Observation Tower	1963	2012	Not Eligible
3424	Test Observation Tower	1963	2012	Not Eligible
3432	RDT&E Range Facilities	1961	2012	Not Eligible
3433	RDT&E Range Facilities	1961	2012	Not Eligible
3434	RDT&E near Contraves H	1961	2012	Not Eligible
3436	Range Support Building	1961	2012	Not Eligible
3452	Test Observation Tower	1963	2012	Not Eligible
3453	Test Observation Tower	1963	2012	Not Eligible
3470	General Purpose Storage Building	1974	2016	Not Eligible
3471	Overhead Protection Shelter	1967	2016	Not Eligible
3473	Monument/Memorial (Pad)	1973	2016	Not Eligible
3475	10,000 GA Vehicle Fuel Tank at Station #4	1978	2016	Not Eligible
3476	Loading and Unloading Dock	1974	2016	Not Eligible
3477	Wash Platform	1974	2016	Not Eligible

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
3478	Water Pump Station "A"	1973	2016	Not Eligible
3479	Water Pump Station "B"	1973	2016	Not Eligible
3482	Ammunition Loading Plant	1973	2016	Not Eligible
3483	Employee Change Building (Ordinance Facility Ready Room)	1973	2016	Not Eligible
3484	Igloo Storage	1973	—	PC[2]
3485	Explosive Barricade	1973	2016	Not Eligible
3486	Igloo Storage	1973	—	PC[2]
3487	Explosive Barricade	1973	2016	Not Eligible
3488	Septic Tank and Drain Field	1973	2016	Not Eligible
3489	Vibration Test Building	1985	2016	Not Eligible
3490	Ground Transport Equipment Building	1974	2016	Not Eligible
3491	General Purpose Storage Building	1974	2016	Not Eligible
3493	Detection Equipment Building	1973	2016	Not Eligible
3494	Vibration Test Building (Jolt/Jumble Building)	1971	2016	Not Eligible
3495	Vibration Test Building (Control/Instrumentation Building)	1971	2016	Not Eligible
3496	Vibration Test Building (Ordinance Facility/Instrumentation Room)	1969	2016	Not Eligible
3497	Explosive Barricade	1969	2016	Not Eligible
3498	Vibration Test Building (Amplifier Building)	1969	2016	Not Eligible
3499	Explosive Barricade	1969	2016	Not Eligible
3501	KFR Water Treatment Plant	1981	2016	Not Eligible
3509	Ammunition, Explosive, and Toxic RDT&E Facility	1954	2009	Not Eligible
3510	Ammunition, Explosive, and Toxic RDT&E Facility	1954	2009	Not Eligible
3511	RDT&E Range Building	1954	2009	Not Eligible
3512	RDT&E Range Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
3513	Installation Storage	1954	2009	Not Eligible
3518	General Purpose Storage Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
3519	General Purpose Storage Building	1954	2009	Not Eligible
3520	RDT&E Range Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
3521	RDT&E Range Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
3522	Ordnance Building	1958	2009	Not Eligible
3523	RDT&E Range Building	1955	2009	Not Eligible
3524	Engineering/Housing Maintenance Shop	1958	2009	Not Eligible
3525	Water Treatment Building	1954	2016	Not Eligible
3526	Water Storage Tank, Potable	1954	2012	Not Eligible
3527	Range Support Building (Dynamic Environmental Test Facility)	1955	2016	Not Eligible
3528	Dispatch Building	1972	2016	Not Eligible

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
3529	Gun Position Firing Barricade at Gun Position #6	1963	2016	Not Eligible
3531	Water Well "I"	1952	2012	Not Eligible
3532	Ordnance Facility	1961	2012	Not Eligible
3537	Police and MP Building (Visitor's Center)	1965	2016	Not Eligible
3538	Diesel Storage, Aboveground	1965	2016	Not Eligible
3539	Organizational Wash Platform	1963	2016	Not Eligible
3542	Septic Tank and Drain Field	1963	2016	Not Eligible
3543	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3544	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3545	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3546	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3547	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3552	RDT&E Range Building	1961	2009	Not Eligible
3553	Range Support Building	1968	2016	Not Eligible
3555	Weather Station	1958	2009	Not Eligible
3556	RDT&E Range Building	1958	2009	Not Eligible
3557	RDT&E Range Building	1954	2009	Not Eligible
3558	Access Control Facilities	1961	2009	Not Eligible
3562	RDT&E Range Building	1961	2009	Not Eligible
3563	Water Storage Tank, Potable	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3564	Water Pump Station at Well "H"	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3565	Range Support Building	1972	2016	Not Eligible
3566	Ammunition Loading Plant (Inert Loading Plant)	1971	2016	Not Eligible
3567	Igloo Storage	1962	—	PC[2]
3568	Theodolite Station	1961	2016	Not Eligible
3569	Theodolite Station	1961	2016	Not Eligible
3578	Ordinance Facility (Gun Mount at Gun Position 20)	1978	2016	Not Eligible
3579	Ordinance Facility (Gun Mount at Gun Position 20)	1981	2016	Not Eligible
3581	Theodolite Station	1961	2016	Not Eligible
3582	Theodolite Station	1961	2016	Not Eligible
3584	General Purpose Storage Building	1953	2009	Not Eligible
3586	Ground Transport Equipment Building	1961	2012	Not Eligible
3588	Ammunition Storehouse	1958	—	PC[2]
3589	RDT&E Range Building	1961	2009	Not Eligible
3590	Test Observation Tower	1955	2012	Not Eligible
3596	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3597	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3598	RDT&E Range Building	1962	2009	Not Eligible

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
3599	RDT&E Range Building	1963	2009	Not Eligible
3600	Test Observation Tower	1955	2012	Not Eligible
3601	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3602	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3603	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3608	Test Observation Tower	1983	2012	Not Eligible
3609	Test Observation Tower	1983	2012	Not Eligible
3610	Test Observation Tower	1961	2012	Not Eligible
3611	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3612	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3613	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3614	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3615	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3616	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3617	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3618	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3619	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3620	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3621	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3622	Test Observation Tower	1955	2012	Not Eligible
3623	Test Observation Tower	1955	2012	Not Eligible
3624	Test Observation Tower	1955	2012	Not Eligible
3625	Test Observation Tower	1955	2012	Not Eligible
3626	Test Observation Tower	1961	2012	Not Eligible
3627	Test Observation Tower	1955	2012	Not Eligible
3628	Test Observation Tower	1955	2012	Not Eligible
3631	Test Observation Tower	1955	2012	Not Eligible
3632	Range Support Building (Range Observation and Control Building at Gun Position 20)	1966	2016	Not Eligible
3633	Test Observation Tower	1972	2012	Not Eligible
3634	Test Observation Tower	1972	2012	Not Eligible
3637	Ordnance Facility (Barricaded Firing Position) at Gun Position 17	1965	2016	Not Eligible
3654	RDT&E Range Building	1961	2012	Not Eligible
3659	Range Support Building (Communication Equipment Facility)	1976	2016	Not Eligible
3667	Test Observation Tower	1972	2012	Not Eligible
3668	Test Observation Tower	1962	2012	Not Eligible
3669	Test Observation Tower	1962	2012	Not Eligible
3690	Test Observation Tower	1963	2012	Not Eligible

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
3693	Test Observation Tower	1963	2012	Not Eligible
3694	Test Observation Tower	1977	2012	Not Eligible
3721	Igloo Storage	1969	—	PC[2]
3722	Igloo Storage	1973	—	PC[2]
3723	Igloo Storage	1973	—	PC[2]
3724	Igloo Storage	1973	—	PC[2]
3725	Igloo Storage	1973	—	PC[2]
3726	Igloo Storage	1976	—	PC[2]
3727	Igloo Storage	1976	—	PC[2]
3728	Igloo Storage	1976	—	PC[2]
3729	Igloo Storage	1976	—	PC[2]
3730	Igloo Storage	1976	—	PC[2]
3731	Igloo Storage	1976	—	PC[2]
3732	Igloo Storage	1976	—	PC[2]
3733	Igloo Storage	1976	—	PC[2]
3734	Igloo Storage	1976	—	PC[2]
3735	Igloo Storage	1976	—	PC[2]
3736	Igloo Storage	1976	—	PC[2]
3737	Igloo Storage	1976	—	PC[2]
3738	Igloo Storage	1976	—	PC[2]
3739	Igloo Storage	1976	—	PC[2]
3805	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3807	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3811	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3813	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3815	Test Observation Tower	1960	2012	Not Eligible
3926	RDT&E Range Building	1961	2012	Not Eligible
4655	Test Observation Tower	1961	2012	Not Eligible
4760	Test Observation Tower	1961	2012	Not Eligible
4865	Test Observation Tower	1961	2012	Not Eligible
5010	Water Well “S”	1954	2012	Not Eligible
5100	K-9 Facility	1960	2012	Not Eligible
5101	RDT&E Range Building	1960	2012	Not Eligible
6000	RDT&E Range Building	1960	2012	Not Eligible
6001	General Purpose Storage Building	1960	2012	Not Eligible
6006	Ground Transport Equipment Building	1960	2012	Not Eligible
6008	Water Support Treatment Building	1960	2012	Not Eligible
6068	Flammable Materials Storehouse	1960	2012	Not Eligible
6069	Aircraft Parts Storage Building	1960	2012	Not Eligible
6070	Flammable Materials Storehouse	1960	2012	Not Eligible

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
6071	Aircraft Flight Equipment Building	1960	2012	Not Eligible
6073	Transmitter Building	1960	2012	Not Eligible
6074	RDT&E Range Building	1960	2012	Not Eligible
6075	Access Control Facility	1961	2012	Not Eligible
6076	RDT&E Range Building	1960	2012	Not Eligible
6077	RDT&E Range Building	1960	2012	Not Eligible
6080	Protective Barrier	1960	2012	Not Eligible
6081	Protective Barrier	1960	2012	Not Eligible
6082	Water Storage Tank, Potable	1960	2012	Not Eligible
6803	Velocity Tower and Tracks at Gun Position 17	1972	2016	Not Eligible
390.68	Gun Emplacement associated with Ordinance Facility (Facility 3637)	1973	2016	Not Eligible
452-10	Open Storage Area, formerly parking	1955	2016	Not Eligible
17980	Cox Field	1952	2016	Not Eligible
75021	Softball Field	1988	2016	Not Eligible
AC001	Concrete Pad	1979	2016	Not Eligible
AC003	Concrete Aprons north of 3017	1982	2016	Not Eligible
AT322	Antenna Tower Behind 3659 (KFR Control Tower)	1977	2016	Not Eligible
CB020	Pollutants Catch Basin	1971	2016	Not Eligible
CB213	Pollutants Catch Basin	1987	2016	Not Eligible
CB232	Pollutants Catch Basin	1988	2016	Not Eligible
CB239	Pollutants Catch Basin	1965	2016	Not Eligible
CB243	Pollutants Catch Basin	1988	2016	Not Eligible
CB268	Pollutants Catch Basin	1987	2016	Not Eligible
CB274	Pollutants Catch Basin	1989	2016	Not Eligible
CB280	Pollutants Catch Basin	1960	2016	Not Eligible
CB301	Pollutants Catch Basin	1987	2016	Not Eligible
CB352	Pollutants Catch Basin	1987	2016	Not Eligible
CB356	Pollutants Catch Basin	1989	2016	Not Eligible
CB358	Pollutants Catch Basin	1987	2016	Not Eligible
CS001	Concrete Pad	1982	2016	Not Eligible
CS002	Concrete Slab at 2075	1977	2016	Not Eligible
CS004	Concrete Slab northeast of 3493	1980	2016	Not Eligible
CS005	Concrete Slab at 3501	1981	2016	Not Eligible
CS006	Concrete Slab at 3489	1985	2016	Not Eligible
CS011	Concrete Slab at 3489	1985	2016	Not Eligible
CS022	Pad east of 204	1975	2016	Not Eligible
CS023	Pad at 204 for Fuel Tank	1975	2016	Not Eligible
CS041	Pad near 410	1964	2016	Not Eligible

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
CS283	Pad near 3013	1982	2016	Not Eligible
CS324	Concrete Pads near 3555	1983	2016	Not Eligible
CS327	Concrete Pad at 3555	1958	2016	Not Eligible
CS354	Pad near 3493 (duplicate of CS004)	1973	2016	Not Eligible
CS356	Pad near 3527	1985	2016	Not Eligible
CS357	Concrete Pad near 3520	1985	2016	Not Eligible
FPA30	AG Fuel Piping	1960	2016	Not Eligible
FT005	Diesel Fuel Tank near 005	1959	2016	Not Eligible
FT205	Heating Fuel Storage Tank, Underground	1961	2016	Not Eligible
FT302	Heating Fuel Storage Tank, Underground	1948	2016	Not Eligible
FT408	Heating Fuel Storage Tank, Underground	1953	2016	Not Eligible
FT1004	Heating Fuel Storage Tank, Underground	1958	2016	Not Eligible
FT2104	Heating Fuel Storage Tank, Aboveground	1970	2016	Not Eligible
FT2105	Heating Fuel Storage Tank, Underground	1979	2016	Not Eligible
FT2660	Heating Fuel Storage Tank, Underground	1954	2016	Not Eligible
FTP32	Containment Area at LAAF Loading and Unloading	1960	2016	Not Eligible
GP010	Gun Position 10	1952	2012	Not Eligible
GP012	Gun Position 12	1952	2012	Not Eligible
GP020	Gun Position 20	1955	2016	Contributing
LD266	Loading Ramp near 2660	1954	2016	Not Eligible
MM040	Military Item Static Display	1954	2016	Not Eligible
MM228	Monument at Front Entrance	1961	2016	Not Eligible
MM229	Monument at Front Entrance	1961	2016	Not Eligible
OG218	Oil/Grease Separator at 218	1986	2016	Not Eligible
OG221	Oil/Grease Separator at 2210	1960	2016	Not Eligible
OG301	Oil/Grease Separator at 3031	1983	2016	Not Eligible
OG349	Oil/Grease Separator near 3490	1984	2016	Not Eligible
OG352	Oil/Grease Separator at 3522	1958	2016	Not Eligible
OG710	Oil/Grease Separator at 710	1988	2016	Not Eligible
OS001	Open Storage Area	1983	2016	Not Eligible
OS002	Open Storage Area	1955	2016	Not Eligible
OS020	Open Storage Area	1952	2016	Not Eligible
OS039	Open Storage near 400	1985	2016	Not Eligible
OS041	Open Storage behind 414	1974	2016	Not Eligible
OS042	Open Storage at 408	1953	2016	Not Eligible
OS044	Open Storage at 414	1974	2016	Not Eligible

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
OS046	Open Storage at 416	1955	2016	Not Eligible
OS310	Ammunition Storage Pad	1980	—	PC[2]
OT336	Hoist at Gun Position 20	1989	2016	Not Eligible
PT050	Propane Tanks	1958	2016	Not Eligible
PT204	Propane Tank	1960	2016	Not Eligible
SF001	Chain link Fence at 2105	1979	2016	Not Eligible
SF003	495' Chain link Fence at 712	1981	2016	Not Eligible
SF005	2451' Chain link Fence at 204	1978	2016	Not Eligible
SF006	954' Chain link Fence at 2065	1955	2016	Not Eligible
SF007	1115' Chain link Fence at 2075	1978	2016	Not Eligible
SF009	6468' Chain link Fence at 2660 and 2210	1978	2016	Not Eligible
SF010	400' Chain link Fence at KFR Interchange Yard	1978	2016	Not Eligible
SF011	866' Chain link Fence at 3510, 3511, and 3512	1978	2016	Not Eligible
SF015	1964' Chain link Fence at 3496	1978	2016	Not Eligible
SF018	4024' Chain link Fence at 3482	1973	2016	Not Eligible
SF019	3301' Chain link Fence at 3493	1978	2016	Not Eligible
SF020	180' Chain link Fence at Substation “G”	1985	2016	Not Eligible
SF022	1402' Chain link Fence at 3557	1982	2016	Not Eligible
SF023	680' Chain link Fence at 3556	1982	2016	Not Eligible
SF024	286' Chain link Fence at Substation “E”	1975	2016	Not Eligible
SF027	297' Chain link Fence at 3017	1983	2016	Not Eligible
SF028	423' Chain link Fence at 2064	1983	2016	Not Eligible
SF031	281' Chain link Fence at Building 611	1983	2016	Not Eligible
SF034	80' Chain link Fence at Water Well “J”	1984	2016	Not Eligible
SF035	460' Chain link Fence at Water Well “H”	1984	2016	Not Eligible
SF036	Fencing at 03471	1984	2016	Not Eligible
SF038	980' Chain link Fence at 3527	1985	2016	Not Eligible
SF039	904' Chain link Fence at 3489	1985	2016	Not Eligible
SF041	163' Steel Chain Attached to Posts Northwest of 506	1985	2016	Not Eligible
SF042	375' Chain link Fence at 1000	1983	2016	Not Eligible
SF045	136' Chain link Fence at 414	1985	2016	Not Eligible
SF046	70' Chain link Fence at Water Well “B”	1985	2016	Not Eligible
SF050	241' Chain link Fence at 710	1980	2016	Not Eligible
SF052	516' Chain link Fence at MAA Water Plant Brine Pond	1986	2016	Not Eligible
SF053	14709' Chain link Fence around Main Administration Area	1987	2016	Not Eligible
SF054	1200' Hogwire Fence around OS002	1955	2016	Not Eligible
SF060	80' Chain link Fence at 124	1988	2016	Not Eligible

Facility Number	Description	Date of Construction	Date of Evaluation	NRHP Eligibility Status
SF062	149' Chain link Fence at 9	1988	2016	Not Eligible
SF090	Chain link Fence at 1102	1989	2016	Not Eligible
SF100	Chain link Fence at 220	1970	2016	Not Eligible
SF230	Fencing at 3003 and 3004 (LAAF Fuel Station)	1960	2016	Not Eligible
SF280	Chain link Fence around LAAF Sewage Lagoon Complex	1989	2016	Not Eligible
SF319	1390' Chain link Fence around 3512	1989	2016	Not Eligible
SF327	Chain link Fence around 3512	1989	2016	Not Eligible
SF351	Fence	1978	2016	Not Eligible
SG286	Standby Generator at 3013	1960	2016	Not Eligible
SG352	Standby Generator near 3520	1955	2016	Not Eligible
SG353	Standby Generator near 3527	1960	2016	Not Eligible
SG381	Standby Generator near 3189	1960	2016	Not Eligible
SLS01	Sewage Lift Station at 218	1986	2016	Not Eligible
SLS04	Sewage Lift Station at 2060	1960	2016	Not Eligible
SN045	Informational Sign at 451	1975	2016	Not Eligible
SN228	Informational Sign at North Side of Imperial Dam Road	1961	2016	Not Eligible
SN229	Informational Sign at 95/Imperial Dam	1961	2016	Not Eligible
SN110	Facility Sign at 1100	1988	2016	Not Eligible
SP235	ABC Site Pad Near 2331/2333	1989	2016	Not Eligible
SP236	ABC Site Pad Near 2331/2333	1989	2016	Not Eligible
SP239	ABC Site Pad at Miller/Ocotillo Road	1962	2016	Not Eligible
SP261	ABC Site Pad east of 2104	1986	2016	Not Eligible
XB316	Explosive Barricade	1968	2016	Not Eligible

PC[1] = Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946 – 1974)
PC[2] = Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities
PC[3] = Program Comment for Capehart and Wherry Era Family Housing
PC[4] = Program Comment for World War II Temporary Buildings

APPENDIX J

U.S. ARMY YUMA PROVING GROUND COMMANDING OFFICER'S 2004 INSTRUCTION REGARDING COLLECTION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES ON YPG

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY YUMA PROVING GROUND
301 C STREET
YUMA AZ 85365-9498

Environmental Sciences Directorate 26 April 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Illegal Collection and Removal of Natural and Historic Resources from YPG

1. It has come to my attention that some folks may believe it is acceptable to remove natural and historical resources from YPG. This is a reminder that it is illegal to remove natural resources such as petrified wood or cultural artifacts from YPG. A variety of federal statutes and DA regulations forbid removing such resources. The only known deposit of petrified wood in western Arizona is located on YPG. The petrified wood deposits, through scientific investigation, can tell us a great deal about the geology, climate and plant life that existed here eons ago. It is a non-renewable resource as are cultural artifacts that are fast disappearing due to illegal removal by collectors and souvenir hunters.

2. If you find something you believe has natural or cultural significance, leave it in place, make note of the location and contact the YPG Conservation Office, 328-2128 or 328-2244.

3. Finally, and of even greater concern, is the risk to your personal safety when you pick up and move items you find on YPG. This installation has been used for military training and testing since the 1940s and unexploded ordnance could be anywhere. The best policy is to avoid anything that appears unnatural and to avoid handling anything you find; no matter how innocuous it appears.

4. I am committed to preserving these resources. Please help us preserve our natural and cultural resources. Leave the things you find for the enjoyment of future generations.

STEPHEN D. KREIDER
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:
A

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APPENDIX K

U.S. ARMY GARRISON YUMA PROVING GROUND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

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Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1	AZ-050-0496	1	U	H	Historic teepee		
2	AZ Y:01:002(ACS)	3	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
3	AZ Y:01:004(ACS)	3	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
5	AZ R:15:001(ASM)	7, 11	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Ring	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
6	AZ R:15:002(ASM)	7, 12	E	P	Trail Segment		
7	AZ R:15:003(ASM)	7, 13	E	P	Trail Segment		
8	AZ R:15:004(ASM)	7, 14	E	P	Trail Segment		
9	AZ R:15:005(ASM)	7, 15	E	P	Trail Segment		
10	AZ X:03:043(ASM)	9	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
15	AZ R:11:002(ASM)	10	E	P	Quarry		
16	AZ R:11:003(ASM)	10	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
17	AZ R:11:004(ASM)	10	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
18	AZ R:11:005(ASM)	10	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
19	AZ R:11:006(ASM)	10	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
20	AZ R:11:007(ASM)	10	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
21	AZ R:11:008(ASM)	10	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
22	AZ R:15:006(ASM)	11	E	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
23	AZ R:15:007(ASM)	11	E	P	Trail Segment		
24	AZ-050-1114	13	U	H	Rockshelter		
25	AZ-050-1115	13	U	P	Rockshelters	Milling Station	Trail Segment
26	AZ-050-0896	13	U	P	Rockshelters with cultural midden	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
27	AZ-050-0897	13, 194	U	P	Cleared Areas/Rock Rings	Lithic Scatter	
28	AZ-050-0898	13	U	P	Cleared Areas/Rock Rings		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
29	AZ-050-0899	13	U	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter	
30	AZ-050-0900	13, 113	U	P	Rockshelter/Cave	Lithic Scatter	Ceramic Scatter
31	AZ-050-0901	13, 114	U	P	Rock Ring/Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	Ceramic Scatter
32	AZ-050-0902	13	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
33	AZ-050-0904	13	U	P	Rock Ring/Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
34	AZ-050-0905	13	U	P	Rock Ring		
36	AZ-050-0907	13	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
37	AZ-050-0908	13	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
38	AZ-050-0909	13	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	Ceramic Scatter
39	AZ-050-0911	13	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
40	AZ-050-1266	13, 113	U	P	Rockshelter	Rock Ring, Trail	Lithic Scatter
41	WESTEC-YPG 1/87	13	U	P	Quarry	Lithic Scatter	
42	AZ-050-1187	13, 194	U	H	Corral	Rock Ring	
43	AZ-050-1194	13	U	P	Rockshelter/Cave	Lithic Scatter	Ceramic Scatter
44	AZ-050-1195	13	U	P	Quarry	Rockshelter	Lithic Scatter
45	AZ-050-1197	13	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
46	AZ-050-1198	13	NE	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
47	AZ-050-1268	13	U	P	Rockshelter	Lithic Scatter	
48	AZ-050-1269	13	U	H	Mineshafts		
49	AZ-050-1262	13	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
50	AZ-050-1132	13	U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter
51	AZ-050-1201	13	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
52	AZ-050-1271	13	NE	P	Milling Station		
53	AZ R:11:009(ASM)	14, 36	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
54	AZ R:11:010(ASM)	14, 32, 36	NE	P	Milling Station		
55	AZ R:11:011(ASM)	14, 32, 36	NE	P	Milling Station	Lithic Scatter	Ceramic Scatter
56	AZ R:11:012(ASM)	14, 32, 36	NE	P	Milling Station	Ceramic Scatter	
57	AZ R:11:013(ASM)	14, 36, 41	U	P	Milling Station		
58	AZ R:11:014(ASM)	14,36	NE	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
59	AZ R:11:015(ASM)	14, 36, 41	NE	H	Historic Graves?	Cobble Mounds	Historic Can/Trash Scatter
76	AZ X:04:003(ASM)	17	NE	P	Trail		
77	AZ X:04:004(ASM)	17	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
78	AZ X:04:005(ASM)	17	E	P	Quarry		
79	AZ X:04:006(ASM)	17	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
80	AZ X:04:007(ASM)	17	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
81	AZ X:04:008(ASM)	17	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
82	AZ X:04:009(ASM)	17	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
83	AZ X:04:010(ASM)	17	NE	P	Rock Ring		
84	AZ X:04:011(ASM)	17	NE	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
85	AZ X:04:012(ASM)	17	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
86	AZ X:04:013(ASM)	17	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
87	AZ X:04:014(ASM)	17	NE	P	Rock Enclosure & Alignment	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
88	AZ X:04:015(ASM)	17	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
89	AZ X:04:016(ASM)	17	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
90	AZ X:04:017(ASM)	17	E	P	Quarry		
91	AZ X:04:018(ASM)	17	E	P	Milling Station	Trail	
92	AZ X:04:019(ASM)	17	NE	P	Lithic Scatter	Trail	

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
93	AZ X:04:020(ASM)	17	E	P	Milling Station	Lithic Scatter	Cleared Area
94	AZ X:04:021(ASM)	17	E	P	Ceramic Scatter		
95	AZ X:03:046(ASM)	17	NE	P	Cleared Areas		
96	AZ X:03:047(ASM)	17	NE	H	Rock Cairn		
97	AZ X:03:048(ASM)	17	NE	P	Trail		
99	AZ R:11:016(ASM)	27	E	P	Quarry	Lithic Scatter	
100	AZ R:07:094(ASM)	33	U	P	Trail Segment	Ceramic Scatter	
101	AZ R:07:093(ASM)	33	NE	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	
102	AZ R:07:089(ASM)	33	NE	P	Cleared Areas		
103	AZ R:07:090(ASM)	33	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
104	AZ R:07:092(ASM)	33	U	H	Copper Giant Mine	Chimney and Head Frame	Historic Trash Scatter
105	AZ R:07:095(ASM)	33	NE	P	Rock Ring		
106	AZ R:07:096(ASM)	33	NE	P	Rock Ring		
107	AZ R:07:097(ASM)	253, 33	E	P	Ceramic Scatter		
108	AZ R:07:101(ASM)	33	E	P	Rock Ring, Cairns	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	Trail Segment
109	AZ R:11:018(ASM)	33	NE	P	Rock Ring		
110	AZ R:11:020(ASM)	33	NE	P	Rock Ring		
111	AZ R:10:035(ASM)	33	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
112	AZ R:11:022(ASM)	33	NE	P	Rock Ring		
113	AZ R:11:024(ASM)	33	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
114	AZ R:07:088(ASM)	33	NE	P	Cleared Areas		
115	AZ R:07:091(ASM)	33	E	P	Petroglyph	Rock Ring	Lithic and CeramiLithic/Ceramic Scatterc Scatter

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
116	AZ R:07:099(ASM)	33	NE	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Clusters	
117	AZ R:11:017(ASM)	33	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
118	AZ R:07:098(ASM)	253, 33	NE	P	Rock Ring		
119	AZ R:11:025(ASM)	33	NE	P	Rock Ring		
120	AZ R:11:027(ASM)	33	E	P	Geoglyph	Lithic Artifacts	
121	AZ R:11:029(ASM)	33	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
122	AZ R:10:038(ASM)	33	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
123	AZ R:10:040(ASM)	33	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
124	AZ R:10:042(ASM)	33	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
125	AZ R:11:044(ASM)	33	NE	P	Cleared Area		
126	AZ R:11:032(ASM)	33	U	P	Rockshelters	Rock Rings	Lithic Scatter
128	AZ R:11:019(ASM)	33	E	P	Lithic Scatter	Quarry	
129	AZ R:07:100(ASM)	33	U	P	Lithic Scatter	FAR	
130	AZ R:11:021(ASM)	33	NE	P	Rock Ring		
131	AZ R:10:036(ASM)	33	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
132	AZ R:11:023(ASM)	33	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
133	AZ R:10:037(ASM)	33	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
134	AZ R:11:026(ASM)	33	NE	P	Cleared Area		
135	AZ R:11:028(ASM)	33	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
136	AZ R:11:030(ASM)	33	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
137	AZ R:10:039(ASM)	33	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
138	AZ R:10:041(ASM)	33	NE	P	Cleared Area		
139	AZ R:10:043(ASM)	33	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
140	AZ R:07:102(ASM)	33	E	P	Rockshelter	Milling Station	Lithic Scatter

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
141	AZ-050-1242	228	NE	P	Trail Segment		
142	AZ-050-1243	228	NE	P	Cleared Area		
143	AZ R:11:034(ASM)	39	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
144	AZ R:11:033(ASM)	39	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
145	AZ R:11:035(ASM)	41	NE	H	Historic Camp	Cleared Areas	Can Scatter
147	AZ X:04:022(ASM)	48	NE	P	Cleared Area		
148	AZ X:04:023(ASM)	48	NE	P	Cleared Area		
149	AZ X:04:024(ASM)	48	NE	P	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster (Small)	Lithic Scatter
150	AZ X:04:025(ASM)	48	NE	P	Trail Segments	Rock Ring, Rock Cairn	Lithic Scatter
151	AZ X:04:026(ASM)	48	NE	P	Cleared Area	Trail Segment	
152	AZ X:04:27(ASM)	48	NE	P	Cleared Area		
153	AZ X:04:028(ASM)	48	NE	P	Cleared Area		
154	AZ X:04:029(ASM)	48	NE	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	
155	AZ X:04:030(ASM)	48	NE	P	Cleared Area, Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	Trail Segment
156	AZ X:04:031(ASM)	48	NE	P	Cleared Area, Rock Ring	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
157	AZ X:04:032(ASM)	48	NE	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	Trail Segment
158	AZ X:04:33(ASM)	48	NE	P	Cleared Area		
160	GNO-149;IO897 AZ X:04:66(ASM)	49, 50	E	P	Cleared Area	Ceramic Scatter	
163	AZ X:04:50(ASM) FN1014	49, 51	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	
164	AZ X:04:052(ASM) FN1016	49, 52	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	Trail Segment
165	AZ X:04:053(ASM) FN1019	49, 53	E	P	Cleared Area, Compressed Gravel Area	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
166	AZ X:04:054(ASM) FN1022	49, 54	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
167	AZ X:04:055(ASM) FN1027	49, 55	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
168	AZ X:04:056(ASM) FN1032	49, 56	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
169	AZ X:04:057(ASM) FN1033	49, 57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
170	AZ X:04:058(ASM) FN1035	49, 58	E	P	Cleared Area		
171	AZ X:04:059(ASM) FN1048	49, 59	E	P	Rock Rings		
181	AZ X:04:048(ASM) FN1012	50	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
183	AZ X:04:051(ASM) FN1015	50	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
212	AZ-050-1202	50	E	P	Cleared Areas		
213	AZ-050-1204	50	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
214	AZ-050-1205	50	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter (Small)	
242	AZ X:04:063(ASM) IO891	50	E	P	Rock Clusters		
243	AZ X:04:065(ASM) IO893	50	E	P	Rock Ring/Cluster	Cleared Areas	
247	AZ X:04:067(ASM) IO904	50	E	P	Cleared Area		
248	AZ X:04:068(ASM) IO905	50	E	P	Cleared Area		
299	AZ X:03:108(ASM)	50	E	P	Cleared Area		
300	AZ X:03:109(ASM)IO996	50	E	P	Cleared Area		
303	AZ S:14:056(ASM)	51	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
306	AZ X:03:086(ASM)	53	NE	H	Historic Trash Scatter		
313	AZ R:15:082(ASM)	54	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
314	AZ R:15:083(ASM)	54	E	H	Military Foxhole		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
315	AZ R:15:084(ASM)	54	U	H	Tent Clearings		
318	AZ X:03:049(ASM)	54,105, 111,118	NE	H	Military Rock Alignments, Berms, Other Features	Water/Erosion Control Structures?	Historic Artifact Scatter
322	AZ S:14:010(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
323	AZ S:14:011(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
324	AZ S:14:012(ASM)	56	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
325	AZ S:14:013(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
326	AZ S:14:014(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
327	AZ S:14:015(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
328	AZ S:14:016(ASM)	56	E	P	Quarry		
329	AZ S:14:017(ASM)	56	E	P	Quarry		
330	AZ S:14:018(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
331	AZ S:14:019(ASM)	56	E	P	Rockshelter	Lithic Scatter	Milling Station
332	AZ S:14:020(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
333	AZ S:14:021(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
334	AZ S:14:022(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
335	AZ S:14:023(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
336	AZ S:14:024(ASM)	56	E	P	Rock Cluster/Pile	Lithic Scatter	
337	AZ S:14:025(ASM)	56	E	P	Rockshelter	Lithic Scatter	
338	AZ S:14:026(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
339	AZ S:14:027(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
340	AZ S:14:028(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
341	AZ S:14:029(ASM)	56	E	P	Rockshelter	Lithic Scatter	
342	AZ S:14:030(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
343	AZ S:14:031(ASM)	56	E	P	Rockshelter	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
344	AZ S:14:032(ASM)	56	E	P	Rock Cairns	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	Trail Segment
345	AZ S:14:033(ASM)	56	E	P	Rock Alignment		
346	AZ S:14:034(ASM)	56	E	P	Quarry		
347	AZ S:14:035(ASM)	56	E	P	Quarry		
348	AZ S:14:036(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
349	AZ S:14:037(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
350	AZ S:14:038(ASM)	56	E	P	Quarry		
351	AZ S:14:039(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
352	AZ S:14:040(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
353	AZ S:14:041(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
354	AZ S:14:042(ASM)	56	E	P	Rockshelter	Lithic Scatter	
355	AZ S:14:043(ASM)	56	E	P	Rockshelter	Lithic Scatter	
356	AZ S:14:044(ASM)	56	E	P	Rockshelter	Lithic Scatter	
357	AZ S:14:045(ASM)	56	E	P	Rockshelter	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
358	AZ S:14:046(ASM)	56	E	P	Rockshelter	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
359	AZ S:14:047(ASM)	56	E	P	Rockshelter	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	Milling Station
360	AZ S:14:048(ASM)	56	E	P	Rockshelter	Lithic Scatter	
361	AZ S:14:049(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
362	AZ S:14:050(ASM)	56	E	P	Quarry		
363	AZ S:14:051(ASM)	56	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
364	AZ S:14:052(ASM)	56	E	H	Historic Malcolm Rogers Camp Complex		
365	AZ S:14:053(ASM)	56	E	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	Rock Alignment

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
366	AZ S:14:054(ASM)	56	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
367	AZ S:14:055(ASM)	56	E	P	Trail Segment	Ceramic Scatter	
368	AZ R:14:020(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
369	AZ R:14:021(ASM)	57	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
370	AZ R:14:022(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
371	AZ R:14:023(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area, Compressed Gravel Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
372	AZ R:14:024(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	
373	AZ R:14:025(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	
374	AZ R:14:026(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area		
375	AZ R:14:027(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	
376	AZ R:14:028(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Ring	
377	AZ R:14:29(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring	Cleared Area	Petroglyph
378	AZ R:14:030(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring, Rock Cluster, Cleared Area	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
379	AZ R:14:031(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Rock Cluster
380	AZ R:14:032(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
381	AZ R:14:033(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
382	AZ R:14:034(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
383	AZ R:14:035(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
384	AZ R:14:036(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
385	AZ R:14:037(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
386	AZ R:14:038(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Ring, Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
387	AZ R:14:039(ASM)	57	E	P	Cairn, Rock Clusters, Cleared Areas	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
388	AZ R:14:040(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
389	AZ R:14:041(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Rings, Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter	
390	AZ R:14:042(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter	
391	AZ R:14:043(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter	
392	AZ R:14:044(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
393	AZ R:14:045(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
394	AZ R:14:046(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter	
395	AZ R:14:047(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter	
396	AZ R:14:048(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
397	AZ R:14:049(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Cairn	Lithic Scatter	
398	AZ R:14:050(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Pile, Cleared Areas	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
399	AZ R:14:051(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
400	AZ R:14:052(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Rings, Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter
401	AZ R:14:053(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Cluster	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	Trail Segment
402	AZ R:14:054(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Clusters	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
403	AZ R:14:055(ASM)	57	E	P	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
404	AZ R:14:056(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
405	AZ R:14:057(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Compressed Gravel Area, Rock Rings*	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
406	AZ R:14:058(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas	Rock Rings	
407	AZ R:14:059(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Rings, Rock Cairn	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
408	AZ R:14:060(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Rings, Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
409	AZ R:14:061(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Rings	Lithic Scatter
410	AZ R:14:062(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Rings	Lithic Scatter
411	AZ R:14:063(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter
412	AZ R:14:064(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Compressed Gravel Areas	Rock Rings, Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter
413	AZ R:14:065(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
414	AZ R:14:066(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter	
415	AZ R:14:067(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Rings, Compressed Gravel Area	Lithic Scatter	Trail Segment
416	AZ R:14:068(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Rings	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	Trail Segment
417	AZ R:14:069(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Rings, Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter
418	AZ X:03:230(ASM)	69	E	H	Rock Pile		
419	AZ R:14:070(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Cluster Structure, Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter
420	AZ R:14:071(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Compressed Gravel Areas	Lithic Scatter	
421	AZ R:14:072(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Ring, Rock Clusters, Compress*	Historic Tent Foundation	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
422	AZ R:14:073(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Compressed Gravel Areas	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	Trail Segment
423	AZ R:14:074(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Rings, Compressed Gravel Areas, Cleared Area*	Lithic Scatter	Trail Segment
424	AZ R:14:075(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Ring?	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	Trail Segment

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
425	AZ R:14:076(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Rings, Compressed Gravel Areas	Lithic Scatter	Trail Segment
426	AZ R:14:077(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Rings, Clusters	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
427	AZ R:14:078(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area/Compressed Gravel Area	Lithic Scatter	
428	AZ R:14:079(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter	Trail Segment
429	AZ R:14:080(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Rings, Rock Clusters, Compressed Gravel Areas	Lithic Scatter	Trail Segment
430	AZ R:14:081(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Compressed Gravel Areas, Rock Ring*	Lithic Scatter	Historic Trash Scatter
431	AZ R:14:082(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter
432	AZ R:14:083(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, with Rock Clusters	Rock Rings	Lithic Scatter
433	AZ R:14:084(ASM)	57	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
434	AZ R:14:085(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter	
435	AZ R:14:086(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter	
436	AZ R:14:087(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Rings	Lithic Scatter
437	AZ R:14:088(ASM)	57	E	P	Trail Segment	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
438	AZ R:14:089(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring/Clusters	Lithic Scatter	
439	AZ R:14:090(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter	
440	AZ R:14:091(ASM)	57	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
441	AZ R:14:092(ASM)	57	E	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
442	AZ R:14:093(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
443	AZ R:14:094(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
444	AZ R:14:095(ASM)	127, 57	NE	P	Cleared Areas, Compressed Gravel Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
445	AZ R:14:096(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Clusters, Rock Cairn	Lithic Scatter	
446	AZ R:14:097(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Rings	Lithic Scatter
447	AZ R:14:098(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Clusters	Rock Rings, Rock Alignments	Lithic Scatter
448	AZ R:14:099(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Clusters	Rock Rings, Rock Alignments	Lithic Scatter
449	AZ R:14:100(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter	
450	AZ R:14:101(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Clusters	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
451	AZ R:14:102(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Compressed Gravel Areas	Rock Rings, Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter
452	AZ R:14:103(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Rings, Alignments, Clusters	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
455	AZ R:14:106(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
456	AZ R:14:107(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas, Compressed Gravel Areas	Rock Ring	
457	AZ R:14:108(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
458	AZ R:14:109(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas	Rock Ring	
459	AZ R:14:110(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas	Compressed Gravel Area	
460	AZ R:14:111(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Rings, Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
461	AZ R:14:112(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Clusters	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
462	AZ R:14:113(ASM)	57	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
463	AZ R:14:114(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
464	AZ R:14:115(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Rings	Lithic Scatter	
465	AZ R:14:116(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	
466	AZ R:14:117(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
467	AZ R:14:118(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
469	AZ R:14:119(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
470	AZ R:14:120(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
471	AZ R:14:121(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Clusters		
472	AZ R:14:122(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
473	AZ R:14:123(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
474	AZ R:14:124(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas with Rock Clusters	Rock Ring	
475	AZ R:14:125(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
476	AZ R:14:126(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
477	AZ R:14:127(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
478	AZ R:14:128(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
479	AZ R:14:129(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter	
480	AZ R:14:130(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
481	AZ R:14:131(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
482	AZ R:14:132(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter	
483	AZ R:14:133(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
484	AZ R:14:134(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	
485	AZ R:14:135(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
486	AZ R:14:136(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
487	AZ R:14:137(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
488	AZ R:14:138(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Rings		
489	AZ R:14:139(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter	
490	AZ R:14:140(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
491	AZ R:14:141(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
492	AZ R:14:142(ASM)	127, 57	NE	H	Rock Alignments		
493	AZ R:14:143(ASM)	127, 57	NE	H	Rock Ring		
494	AZ R:14:144(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter	
495	AZ R:14:145(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
496	AZ R:14:146(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring	Cleared Area, Rock Clusters	
497	AZ R:14:147(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
498	AZ R:14:148(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Rings		
499	AZ R:14:149(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
500	AZ R:14:150(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
501	AZ R:14:151(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area (Impact Crater?)		
502	AZ R:14:152(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter
503	AZ R:14:153(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
504	AZ R:14:154(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
505	AZ R:14:155(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
506	AZ R:14:156(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
507	AZ R:14:157(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
508	AZ R:14:158(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Alignments		
509	AZ R:14:159(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
510	AZ R:14:160(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
511	AZ R:14:161(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
512	AZ R:14:162(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter	
513	AZ R:14:163(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring, Rock Clusters	Cleared Area	
514	AZ R:14:164(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Clusters		
515	AZ R:14:165(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Cluster		
516	AZ R:14:166(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
517	AZ R:14:167(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
518	AZ R:14:168(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
519	AZ R:14:169(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Rings	Lithic Scatter	
520	AZ R:14:170(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Alignments		
521	AZ R:14:171(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring	Rock Pile, Mano	
522	AZ R:14:172(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
523	AZ R:14:173(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
524	AZ R:14:174(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
525	AZ R:14:175(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
526	AZ R:14:176(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
527	AZ R:14:177(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
528	AZ R:14:178(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
529	AZ R:14:179(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
530	AZ R:14:180(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter	
531	AZ R:14:181(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
532	AZ R:14:182(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter	
533	AZ R:14:183(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
534	AZ R:14:184(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
535	AZ R:14:185(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
536	AZ R:14:186(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Cluster	Flake	
537	AZ R:14:187(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Clusters		
538	AZ R:14:188(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
539	AZ R:14:189(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
540	AZ R:14:190(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
541	AZ R:14:191(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
542	AZ R:14:192(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring, Rock Clusters		
543	AZ R:14:193(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
544	AZ R:14:194(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Cluster		
545	AZ R:14:195(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
546	AZ R:14:196(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
547	AZ R:14:197(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
548	AZ R:14:198(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter	
549	AZ R:14:199(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
550	AZ R:14:200(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
551	AZ R:14:201(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
552	AZ R:14:202(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
553	AZ R:14:203(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
554	AZ R:14:204(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
555	AZ R:14:205(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Lithic Scatter	
556	AZ R:14:206(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
557	AZ R:14:207(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
558	AZ R:14:208(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
558	AZ R:14:208(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
559	AZ R:14:209(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
560	AZ R:14:210(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
561	AZ R:14:211(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
562	AZ R:14:212(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
563	AZ R:14:213(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
564	AZ R:14:214(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
565	AZ R:14:215(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
566	AZ R:14:216(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
567	AZ R:14:217(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
568	AZ R:14:218(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
569	AZ R:15:097(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring, Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter	
570	AZ R:15:098(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area, Compressed Gravel Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
571	AZ R:15:099(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Rings	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
572	AZ R:15:100(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Ring?	Lithic Scatter

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
573	AZ R:15:101(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area/Compressed Gravel Area	Lithic Scatter	Lithic Scatter
574	AZ R:15:102(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Clusters	Cleared Areas?	Lithic Scatter
575	AZ R:15:103(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Ring, Rock Alignment	Lithic Scatter
576	AZ R:15:104(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas	Rock Cluster	
577	AZ R:15:105(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
578	AZ R:15:106(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Rings	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
579	AZ R:15:107(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
580	AZ R:15:108(ASM)	57	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
581	AZ R:15:109(ASM)	57	E	P	Compressed Gravel Areas	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
582	AZ R:15:110(ASM)	57	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
583	AZ R:15:111(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring, Rock Cluster, Rock Alignment	Cleared Area (Impact Crater?)	Lithic Scatter
584	AZ R:15:112(ASM)	57	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
585	AZ R:15:113(ASM)	57	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
586	AZ R:15:114(ASM)	57	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
587	AZ R:15:115(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Rings	Lithic Scatter
588	AZ R:15:116(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Compressed Gravel Area, Rock Ring*	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
589	AZ R:15:117(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Compressed Gravel Area	Rock Rings	Lithic Scatter
590	AZ R:15:118(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
591	AZ R:15:119(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Rings	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
592	AZ R:15:120(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Rings, Rock Alignments, Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter
593	AZ R:15:121(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Rings, Rock Clusters	Compressed Gravel Areas	Lithic Scatter
594	AZ R:15:122(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Ring, Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
595	AZ R:15:123(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas, Compressed Gravel Area	Rock Ring, Rock Clusters	
596	AZ R:15:124(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
597	AZ R:15:125(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Areas	Flaked Stone Artifact	
598	AZ R:15:126(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Cluster		
599	AZ R:15:127(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Areas		
600	AZ R:15:128(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
601	AZ R:15:129(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
602	AZ R:15:130(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
603	AZ R:15:131(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
604	AZ R:15:132(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Alignment	
605	AZ R:15:133(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
606	AZ R:15:134(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
607	AZ R:15:135(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
608	AZ R:15:136(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
609	AZ R:15:137(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
610	AZ R:15:138(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
611	AZ R:15:139(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Cluster		
612	AZ R:15:140(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
613	AZ R:15:141(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
614	AZ R:15:142(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
615	AZ R:15:143(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Cluster		
616	AZ R:15:144(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Cluster		
617	AZ R:15:145(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
618	AZ R:15:146(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
619	AZ R:15:147(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Cluster		
620	AZ R:15:148(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Cluster		
621	AZ R:15:149(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
622	AZ R:15:150(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
623	AZ R:15:151(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
624	AZ R:15:152(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
625	AZ R:15:153(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
626	AZ R:15:154(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
627	AZ R:15:155(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
628	AZ R:15:156(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
629	AZ R:15:157(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring	Rock Cluster	
630	AZ R:15:158(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
631	AZ R:15:159(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
632	AZ R:15:160(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter	
633	AZ R:15:161(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
634	AZ R:15:162(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
635	AZ R:15:163(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
636	AZ R:15:164(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
637	AZ R:15:165(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
638	AZ R:15:166(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Cluster		
639	AZ R:15:167(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Cluster		
640	AZ R:15:168(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Cluster		
641	AZ R:15:169(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring	Rock Cluster	
642	AZ R:15:170(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Cluster		
643	AZ R:15:171(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring	Cleared Area	
644	AZ R:15:172(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Cluster		
645	AZ R:15:173(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
646	AZ R:15:174(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Clusters		
647	AZ R:15:175(ASM)	57	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
648	AZ R:15:176(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Clusters		
649	AZ R:15:177(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Rings		
650	AZ R:15:178(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter	
651	AZ R:15:179(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter	
652	AZ R:15:180(ASM)	57	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
653	AZ R:15:181(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
654	AZ R:15:182(ASM)	57	E	H	Cleared Area		
655	AZ R:15:183(ASM)	57	E	H	Rock Ring		
656	AZ R:15:217(ASM)	66	E	P	Cleared Area, Rock Ring	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
657	AZ Y:01:006(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
658	AZ Y:01:007(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
659	AZ Y:01:008(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
660	AZ Y:01:009(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
661	AZ Y:01:010(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
662	AZ Y:01:011(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
663	AZ Y:01:012(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
664	AZ Y:01:013(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Ring		
665	AZ Y:01:014(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Cluster		
666	AZ Y:01:015(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
667	AZ Y:01:016(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
668	AZ Y:01:017(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	
669	AZ Y:01:018(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
670	AZ X:03:136(ASM)	69	U	H	Wooden Structures	Rock-lined Driveways	Historic Trash Scatter
671	AZ X:03:137(ASM)	69	U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Cairn	Ceramic Scatter
672	AZ X:03:138(ASM)	69	U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
673	AZ X:03:139(ASM)	69	U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
674	AZ X:03:140(ASM)	69	U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	Rock Cairn
675	AZ X:03:141(ASM)	69	U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	Rock Cairn
676	AZ X:03:142(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
677	AZ X:03:143(ASM)	69, 189	NE	H	Historic Rock Alignments	Historic Trash Pits	
678	AZ X:03:144(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
679	AZ X:03:145(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
680	AZ X:03:146(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
681	AZ X:03:147(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
682	AZ X:03:148(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
683	AZ X:03:149(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
684	AZ X:03:150(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
685	AZ X:03:151(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
686	AZ X:03:152(ASM)	69	U	P	Petroglyphs	Lithic Scatter	
687	AZ X:03:153(ASM)	69	U	H	Mine		
688	AZ X:03:154(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
689	AZ X:03:155(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Pile - Thermal Feature		
690	AZ X:03:156(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	Historic Trash Scatter
691	AZ X:03:157(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
692	AZ X:03:158(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
693	AZ X:03:159(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area, Rock Cluster	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
694	AZ X:03:160(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
695	AZ X:03:161(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Cleared Area	
696	AZ X:03:162(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Cleared Area	
697	AZ X:03:163(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Cleared Area	
698	AZ X:03:164(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Cleared Area	
699	AZ X:03:165(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Cleared Area	
700	AZ X:03:166(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
701	AZ X:03:167(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
702	AZ X:03:168(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
703	AZ X:03:169(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
704	AZ X:03:170(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
705	AZ X:03:171(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
706	AZ X:03:172(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
707	AZ X:03:173(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
708	AZ X:03:174(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
709	AZ X:03:175(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Cleared Area	
710	AZ X:03:176(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
711	AZ X:03:177(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Cleared Area	
712	AZ X:03:178(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
713	AZ X:03:179(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Cleared Area	
714	AZ X:03:180(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
715	AZ X:03:181(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
716	AZ X:03:182(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
717	AZ X:03:183(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
718	AZ X:03:184(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
719	AZ X:03:185(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
720	AZ X:03:186(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
721	AZ X:03:187(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
722	AZ X:03:188(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
723	AZ X:03:189(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
724	AZ X:03:190(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
725	AZ X:03:191(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
726	AZ X:03:192(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
727	AZ X:03:193(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
728	AZ X:03:194(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
729	AZ X:03:195(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Pile - Thermal Feature		
730	AZ X:03:196(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
731	AZ X:03:197(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	Rock Alignment
732	AZ X:03:198(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
733	AZ X:03:199(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
734	AZ X:03:200(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
735	AZ X:03:201(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
736	AZ X:03:202(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
737	AZ X:03:203(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
738	AZ X:03:204(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
739	AZ X:03:205(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
740	AZ X:03:206(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Pile - Thermal Feature		
741	AZ X:03:207(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Pile - Thermal Feature		
742	AZ X:03:208(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
743	AZ X:03:209(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Alignment		
744	AZ X:03:210(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
745	AZ X:03:211(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Pile - Thermal Feature		
746	AZ X:03:212(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
747	AZ X:03:213(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Pile - Thermal Feature		
748	AZ X:03:214(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
749	AZ X:03:215(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
750	AZ X:03:216(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
751	AZ X:03:217(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
752	AZ X:03:218(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Pile - Thermal Feature		
753	AZ X:03:219(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Pile - Thermal Feature		
754	AZ X:03:220(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Pile - Thermal Feature		
755	AZ X:03:221(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
756	AZ X:03:222(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
757	AZ X:03:223(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
758	AZ X:03:224(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Pile - Thermal Feature		
759	AZ X:03:225(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
760	AZ X:03:226(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Areas		
761	AZ X:03:227(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Pile - Thermal Feature		
762	AZ X:03:228(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
763	AZ X:03:229(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Pile - Thermal Feature		
764	AZ X:03:231(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Piles - Thermal Features?		
765	AZ X:03:232(ASM)	69	U	P	Lithic Scatter	Cleared Area	
766	AZ X:03:233(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
767	AZ X:03:234(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
768	AZ X:03:235(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
769	AZ X:03:236(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
770	AZ X:03:237(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
771	AZ X:03:238(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
772	AZ X:03:239(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
773	AZ X:03:240(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
774	AZ X:03:241(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
775	AZ X:03:242(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
776	AZ X:03:243(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
777	AZ X:03:244(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter	
778	AZ X:03:245(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
779	AZ X:03:246(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
780	AZ X:03:247(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
781	AZ X:03:248(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Cluster		
782	AZ X:03:249(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	
783	AZ X:03:250(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
784	AZ X:03:251(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Alignment		
785	AZ X:03:252(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
786	AZ X:03:253(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
787	AZ X:03:254(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
788	AZ X:03:255(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
789	AZ X:03:256(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
790	AZ X:03:257(ASM)	69	U	H	Military Foxhole		
791	AZ X:03:258(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
792	AZ X:03:259(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
793	AZ X:03:260(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
794	AZ X:03:261(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
795	AZ X:03:262(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
796	AZ X:03:263(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Alignment		
797	AZ X:03:264(ASM)	69, 115	NE	H	Rock Alignment		
798	AZ R:15:022(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
799	AZ X:03:265(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
801	AZ X:03:267(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
803	AZ X:03:269(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Alignment		
804	AZ X:03:270(ASM)	69	U	H	Mineshaft		
805	AZ X:03:271(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Cluster		
806	AZ X:03:272(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Ring		
807	AZ X:03:273(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Trail Segment	Ceramic Scatter
808	AZ X:03:274(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
809	AZ X:03:275(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area, Compressed Gravel Area	Rock Pile	
810	AZ X:03:276(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
811	AZ X:03:277(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
812	AZ X:03:278(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
813	AZ X:03:279(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
814	AZ X:03:280(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Ring		
815	AZ X:03:281(ASM)	69, 258	U	H	Cleared Area		
816	AZ X:03:282(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Cluster		
817	AZ X:03:283(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Alignment	Rock Cluster	
818	AZ X:03:284(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
819	AZ X:03:285(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Compressed Gravel Area	Lithic Scatter
820	AZ X:03:286(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
821	AZ X:03:287(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
822	AZ X:03:288(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
823	AZ X:03:289(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
824	AZ X:03:290(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
825	AZ X:03:291(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
826	AZ X:03:292(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Rock Pile û Thermal Feature	Lithic Scatter
827	AZ X:03:293(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Alignment		
828	AZ X:03:294(ASM)	69	U	P	Petroglyph, Rock Alignment	Trail Segment	Mine
829	AZ X:03:295(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
830	AZ X:03:296(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
831	AZ X:03:297(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
832	AZ X:03:298(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
833	AZ X:03:299(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Alignment	Historic Artifact Scatter	Rock Cluster
834	AZ X:03:300(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Alignment	Historic Artifact Scatter	
835	AZ X:03:301(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Alignment		
836	AZ X:03:302(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
837	AZ X:03:303(ASM)	69	U	H	Military Training Area	Military Trash Scatter	
838	AZ X:03:304(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Cluster		
839	AZ X:03:305(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
840	AZ X:03:306(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Ring		
841	AZ X:03:307(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
842	AZ X:03:308(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
843	AZ X:03:309(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
844	AZ X:03:310(ASM)	69	U	H	Geoglyph?	Check Dams/Rock Blinds	Rock Alignment
845	AZ X:03:311(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
846	AZ X:03:312(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Piles		
847	AZ X:03:313(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
848	AZ X:03:314(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Alignment, Rock Clusters	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
849	AZ X:03:315(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
850	AZ X:03:316(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
851	AZ X:03:317(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
852	AZ X:03:318(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Cluster		
853	AZ X:03:319(ASM)	69	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
854	AZ X:03:320(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Piles	Lithic Scatter
855	AZ X:03:321(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area, Compressed Gravel Area	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
856	AZ X:03:322(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Alignment		
857	AZ X:03:323(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Alignment		
858	AZ X:03:324(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
859	AZ X:03:325(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Cluster		
860	AZ X:03:326(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
861	AZ X:03:327(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cairn	
862	AZ X:03:328(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Ring		
863	AZ X:03:329(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
864	AZ X:03:330(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area	Rock Pile	
865	AZ X:03:331(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
866	AZ X:03:332(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area, Compressed Gravel Area	Rock Pile	
867	AZ X:03:333(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Ring		
868	AZ X:03:334(ASM)	69	U	H	Rock Clusters		
869	AZ X:03:335(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Rock Piles	Lithic Scatter
870	AZ X:03:336(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
871	AZ X:03:337(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter
872	AZ X:03:338(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter
873	AZ X:03:339(ASM)	69	U	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	Rock Pile (Small)	
874	AZ X:03:340(ASM)	69	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
875	AZ X:03:341(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter
876	AZ X:03:342(ASM)	69	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
877	AZ X:03:343(ASM)	69	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
878	AZ X:03:344(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
879	AZ X:03:345(ASM)	69	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
880	AZ X:03:346(ASM)	69, 189	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
881	AZ X:03:347(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
882	AZ X:03:348(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
883	AZ X:03:349(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
884	AZ X:03:350(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
885	AZ X:03:351(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
886	AZ X:03:352(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
887	AZ X:03:353(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
888	AZ X:03:354(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
889	AZ X:03:355(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
890	AZ X:03:356(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
891	AZ X:03:357(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Areas	Rock Clusters, Rock Cairns	Lithic Scatter
892	AZ X:03:358(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
893	AZ X:03:359(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Compressed Gravel Area	Lithic Scatter
894	AZ X:03:360(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	FAR	Lithic Scatter
895	AZ X:03:361(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	FAR	Lithic Scatter
896	AZ X:03:362(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
897	AZ X:03:363(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Area		
898	AZ X:03:364(ASM)	69	U	H	Cleared Areas	Rock Rings, Rock Clusters	Rock Alignment
899	AZ X:03:365(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
900	AZ X:03:366(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area, Compressed Gravel Area	Rock Cluster	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
901	AZ X:03:367(ASM)	69	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
902		259, 242	E	H	Military Camp		
902	AZ X:03:368(ASM)	69, 84, 242, 259	E	H	Military Camp		
902	AZ X:03:368(ASM)	69, 84, 218	E	H	Military Camp		
902	AZ X:03:368(ASM)	259, 242	E	H	Military Camp		
904	AZ S:14:057(ASM)	77, 78	E	H	Military Camp		
906	AZ R:15:023(ASM)	17, 28	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
907	AZ X:03:371(ASM)	84	E	H	Road (SR 95)		
909	AZ X:03:373(ASM)	85	U	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
910	AZ X:03:374(ASM)	85	U	P	Fire-cracked Rock Features		
911	AZ X:03:375(ASM)	85	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
912	AZ R:11:072(ASM)	88	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
913	AZ R:11:073(ASM)	88	U	H	Cleared Area		
914	AZ R:11:074(ASM)	88	U	H	Rock Ring		
915	AZ R:11:075(ASM)	88	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
916	AZ R:11:076(ASM)	88	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
917	AZ R:11:077(ASM)	88	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
918	AZ R:11:078(ASM)	88	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
919	AZ R:11:036(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
920	AZ R:11:037(ASM)	87, 123	E	H	Rock Ring		
921	AZ R:11:038(ASM)	87	E	H	Rock Ring		
922	AZ R:11:039(ASM)	87	E	H	Rock Ring		
923	AZ R:11:040(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
924	AZ R:11:041(ASM)	87	E	H	Rock Alignment		
925	AZ R:11:042(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
926	AZ R:11:043(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
927	AZ R:11:045(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
928	AZ R:11:046(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
929	AZ R:11:047(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
930	AZ R:11:048(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
931	AZ R:11:049(ASM)	87	E	P	Ceramic Scatter		
932	AZ R:11:050(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
933	AZ R:11:051(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
934	AZ R:11:052(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
935	AZ R:11:053(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
936	AZ R:11:054(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
937	AZ R:11:055(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
938	AZ R:11:056(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
939	AZ R:11:057(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
940	AZ R:11:058(ASM)	87	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
941	AZ R:11:059(ASM)	87	E	H	Rock Ring		
942	AZ R:11:060(ASM)	87	E	H	Rock Ring		
943	AZ R:11:061(ASM)	87	E	H	Rock Ring		
944	AZ R:11:062(ASM)	87, 113	E	P	Trail Segment		
945	AZ R:11:063(ASM)	87	NE	H	Survey Marker		
946	AZ R:11:064(ASM)	87	NE	H	Survey Marker		
947	AZ R:11:065(ASM)	87	NE	H	Survey Marker		
948	AZ R:11:066(ASM)	87	NE	H	Survey Marker		
949	AZ R:11:067(ASM)	87	NE	H	Survey Marker		
950	AZ R:11:068(ASM)	87	NE	H	Survey Marker		
951	AZ R:11:069(ASM)	87	NE	H	Survey Marker		
953	AZ R:11:071(ASM)	87	E	H	Rock Alignment		
954	AZ X:04:069(ASM)	93	E	H	Rock Ring		
955	AZ X:04:304(ASM)	93	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
956	AZ X:04:071(ASM)	93	E	H	Rock Ring		
957	AZ X:04:072(ASM)	93	E	H	Rock Ring		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
958	AZ X:04:073(ASM)	93	E	H	Rock Ring	Cleared Area	
959	AZ X:04:074(ASM)	93	E	H	Rock Ring		
960	AZ X:04:075(ASM)	93	E	H	Rock Ring		
961	AZ R:15:220(ASM)	95	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
962	AZ R:15:221(ASM)	95	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
963	AZ R:15:222(ASM)	95	E	H	Rock Alignment	Historic Artifact Scatter	
964	AZ R:15:223(ASM)	95	E	P	Rock Alignment	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
965	AZ R:15:224(ASM)	95	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
966	AZ R:15:225(ASM)	95	E	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster
967	AZ X:04:076(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
968	AZ X:04:077(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
969	AZ X:04:078(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
970	AZ X:04:079(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
971	AZ X:04:080(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
972	AZ X:04:081(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Feature		
973	AZ X:04:082(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
974	AZ X:04:083(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
975	AZ X:04:084(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
976	AZ X:04:085(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
977	AZ X:04:086(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
978	AZ X:04:087(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
979	AZ X:04:088(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
980	AZ X:04:089(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
981	AZ X:04:090(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Feature		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
982	AZ X:04:091(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Rings		
983	AZ X:04:092(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
984	AZ X:04:093(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
985	AZ X:04:094(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
986	AZ X:04:095(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
987	AZ X:04:096(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
988	AZ X:04:097(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
989	AZ X:04:098(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Feature		
990	AZ X:04:099(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
991	AZ X:04:100(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring/Platform		
992	AZ X:04:101(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Mound	Square Cleared Area	
993	AZ X:04:102(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock-earth Mounds - Probable Hearths		
994	AZ X:04:103(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Features		
995	AZ X:04:104(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Rings		
996	AZ Y:01:024(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
997	AZ Y:01:025(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
998	AZ Y:01:026(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
999	AZ Y:01:027(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Rings		
1000	AZ Y:01:028(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring/Platforms		
1001	AZ Y:01:029(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1002	AZ Y:01:030(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1003	AZ Y:01:031(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1004	AZ Y:01:032(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1005	AZ Y:01:033(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1006	AZ Y:01:034(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1007	AZ Y:01:035(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1008	AZ Y:01:036(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1009	AZ Y:01:037(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1010	AZ Y:01:038(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1011	AZ Y:01:039(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1012	AZ Y:01:040(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1013	AZ Y:01:041(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1014	AZ Y:01:042(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1015	AZ Y:01:043(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1016	AZ Y:01:044(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1017	AZ Y:01:045(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1018	AZ Y:01:046(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1019	AZ Y:01:047(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1020	AZ Y:01:048(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1021	AZ Y:01:049(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1022	AZ Y:01:050(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1023	AZ Y:01:051(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1024	AZ Y:01:052(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1025	AZ Y:01:053(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1026	AZ X:04:105(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1027	AZ Y:01:054(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1028	AZ Y:01:055(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1029	AZ Y:01:056(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1030	AZ Y:01:057(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1031	AZ Y:01:058(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1032	AZ Y:01:059(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1033	AZ Y:01:060(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1034	AZ Y:01:061(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1035	AZ Y:01:062(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1036	AZ Y:01:063(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1037	AZ Y:01:064(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1038	AZ Y:01:065(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1039	AZ Y:01:066(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1040	AZ Y:01:067(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1041	AZ Y:01:068(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1042	AZ Y:01:069(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1043	AZ Y:01:070(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1044	AZ Y:01:071(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1045	AZ Y:01:072(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1046	AZ Y:01:073(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1047	AZ Y:01:074(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1048	AZ Y:01:075(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1049	AZ Y:01:076(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1050	AZ Y:01:077(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1051	AZ Y:01:078(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1052	AZ Y:01:079(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1053	AZ Y:01:080(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment		
1054	AZ Y:01:081(ASM)	102	U	H	Road (Wellton-Kofa Road)		
1055	AZ Y:01:082(ASM)	102	U	H	Road (Wellton-Kofa Road)		
1056	AZ Y:01:083(ASM)	102	U	H	Road (Tyson-CD Road)		
1057	AZ Y:01:084(ASM)	102	NE	H	Survey Marker		
1058	AZ Y:01:085(ASM)	102	NE	H	Survey Marker		
1059	AZ Y:01:086(ASM)	102	NE	H	Survey Marker		
1060	AZ Y:01:087(ASM)	102	NE	H	Survey Marker		
1061	AZ Y:01:088(ASM)	102	NE	H	Survey Marker		
1062	AZ Y:01:089(ASM)	102	NE	H	Survey Marker		
1063	AZ Y:01:090(ASM)	102	NE	H	Survey Marker		
1064	AZ Y:01:091(ASM)	102	NE	H	Survey Marker		
1065	AZ Y:01:092(ASM)	102	NE	H	Survey Marker		
1066	AZ Y:01:093(ASM)	102	NE	H	Survey Marker		
1067	AZ Y:01:094(ASM)	102	NE	H	Survey Marker		
1069	AZ Y:01:096(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1070	AZ Y:01:097(ASM)	102	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1071	AZ Y:01:098(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1072	AZ Y:01:099(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1073	AZ Y:01:100(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1074	AZ Y:01:101(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1075	AZ Y:01:102(ASM)	102	U	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1076	AZ Y:01:103(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1077	AZ Y:01:104(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
1078	AZ Y:01:105(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1079	AZ Y:01:106(ASM)	102	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1080	AZ Y:01:107(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1081	AZ Y:01:108(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1082	AZ Y:01:109(ASM)	102	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1083	AZ Y:01:110(ASM)	102	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1084	AZ Y:01:111(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Ring, Rock Cairn	Lithic Scatter
1086	AZ Y:01:113(ASM)	102	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1087	AZ Y:01:114(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Ring	
1088	AZ Y:01:115(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Ring	
1089	AZ Y:01:116(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Ring	
1090	AZ Y:01:117(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Cairn	Lithic Scatter
1091	AZ Y:01:118(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring		
1092	AZ Y:01:119(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring, Cleared Area	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1093	AZ Y:01:120(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	Ceramic Scatter
1095	AZ Y:01:122(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1096	AZ Y:01:123(ASM)	102	U	H	Rock Ring	Historic Survey Cairn	
1097	AZ Y:01:124(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	
1098	AZ Y:01:125(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
1099	AZ Y:01:126(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1100	AZ Y:01:127(ASM)	102	U	P	Cleared Area	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1101	AZ Y:01:128(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1102	AZ Y:01:129(ASM)	102	U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Ring, Rock Cairn	Lithic Scatter
1103	AZ Y:01:130(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring, Cleared Area	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1104	AZ Y:01:131(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1105	AZ Y:01:132(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring, Rock Cairn	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1107	AZ Y:01:134(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1108	AZ Y:01:135(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1109	AZ Y:01:136(ASM)	102	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1110	AZ Y:01:137(ASM)	102	U	P	Quarry		
1112	AZ R:15:239(ASM)	105	NE	H	Rock Alignment	Historic Artifact Scatter	Rock Cairn
1113	AZ L:12:15(ASM)	105,110	NE	H	Transmission Line (Parker-Gila)		
1122	AZ X:03:391(ASM)	107	NE	H	Cleared Area		
1123	AZ X:03:392(ASM)	107	NE	H	Cleared Area		
1124	AZ X:03:393(ASM)	107	NE	H	Cleared Area		
1125	AZ X:04:106(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1126	AZ X:04:107(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1127	AZ X:04:108(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
1128	AZ X:04:109(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
1129	AZ X:04:110(ASM)	108	E	H	Cleared Area		
1130	AZ X:04:111(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1131	AZ X:04:112(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
1132	AZ X:04:113(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1133	AZ X:04:114(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1134	AZ X:04:115(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Cairn	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1135	AZ X:04:116(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1136	AZ X:04:117(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1137	AZ X:04:118(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1138	AZ X:04:119(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1139	AZ X:04:121(ASM)	108	E	P	Cobble Cluster	Lithic Scatter	
1140	AZ X:04:122(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1141	AZ X:04:123(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1142	AZ X:04:124(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1143	AZ X:04:125(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1144	AZ X:04:126(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1145	AZ X:04:127(ASM)	108	E	H	Cleared Area		
1146	AZ X:04:128(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1147	AZ X:04:129(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1148	AZ X:04:130(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
1149	AZ X:04:131(ASM)	108	E	H	Cleared Area		
1150	AZ X:04:132(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1151	AZ X:04:133(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
1152	AZ X:04:134(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1153	AZ X:04:135(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1154	AZ X:04:136(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1155	AZ X:04:137(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1156	AZ X:04:138(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1157	AZ X:04:139(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1158	AZ X:04:140(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1159	AZ X:04:141(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1160	AZ X:04:142(ASM)	108	E	H	Cleared Area		
1161	AZ X:04:143(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1162	AZ X:04:144(ASM)	108	E	H	Cleared Area		
1163	AZ X:04:145(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring, Rock Cairn	Ground Stone Production Station	Lithic Scatter
1164	AZ X:04:146(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1165	AZ X:04:147(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1167	AZ X:04:149(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1168	AZ X:04:150(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1169	AZ X:04:151(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1170	AZ X:04:152(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1171	AZ X:04:153(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
1172	AZ X:04:154(ASM)	108	E	H	Cleared Area		
1173	AZ X:04:155(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1174	AZ X:04:156(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
1175	AZ X:04:159(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1176	AZ X:04:160(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1177	AZ X:04:161(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1178	AZ X:04:162(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1179	AZ X:04:163(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1180	AZ X:04:164(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1181	AZ X:04:165(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
1182	AZ X:04:166(ASM)	108	E	H	Rock Ring		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1183	AZ X:04:167(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1184	AZ X:04:168(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1185	AZ X:04:169(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1186	AZ X:04:170(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1187	AZ X:04:171(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1188	AZ X:04:172(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1189	AZ X:04:173(ASM)	108	E	P	Ceramic Scatter		
1190	AZ X:04:174(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1191	AZ X:04:175(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1192	AZ X:04:176(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1193	AZ X:04:177(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1194	AZ X:04:178(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1195	AZ X:04:179(ASM)	108	E	H	Rock Ring		
1196	AZ X:04:180(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1197	AZ X:04:181(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1198	AZ X:04:182(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1199	AZ X:04:183(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1200	AZ X:04:184(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1201	AZ X:04:185(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1202	AZ X:04:186(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1203	AZ X:04:187(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1204	AZ X:04:188(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1205	AZ X:04:189(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1206	AZ X:04:190(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1207	AZ X:04:191(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1208	AZ X:04:192(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1209	AZ X:04:193(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
1210	AZ X:04:194(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1211	AZ X:04:195(ASM)	108	E	H	Cleared Area		
1212	AZ X:04:196(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
1213	AZ X:04:197(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1214	AZ X:04:198(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1215	AZ X:04:199(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1216	AZ X:04:200(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1217	AZ X:04:201(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1218	AZ X:04:202(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1219	AZ X:04:203(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1220	AZ X:04:204(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Cluster, Rock Alignment	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
1221	AZ X:04:205(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1222	AZ X:04:206(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1223	AZ X:04:207(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Cairn	Lithic Scatter	
1224	AZ X:04:208(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1225	AZ X:04:209(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1226	AZ X:04:210(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1227	AZ X:04:211(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter	
1228	AZ X:04:212(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1229	AZ X:04:213(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
1230	AZ X:04:214(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1231	AZ X:04:215(ASM)	108	E	H	Rock Ring	Cleared Areas	
1232	AZ X:04:216(ASM)	108	E	H	Historic Mine with Numerous Features		
1233	AZ X:04:217(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1234	AZ X:04:218(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1235	AZ X:04:219(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1236	AZ X:04:220(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
1237	AZ X:04:221(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1238	AZ X:04:222(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1239	AZ X:04:223(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Cairns	Lithic Scatter	
1240	AZ X:04:224(ASM)	108	E	H	Cleared Area		
1241	AZ X:04:225(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Cairn	Lithic Scatter
1242	AZ X:04:226(ASM)	108	E	H	Cleared Area		
1243	AZ X:04:227(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1244	AZ X:04:228(ASM)	108	E	P	Cleared Area	Ceramic Scatter	
1245	AZ X:04:229(ASM)	108	E	H	Cleared Area		
1246	AZ X:04:230(ASM)	108	E	H	Cleared Area		
1247	AZ X:04:231(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1248	AZ X:04:232(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1249	AZ X:04:233(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1250	AZ X:04:234(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1251	AZ X:04:235(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1252	AZ X:04:236(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1253	AZ X:04:237(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1254	AZ X:04:238(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1255	AZ X:04:239(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1256	AZ X:04:240(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1257	AZ X:04:241(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1258	AZ X:04:242(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1259	AZ X:04:243(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1260	AZ X:04:244(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1261	AZ X:04:245(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1262	AZ X:04:246(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1263	AZ X:04:247(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1264	AZ X:04:248(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1265	AZ X:04:249(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1266	AZ X:04:250(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1267	AZ X:04:251(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1268	AZ X:04:252(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1269	AZ X:04:253(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1270	AZ X:04:254(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1271	AZ X:04:255(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1272	AZ X:04:256(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1273	AZ X:04:257(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1274	AZ X:04:258(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1275	AZ X:04:259(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1276	AZ X:04:260(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1277	AZ X:04:261(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1278	AZ X:04:262(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1279	AZ X:04:263(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1280	AZ X:04:264(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1281	AZ X:04:265(ASM)	108	E	P	Trail Segment		
1282	AZ X:04:266(ASM)	108	E	P	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter	
1283	AZ X:04:267(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1284	AZ X:04:268(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1285	AZ X:04:269(ASM)	108	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1292	AZ X:03:383(ASM)	234	NE	H	Rock Feature		
1293	AZ X:03:384(ASM)	234	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
1294	AZ X:03:385(ASM)	110	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1296	AZ R:15:024(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1299	AZ R:15:242(ASM)	111	NE	H	Historic Camp?	Lithic Scatter	
1300	AZ R:15:243(ASM)	111,117	U	H	Military Training Area	Lithic Scatter	Cleared Area?
1301	AZ X:03:394(ASM)	111	NE	P	Quarry		
1302	AZ X:03:395(ASM)	111	NE	H	Military Camp Features	Mining Prospect	Historic Trash Scatter
1303	AZ X:03:396(ASM)		NE	H			
1304	AZ X:03:397(ASM)		U	H			
1305	AZ X:03:398(ASM)		NE	H			
1306	AZ X:03:399(ASM)	234	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1307	AZ Y:02:037(ASM)	112	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1308	AZ Y:02:039(ASM)	112	E	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1309	AZ Y:02:047(ASM)	112	NE	H	Road (Palomas Rd)		
1310	AZ S:14:058(ASM)	112	NE	H	Historic Mining Camp with numerous Features		
1311	AZ S:14:059(ASM)	112	NE	H	Historic Mining Camp with numerous Features	Historic Trash Scatter	
1312	AZ S:14:060(ASM)	112	NE	H	Historic Mining Features	Historic Trash Scatter	
1313	AZ S:14:061(ASM)	112	NE	H	Historic Rock Alignments	Historic Trash Scatter	Ceramic Scatter
1314	AZ S:14:062(ASM)	112	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1315	AZ S:14:063(ASM)	112	E	P	Petroglyph	Lithic Scatter	
1316	AZ S:14:064(ASM)	112	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
1317	AZ S:14:065(ASM)	112	NE	H	Mining Test Pit	Rock Cairn	
1318	AZ S:14:066(ASM)	112	E	P	Rock Cairn	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1319	AZ S:14:067(ASM)	112	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1320	AZ S:14:068(ASM)	112	NE	H	Mining Test Pit	Historic Trash Scatter	
1321	AZ S:14:069(ASM)	112	NE	H	Rock Ring	Flake	Rock Cairns
1322	AZ S:14:070(ASM)	112	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1323	AZ S:14:071(ASM)	112	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1324	AZ S:14:072(ASM)	112	E	P	Petroglyph	Lithic Scatter	
1325	AZ S:14:073(ASM)	112	E	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
1326	AZ Y:02:036(ASM)	112	NE	H	Military Training Area	Lithic Scatter	
1327	AZ Y:02:038(ASM)	112	NE	H	Historic Rock Cairns		
1328	AZ Y:02:040(ASM)	112	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1329	AZ Y:02:041(ASM)	112	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1330	AZ Y:02:042(ASM)	112	E	H	Military WWII Training Area	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
1331	AZ Y:02:043(ASM)	112	E	H	Military Training Area	Earthen Berm	Bullets
1332	AZ Y:02:044(ASM)	112	NE	H	Rock Cairn	Flake	
1333	AZ Y:02:045(ASM)	112	E	P	Cleared Area, Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	Historic Trash Scatter
1334	AZ Y:02:046(ASM)	112	NE	H	Rock Ring		
1335	AZ R:11:079(ASM)	113	U	P	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
1336	AZ R:11:080(ASM)	113	U	H	Rock Ring		
1337	AZ R:11:081(ASM)	113	E	P	Cleared Area, Rock Ring, Rock Cairn	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1338	AZ R:11:082(ASM)	113	E	P	Trail Segment		
1339	AZ R:11:083(ASM)	113	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1340	AZ R:11:084(ASM)	113	U	P	Rock Ring, Rock Cluster, Rock Alignment	Lithic Scatter	
1341	AZ R:11:085(ASM)	113	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1342	AZ R:11:086(ASM)	113	U	H	Rock Alignment	Rock Cairn	
1343	AZ R:11:087(ASM)	113	E	P	Rockshelter	Petroglyph	Lithic Scatter
1344	AZ R:11:088(ASM)	113	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring, Rock Cluster	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1345	AZ R:11:089(ASM)	113	E	P	Trail Segment		
1347	AZ R:11:091(ASM)	113	E	P	Rock Ring	Rock Alignment	Lithic Scatter
1348	AZ R:11:092(ASM)	113	E	P	Rockshelter	Rock Cairns, Bedrock Mortars	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1349	AZ R:11:093(ASM)	113	E	P	Rockshelter	Rock Cairns	Historic, Lithic/Ceramic Artifact Scatter
1350	AZ R:11:094(ASM)	113	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1351	AZ R:11:095(ASM)	113	E	P	Rockshelter	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1352	AZ R:11:096(ASM)	113	U	P	Rock Ring	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
1353	AZ R:11:097(ASM)	113	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1354	AZ R:11:098(ASM)	113	U	H	Rockshelter		
1355	AZ R:11:099(ASM)	113	U	H	Rock Ring		
1356	AZ R:11:100(ASM)	113	U	P	Rock Alignment	Lithic Scatter	
1357	AZ R:11:101(ASM)	113	U	H	Cleared Area		
1358	AZ R:11:102(ASM)	113	U	H	Rock Ring		
1359	AZ R:11:103(ASM)	113	U	P	Rock Ring	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
1360	AZ R:11:104(ASM)	113	U	P	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter	
1361	AZ R:11:105(ASM)	113	U	H	Rock Cluster		
1362	AZ R:11:106(ASM)	113	U	H	Rock Cluster		
1363	AZ R:11:107(ASM)	113	U	H	Rock Alignment		
1364	AZ R:11:108(ASM)	113	E	P	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter	
1365	AZ R:11:109(ASM)	113	U	H	Rock Ring		
1366	AZ R:11:110(ASM)	113	U	H	Cleared Area		
1367	AZ R:11:111(ASM)	113	U	H	Rock Ring		
1368	AZ R:11:112(ASM)	113	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1369	AZ R:11:113(ASM)	113	U	H	Rock Ring		
1370	AZ R:11:114(ASM)	113	U	H	Rock Ring		
1371	AZ R:11:115(ASM)	113	U	P	Rock Alignment	Lithic Scatter	
1372	AZ R:11:116(ASM)	113	U	H	Rock Ring		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1373	AZ R:11:117(ASM)	113	U	H	Rock Alignment		
1374	AZ R:11:118(ASM)	194	U	H	Rock Ring		
1375	AZ Y:01:139(ASM)	114	U	H	Rock Ring		
1379	AZ X:03:400(ASM)	121	NE	H	Historic Rock Alignments, Rock Cairn, Cleared Area	Ammunition Concentration	Survey Monuments
1380	AZ X:03:401(ASM)	160, 121	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
1381	AZ X:03:402(ASM)	160, 122	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1382	AZ X:03:403(ASM)	160, 123	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1383	AZ X:03:404(ASM)	160, 124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1384	AZ X:03:405(ASM)	160, 125	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1385	AZ X:03:406(ASM)	160, 126	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1386	AZ X:03:407(ASM)	160, 127	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1387	AZ X:03:408(ASM)	121	NE	H	Historic Rock Alignments	Military Targets	
1388	AZ X:03:409(ASM)	121	NE	H	Military Target Site	Trail Segments	
1389	AZ X:03:410(ASM)	121	NE	P	Trail Segment		
1390	AZ-050-0895	194	U	H	Cleared Areas		
1391	AZ-050-0903		U	H	Rock Ring		
1392	AZ-050-0910		U	H	Rock Ring		
1393	AZ-050-0912		U	H	Rock Ring		
1395	AZ-050-1100		U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1396	AZ-050-1101		U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1397	AZ-050-1102		U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1398	AZ-050-1103		U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1399	AZ-050-1104		U	H	Cleared Area	Rock Alignment	

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1400	AZ-050-1105		U	P	Rock Ring	Rock Alignments, Rock Clusters	Lithic Scatter
1401	AZ-050-1106		U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1402	AZ-050-1107		U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1403	AZ-050-1108		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area, Rock Alignment	Lithic Scatter
1404	AZ-050-1109		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area, Rock Ring, Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
1405	AZ-050-1110		U	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Clusters	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1406	AZ-050-1111		NE	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1407	AZ-050-1112		U	H	Cleared Area		
1408	AZ-050-1113		U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
1409	AZ R:15:027(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1410	AZ R:15:028(ASM)	17, 29	U	P	Ceramic Scatter		
1411	AZ-050-1116		U	H	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	
1412	AZ R:15:26(ASM)	17, 29	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1413	AZ-050-1118		U	P	Cleared Area, Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	Historic Trash Scatter and Features
1414	AZ-050-1119		U	P	Cleared Area	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1415	AZ-050-1120		U	H	Cleared Area	Rock Alignment	
1416	AZ-050-1121		U	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
1417	AZ-050-1122		U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Ring	Rock Cluster
1418	AZ-050-1123		U	P	Trail Segment	Historic Hunting Blinds	Cleared Area, Rock Ring, Rock Alignment
1419	AZ-050-1124		NE	H	Cleared Area		
1420	AZ-050-1125		U	H	Cleared Area		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1421	AZ-050-1126		U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1422	AZ-050-1127		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area, Rock Cluster, Rock Alignment	Lithic Scatter
1423	AZ-050-1128		U	H	Historic Check Dam	Rock Cluster, Rock Alignment, Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1424	AZ-050-1129		U	H	Cleared Area	Historic Artifact Scatter	
1425	AZ-050-1130		U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1426	AZ-050-1131		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
1427	AZ-050-1133		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area, Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
1428	AZ-050-1134		U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
1429	AZ-050-1135		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
1430	AZ-050-1136		U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1431	AZ-050-1137		U	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
1432	AZ-050-1138		U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1433	AZ-050-1139		U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1434	AZ-050-1140		U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1435	AZ-050-1141		U	P	Trail Segment		
1436	AZ-050-1142		U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1437	AZ-050-1143		U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1438	AZ-050-1144		U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1439	AZ-050-1145		U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
1440	AZ-050-1146		U	P	Rock Ring	Ceramic Scatter	

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1441	AZ-050-1147		U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1442	AZ R:15:025(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1443	AZ-050-1148		U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1444	AZ-050-1149		U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1445	AZ-050-1150		U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1446	AZ-050-1151		U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Alignment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1447	AZ-050-1152		U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Ring, Rock Cluster	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1448	AZ-050-1153		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area, Rock Ring, Rock Alignment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1449	AZ-050-1154		U	P	Rock Rings, Rock Alignments, Rock Clusters	Trail (Rogers' A-112), Geoglyph	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1450	AZ-050-1155		U	P	Trail segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1451	AZ-050-1156		U	P	Rock Rings, Rock Alignments, Rock Clusters	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1453	AZ-050-1162	152	E	P	Rockshelter/Alcove	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1454	AZ-050-1163		U	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1455	AZ-050-1164		U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1456	AZ-050-1165		U	P	Rock Rings, Cleared Areas, Rock Alignments	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1457	AZ-050-1166		U	P	Rock Rings, Cleared Areas, Rock Alignments	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1458	AZ-050-1167		U	P	Cleared Areas	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1459	AZ-050-1168		U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1460	AZ-050-1169		U	P	Cleared Area, Rock Ring	Trail Segment	Lithic Artifact

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1461	AZ-050-1170		U	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1462	AZ-050-1171		U	H	Rock Ring		
1463	AZ-050-1173		U	H	Rock Ring		
1464	AZ-050-1174		U	P	Cleared Area	Trail Segment	
1465	AZ-050-1175		U	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Alignments	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1466	AZ-050-1176		U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
1467	AZ-050-1177		U	P	Cleared Areas	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1470	AZ-050-1180		U	P	Rock Rings	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1471	AZ-050-1181		U	P	Trail Segment		
1472	AZ-050-1182		U	P	Cleared Areas	Trail Segment	
1473	AZ-050-1183		E	P	Cleared Area	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1474	AZ-050-1184		E	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1475	AZ-050-1185		U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1476	AZ-050-1186		U	H	Rock Ring		
1477	AZ-050-1188		U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1478	AZ-050-1189		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area, Rock Ring, Rock Alignment, Rock Clu*	Lithic Scatter
1479	AZ-050-1190		U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1480	AZ-050-1191		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area, Rock Ring, Rock Alignment, Rock Clu*	Lithic Scatter
1481	AZ-050-1192		U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Alignment, Rock Cluster, Rock Cairn (shrine)	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1482	AZ-050-1193		U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1483	AZ-050-1196		U	P	Petroglyph		
1484	AZ-050-1199		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area, Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
1440	AZ-050-1146		U	P	Rock Ring	Ceramic Scatter	
1441	AZ-050-1147		U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1442	AZ R:15:025(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1443	AZ-050-1148		U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1444	AZ-050-1149		U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1445	AZ-050-1150		U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1446	AZ-050-1151		U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Alignment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1447	AZ-050-1152		U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Ring, Rock Cluster	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1448	AZ-050-1153		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area, Rock Ring, Rock Alignment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1449	AZ-050-1154		U	P	Rock Rings, Rock Alignments, Rock Clusters	Trail (Rogers' A-112), Geoglyph	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1450	AZ-050-1155		U	P	Trail segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1451	AZ-050-1156		U	P	Rock Rings, Rock Alignments, Rock Clusters	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1453	AZ-050-1162	152	E	P	Rockshelter/Alcove	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1454	AZ-050-1163		U	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1455	AZ-050-1164		U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1456	AZ-050-1165		U	P	Rock Rings, Cleared Areas, Rock Alignments	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1457	AZ-050-1166		U	P	Rock Rings, Cleared Areas, Rock Alignments	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1458	AZ-050-1167		U	P	Cleared Areas	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1459	AZ-050-1168		U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1460	AZ-050-1169		U	P	Cleared Area, Rock Ring	Trail Segment	Lithic Artifact
1461	AZ-050-1170		U	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1462	AZ-050-1171		U	H	Rock Ring		
1463	AZ-050-1173		U	H	Rock Ring		
1464	AZ-050-1174		U	P	Cleared Area	Trail Segment	
1465	AZ-050-1175		U	P	Cleared Areas, Rock Alignments	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1466	AZ-050-1176		U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
1467	AZ-050-1177		U	P	Cleared Areas	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1470	AZ-050-1180		U	P	Rock Rings	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1471	AZ-050-1181		U	P	Trail Segment		
1472	AZ-050-1182		U	P	Cleared Areas	Trail Segment	
1473	AZ-050-1183		E	P	Cleared Area	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter
1474	AZ-050-1184		E	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1475	AZ-050-1185		U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1476	AZ-050-1186		U	H	Rock Ring		
1477	AZ-050-1188		U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1478	AZ-050-1189		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area, Rock Ring, Rock Alignment, Rock Clu*	Lithic Scatter
1479	AZ-050-1190		U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1480	AZ-050-1191		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area, Rock Ring, Rock Alignment, Rock Clu*	Lithic Scatter

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1481	AZ-050-1192		U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Alignment, Rock Cluster, Rock Cairn (shrine)	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1482	AZ-050-1193		U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
1483	AZ-050-1196		U	P	Petroglyph		
1484	AZ-050-1199		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area, Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
1485	AZ X:03:535(ASM) AZ-050-1200		U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
1486	AZ-050-1203		U	H	Rock Ring		
1487	AZ-050-1206		U	H	Rock Ring		
1492	AZ-050-1211		U	H	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	
1493	AZ-050-1212		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	
1494	AZ-050-1213		U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Ring	
1495	AZ-050-1214		U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1496	AZ-050-1215		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1497	AZ-050-1216		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1498	AZ-050-1217	209	NE	P	Trail	Ceramic Scatter	
1505	AZ-050-1224		U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1506	AZ-050-1225		U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
1507	AZ-050-1227		U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Ring, Rock Alignment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1508	AZ-050-1228		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	
1509	AZ-050-1229		U	H	Cleared Area	Rock Alignment	
1510	AZ-050-1230		U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Alignment	
1511	AZ-050-1231		U	P	Trail Segment	FAR	Lithic Scatter
1512	AZ-050-1232		U	P	Trail Segment		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1513	AZ-050-1233		U	P	Trail Segment	FAR	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1514	AZ-050-1234		U	P	Trail Segment	Quarry	
1515	AZ-050-1235		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	
1516	AZ-050-1236		U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
1517	AZ-050-1237		U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Alignment	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1518	AZ-050-1238		U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
1519	AZ X:03:579(ASM)	234	E	H	Artifact Scatter		
1520	AZ-050-1240	205	NE	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	
1521	AZ-050-1241		U	P	Ceramic Scatter		
1522	AZ-050-1244		U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
1524	AZ-050-1246		U	H			
1527	AZ-050-1249		U	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1529	AZ-050-1251		U	H	Rock Ring		
1530	AZ-050-1252		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
1531	AZ-050-1253 AZ R:10-85(BLM)	194	U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
1532	AZ-050-1254		U	H	Rock Ring		
1533	AZ-050-1255		U	P	Trail Segment	Ceramic Scatter	
1534	AZ-050-1256		U	H	Cleared Area		
1535	AZ-050-1257		U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Ring	Ceramic Scatter
1536	AZ-050-1258		U	P	Trail Segment	Ceramic Scatter	
1537	AZ-050-1259		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	
1538	AZ-050-1260		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	
1539	AZ-050-1261		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	Rock Ring

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1540	AZ-050-1263		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	
1541	AZ-050-1264		U	P	Trail Segment, Cairn	Cleared Area	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1542	AZ-050-1265		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	
1543	AZ-050-1267		U	H	Rock Ring		
1544	AZ-050-1270		U	P	Rockshelter/Cave	FAR	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1545	AZ-050-1272		U	P	Caves	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter	
1546	AZ R:07:029(ASM)		U	H	Rock Ring		
1547	AZ-050-0493		U	H	Rock Ring		
1548	AZ-050-1292		U	P	Intaglio		
1549	AZ-050-1296		U	H	Cleared Area		
1550	AZ-050-1297		U	H	Cleared Area		
1551	AZ X:03:087(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1552	AZ X:03:088(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1553	AZ X:03:089(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
1554	AZ X:03:090(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1555	AZ X:03:091(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1556	AZ X:04:034(ASM)	63	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter
1557	AZ X:04:035(ASM)	63	E	P	Cleared Area	Compressed Gravel Area	Lithic Scatter
1558	AZ X:04:36(ASM)	63	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1559	AZ X:04:037(ASM)	63	U	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
1560	AZ X:04:038(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1561	AZ X:04:039(ASM)	63	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1562	AZ X:04:040(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1563	AZ X:04:041(ASM)	63	U	H	Cleared Area		
1564	AZ X:04:042(ASM)	63	U	H	Cleared Area		
1565	AZ X:04:043(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1566	AZ X:04:044(ASM)	63	U	H	Cleared Area		
1567	AZ X:04:045(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1568	AZ X:03:092(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1569	AZ X:03:093(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1570	AZ X:03:094(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1571	AZ X:03:095(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1572	AZ X:03:096(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1573	AZ X:03:097(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1574	AZ X:03:098(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
1575	AZ X:03:099(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
1576	AZ X:03:100(ASM)	63	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
1577	AZ X:03:101(ASM)	63	E	H	Rock Cluster		
1578	AZ X:03:102(ASM)	63	E	H	Rock Cluster		
1579	AZ X:03:103(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1580	AZ X:03:104(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1581	AZ X:03:105(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1582	AZ X:03:106(ASM)	63	E	H	Rock Cluster		
1583	AZ X:03:107(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
1584	AZ-050-0026		U	H	xxxxx		
1591	AZ-050-1157		U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1592	AZ-050-1158		U	H	Rock Ring		
1593	AZ-050-1159		U	P	Rockshelters, Rock Rings	Petroglyph, Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter, Milling Station
1595	AZ-050-1226		U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	Pot Drop
1601	AZ-050-1882		U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1602	AZ X:03:110(ASM)	1992-002	E	H	Cleared Area		
1603	AZ X:03:053(ASM)	1992-002	E	H	Cleared Area		
1604	AZ X:03:054(ASM)	1992-002	E	H	Cleared Area		
1605	AZ X:03:055(ASM)	1992-002	E	H	Cleared Area		
1610	AZ R:15:085(ASM)	28	U	H	Cleared Area		
1611	AZ R:15:086(ASM)	28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1612	AZ R:15:087(ASM)	28	U	P	Quarry		
1613	AZ R:15:088(ASM)	28	U	H	Cleared Area		
1614	AZ R:15:089(ASM)	28	U	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
1615	AZ R:15:090(ASM)	28	U	H	Rock Ring		
1616	AZ R:15:092(ASM)	28	U	H	Rock Ring		
1617	AZ R:15:091(ASM)	28	U	P	Trail Segment	Rock Ring	
1618	AZ R:15:093(ASM)	28	U	H	Rock Cairn		
1619	AZ R:15:094(ASM)	28	U	H	Rock Cairn		
1712	AZ X:03:023(ASM)		U	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area	
1745	AZ R:15:029(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1746	AZ R:15:031(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1747	AZ R:15:032(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1748	AZ R:15:033(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1749	AZ R:15:034(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1750	AZ R:15:035(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1751	AZ R:15:036(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1752	AZ R:15:037(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1753	AZ R:15:038(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1754	AZ R:15:039(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1755	AZ R:15:040(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1756	AZ R:15:041(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1757	AZ R:15:042(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1758	AZ R:15:043(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1759	AZ R:15:044(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1760	AZ R:15:045(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1761	AZ R:15:046(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1762	AZ R:15:047(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1763	AZ R:15:048(ASM)	17, 28	U	H	Cleared Area		
1764	AZ R:15:049(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1765	AZ R:15:050(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1766	AZ R:15:051(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1767	AZ R:15:052(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
1768	AZ R:15:053(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1769	AZ R:15:054(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1770	AZ R:15:055(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1771	AZ R:15:056(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
1772	AZ R:15:057(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1773	AZ R:15:058(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1774	AZ R:15:059(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1775	AZ R:15:060(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1776	AZ R:15:061(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1777	AZ R:15:062(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1778	AZ R:15:063(ASM)	17, 28	U	H	Rock Ring		
1779	AZ R:15:064(ASM)	17, 28	U	H	Rock Ring		
1780	AZ R:15:065(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1781	AZ R:15:066(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1782	AZ R:15:067(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1783	AZ R:15:068(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1784	AZ R:15:069(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Rock Ring	Rock Cairn	Lithic Scatter
1785	AZ R:15:070(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1786	AZ R:15:071(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1787	AZ R:15:072(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1788	AZ R:15:073(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1789	AZ R:15:074(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1790	AZ R:15:075(ASM)	17, 28	U	H	Rock Ring		
1791	AZ R:15:076(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1792	AZ R:15:077(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1793	AZ R:15:078(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1794	AZ R:15:079(ASM)	17, 28	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1805	AZ R:15:095(ASM)	28	U	H	Rock Ring		
1813	AZ R:14:219(ASM)	65	E	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1814	AZ R:14:220(ASM)	65	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1815	AZ R:14:221(ASM)	65	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring, Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
1816	AZ R:14:222(ASM)	65	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring, Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
1817	AZ R:14:223(ASM)	65	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
1818	AZ R:14:224(ASM)	65	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring, Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
1819	AZ R:14:225(ASM)	65	E	P	Rock Ring	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter
1820	AZ R:14:226(ASM)	65	E	P	Cleared Area, Compressed Gravel Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
1821	AZ R:14:227(ASM)	65	E	P	Rock Alignment	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
1822	AZ R:14:228(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Cluster		
1823	AZ R:14:229(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Cluster		
1824	AZ R:14:230(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
1825	AZ R:14:231(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area		
1826	AZ R:14:232(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring		
1827	AZ R:14:233(ASM)	65, 105	E	H	Rock Alignment		
1828	AZ R:14:234(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area		
1829	AZ R:14:235(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area		
1830	AZ R:14:236(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring		
1831	AZ R:14:237(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area/Compressed Gravel Area		
1832	AZ R:14:238(ASM)	65	E	P	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter	
1833	AZ R:14:239(ASM)	65	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
1834	AZ R:14:240(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Cluster		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1835	AZ R:14:241(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
1836	AZ R:14:242(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
1837	AZ R:14:243(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	Rock Ring
1838	AZ R:14:244(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring		
1839	AZ R:14:245(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring		
1840	AZ R:14:246(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Rock Cluster
1841	AZ R:14:247(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring		
1842	AZ R:14:248(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Cluster		
1843	AZ R:14:249(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring	Rock Cluster	
1844	AZ R:14:250(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Cluster		
1845	AZ R:15:184(ASM)	65	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring, Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
1846	AZ R:15:185(ASM)	65	E	P	Rock Ring	Cleared Area/Compressed Gravel Area	Lithic Scatter
1847	AZ R:15:186(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area	Compressed Gravel Area	
1848	AZ R:15:187(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Rock Cluster
1849	AZ R:15:188(ASM)	65	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
1850	AZ R:15:189(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring		
1851	AZ R:15:190(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area		
1852	AZ R:15:191(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Cluster		
1853	AZ R:15:192(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring	Rock Alignment	
1854	AZ R:15:193(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
1855	AZ R:15:194(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
1856	AZ R:15:195(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1857	AZ R:15:196(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Cluster		
1858	AZ R:15:197(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Cluster		
1859	AZ R:15:198(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Cluster		
1860	AZ R:15:199(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area		
1861	AZ R:15:200(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring		
1862	AZ R:15:201(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring	Rock Cluster	
1863	AZ R:15:202(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring		
1864	AZ R:15:203(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Cluster		
1865	AZ R:15:204(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring	Cleared Area	
1866	AZ R:15:205(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring		
1867	AZ R:15:206(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring	Rock Cluster	
1868	AZ R:15:207(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring	Rock Cluster	
1869	AZ R:15:208(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Cluster	
1870	AZ R:15:209(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area		
1871	AZ R:15:210(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Cluster		
1872	AZ R:15:211(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area		
1873	AZ R:15:212(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Areas	Rock Cluster	
1874	AZ R:15:213(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Cluster		
1875	AZ R:15:214(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Cluster		
1876	AZ R:15:215(ASM)	65	E	H	Rock Ring	Compressed Gravel Area	
1877	AZ R:15:216(ASM)	65	E	H	Cleared Area		
1934	AZ R:11:044(ASM)	87	U	P	Lithic Scatter		
1935	AZ X:04:275(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1936	AZ X:04:276(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1937	AZ X:04:277(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1938	AZ X:04:278(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1939	AZ X:04:279(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1940	AZ X:04:280(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1941	AZ X:04:281(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1942	AZ X:04:282(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1943	AZ X:04:283(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1944	AZ X:04:284(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1945	AZ X:04:285(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1946	AZ X:04:286(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1947	AZ X:04:287(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1948	AZ X:04:288(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1949	AZ X:04:289(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1950	AZ X:04:290(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1951	AZ X:04:291(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1952	AZ X:04:292(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1953	AZ X:04:293(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1954	AZ X:04:294(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1955	AZ X:04:295(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1956	AZ X:04:297(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1957	AZ X:04:298(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Alignment	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter
1958	AZ X:04:299(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1959	AZ X:04:300(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1960	AZ X:04:301(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1961	AZ X:04:302(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1962	AZ X:04:303(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1964	AZ X:04:305(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1965	AZ X:04:306(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1966	AZ X:04:307(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1967	AZ X:04:308(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1968	AZ X:04:309(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
1969	AZ X:04:310(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1970	AZ X:04:311(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1971	AZ X:04:312(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1972	AZ X:04:313(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
1973	AZ X:04:314(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1974	AZ X:04:315(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1975	AZ X:04:316(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1976	AZ X:04:317(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1977	AZ X:04:318(ASM)	124	E	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
1978	AZ X:04:320(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1979	AZ X:04:321(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1980	AZ X:04:322(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1981	AZ X:04:323(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1982	AZ X:04:324(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1983	AZ X:04:325(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1984	AZ X:04:326(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
1985	AZ X:04:327(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1986	AZ X:04:328(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1987	AZ X:04:329(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1988	AZ X:04:330(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1989	AZ X:04:331(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1990	AZ X:04:332(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1991	AZ X:04:333(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1992	AZ X:04:334(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
1993	AZ X:04:335(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1994	AZ X:04:336(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1995	AZ X:04:337(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1996	AZ X:04:338(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1997	AZ X:04:339(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1998	AZ X:04:340(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
1999	AZ X:04:341(ASM)	124	E	H	Rock Ring		
2001	AZ X:04:343(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2002	AZ X:04:344(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2003	AZ X:04:345(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2004	AZ X:04:346(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2005	AZ X:04:347(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2006	AZ X:04:348(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2007	AZ X:04:349(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2008	AZ X:04:350(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2009	AZ X:04:351(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
2010	AZ X:04:352(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2011	AZ X:04:353(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2012	AZ X:04:354(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	Ceramic Scatter
2013	AZ X:04:355(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2014	AZ X:04:356(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2015	AZ X:04:357(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2016	AZ X:04:358(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2017	AZ X:04:359(ASM)	124	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2018	AZ X:04:360(ASM)	124	E	P	Trail Segment		
2019	AZ X:04:361(ASM)	124	E	P	Trail Segment		
2020	AZ X:04:362(ASM)	124	E	P	Trail Segment		
2021	AZ X:04:363(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2023	AZ X:04:365(ASM)	124	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
2024	AZ X:04:366(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2025	AZ X:04:367(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2026	AZ X:04:368(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2027	AZ X:04:369(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2028	AZ X:04:370(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2029	AZ X:04:371(ASM)	124	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2030	AZ X:04:372(ASM)	124	E	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
2031	AZ R:14:256(ASM)	127	NE	H	Rock Feature		
2032	AZ R:14:257(ASM)	127	E	P	Trail Segment	Cleared Area/Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
2033	AZ R:14:258(ASM)	127	NE	H	Rock Ring		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
2034	AZ R:14:259(ASM)	127	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2035	AZ R:14:260(ASM)	127	NE	P	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter
2036	AZ R:15:245(ASM)	127	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2037	AZ R:15:246(ASM)	127	NE	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
2038	AZ R:15:247(ASM)	127	NE	H	Rock Ring		
2039	AZ R:15:248(ASM)	127	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2040	AZ R:15:249(ASM)	127	NE	H	Rock Ring		
2041	AZ R:15:250(ASM)	127	NE	P	Hearth		
2042	AZ R:15:251(ASM)	127	NE	H	Rock Ring		
2043	AZ R:15:252(ASM)	127	E	P	Cleared Area	Rock Features	Lithic Scatter
2044	AZ R:15:253(ASM)	127	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2045	AZ R:15:254(ASM)	127	NE	H	Rock Ring		
2046	AZ R:15:255(ASM)	127	NE	H	Rock Cairn		
2047	AZ R:15:256(ASM)	127	NE	H	Rock Ring		
2048	AZ R:15:257(ASM)	127	NE	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2049	AZ R:15:258(ASM)	129	E	H	Rock Ring		
2050	AZ R:11:123(ASM)	131	E	P	Trail Segment		
2051	AZ R:11:124(ASM)	131	E	H	Rock Alignment		
2052	AZ R:11:125(ASM)	131	E	H	Rock Ring	Rock Alignment	
2053	AZ X:04:375(ASM)	132	NE	P	Ceramic Scatter		
2054	AZ X:04:376 (ASM)	132	NE	P	Trail Segment		
2055	AZ X:04:377 (ASM)	132	NE	P	Trail Segment		
2056	AZ X:04:378 (ASM)	132	NE	P	Trail Segment		
2057	AZ Y:01:143(ASM)	132	NE	P	Trail Segment		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
2058	AZ Y:01:144(ASM)	132	NE	P	Trail Segment		
2059	AZ Y:01:145(ASM)	132	NE	H	Military Training Area	Trench & Depressions	Historic Trash Scatter
2060	AZ Y:01:146(ASM)	132	NE	P	Trail Segment		
2061	AZ R:11:119(ASM)	128	NE	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
2062	AZ R:11:120(ASM)	128	NE	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	Ceramic Scatter
2063	AZ R:11:121(ASM)	128	NE	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
2064	AZ R:11:122(ASM)	128	NE	H	Military Trash Dump		
2065	AZ R:12:008(ASM)	128	NE	H	Historic road Segment		
2066	AZ R:11:126(ASM)	136, 209	NE	H	Military Rock Features		
2067	AZ X:03:415(ASM)	151, 157	NE	H	Rock Piles	Rock Alignment	Historic Trash Scatter
2068	AZ X:03:469(ASM)	159	NE	H	Vehicle Test Course (Paved)		
2069	AZ L:07:030 (ASM)	228, 159	NE	H	Gravel test course		
2070	AZ X:03:470(ASM)	160	NE	H	Historic Trash Dump		
2071	AZ X:03:471(ASM)	160	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2072	AZ X:03:472(ASM)	164	NE	P	Rock Cairn	Lithic Scatter	
2073	AZ X:03:473(ASM)	164	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2074	AZ X:03:474(ASM)	164	NE	H	Historic Camp		
2075	AZ R:11:127(ASM)	175	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2076	AZ R:15:259(ASM)	175	NE	P	Hearth		
2077	AZ R:16:006(ASM)	175	NE	H	Historic can Scatter		
2078	AZ X:03:476(ASM)	170	NE	P	Ceramic/Lithic Scatter	Cleared Areas?	
2079	AZ X:03:477(ASM)	170	NE	H	Historic Artifact Scatter	Pit	
2080	AZ X:03:478(ASM)	170	NE	H	Historic can Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
2081	AZ R:15:260(ASM)	179	NE	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
2082	AZ R:15:261(ASM)	179	NE	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2083	AZ X:03:480(ASM)	187	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2084	AZ X:03:481(ASM)	187	NE	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
2085	AZ X:04:380(ASM)	187	NE	P	Cleared Area	Ceramic Scatter	
2086	AZ X:04:381(ASM)	187	NE	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2087	AZ X:04:382(ASM)	187	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2088	AZ X:04:383(ASM)	187	NE	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
2089	AZ X:04:384(ASM)	187	NE	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2090	AZ X:04:385(ASM)	187	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2091	AZ X:04:386(ASM)	187	NE	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
2092	AZ X:04:387(ASM)	187	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2093	AZ X:04:388(ASM)	187	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2094	AZ X:04:389(ASM)	187	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2095	AZ R:15:262(ASM)	182	E	H	Cleared Areas with Rock Clusters	Rock Ring	Rock Cluster
2096	AZ R:15:263(ASM)	182	E	P	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter	
2097	AZ R:15:264(ASM)	182	E	H	Rock Ring		
2098	AZ R:15:265(ASM)	182	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	Ceramic Scatter
2099	AZ R:15:266(ASM)	182	E	H	Cleared Area	Rock Ring	
2100	AZ R:11:134(ASM)	183	E	P	Trail Segment	Lithic Scatter	
2101	AZ R:11:135(ASM)	183	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2102	AZ R:11:136(ASM)	183	NE	P	Cleared Area	Trail Segment	
2103	AZ R:07:123(ASM)	183	NE	H	Rock Ring		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
2104	AZ R:15:267(ASM)	193	NE	H	Rock Ring		
2105	AZ X:03:489(ASM)	189	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
2106	AZ X:03:490(ASM)	189	NE	H	Historic Artifact Scatter		
2107	AZ X:03:491(ASM)	189	NE	H	Historic Artifact Scatter		
2108	AZ X:03:492(ASM)	189	NE	H	Historic Artifact Scatter		
2109	AZ X:03:493(ASM)	189	NE	H	Historic Artifact Scatter		
2110	AZ X:03:494(ASM)	189	NE	H	Historic Artifact Scatter		
2111	AZ X:03:495(ASM)	189	NE	H	Historic Artifact Scatter		
2112	AZ X:03:496(ASM)	189	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2113	AZ R:11:137(ASM)	194	E	P	Trail Segment		
2114	AZ R:11:138(ASM)	194	E	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
2115	AZ R:11:139(ASM)	194	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
2116	AZ X:04:062(ASM) NRI885	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
2117	AZ-050-1888	63	U	P	Petroglyphs		
2118	AZ X:04:060(ASM)	63	E	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2119	AZ X:04:061(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
2120	AZ X:04:064(ASM)	63	E	H	Cleared Area		
2121	AZ R:15:218(ASM)	96	NE	H	Rock Ring		
2122	AZ R:15:030(ASM)	17	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
2123	AZ X:03:372(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Areas		
2124	AZ-050-1820	190	U	P	Rock Ring	Trail Segment	
2125	AZ-050-1648	190	U	P	Seed Jar		
2126	AZ X:03:499(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Area		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
2127	AZ X:03:500(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2128	AZ X:03:501(ASM)	190	NE	H	Historic Artifact Scatter		
2129	AZ X:03:502(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2130	AZ X:03:503(ASM)	190	NE	H	Historic Artifact Scatter		
2131	AZ X:03:504(ASM)	190	E	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
2132	AZ X:03:505(ASM)	190	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2133	AZ X:03:506(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2134	AZ X:03:507(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2135	AZ X:03:508(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2136	AZ X:03:509(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2137	AZ X:03:510(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2138	AZ X:03:511(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2139	AZ X:03:512(ASM)	190	NE	P	Cleared Area	Lithic Scatter	
2140	AZ X:03:513(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2141	AZ X:03:514(ASM)	190	NE	H	Historic Artifact Scatter		
2142	AZ X:03:515(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2143	AZ X:03:516(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2144	AZ X:03:517(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2145	AZ X:03:518(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2146	AZ X:03:519(ASM)	190	NE	H	Cleared Area		
2147	AZ R:10:084(ASM)		E	H	Rock Cairn (RogersÆ A-29-A)		
2148	AZ X:03:545(ASM)	205	NE	H	Military Rock Features	Military Trash Dump	
2149	AZ X:03:546(ASM)	205	NE	H	Post WW II Tank Berm and Road		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
2150	AZ R:11:140(ASM)	209	NE	H	Road		
2151	AZ R:11:141(ASM)	209	NE	H	Road		
2152	AZ R:11:142(ASM)	209	NE	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2153	AZ R:11:143(ASM)	209	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2154	AZ R:11:144(ASM)	209	NE	H	Military Rock Constructions	Military Trash Scatter	
2155	AZ R:11:145(ASM)	209	NE	H	Military Trash Deposit		
2156	AZ R:11:146(ASM)	209	NE	H	Military Camp	Ceramic Scatter (prehistoric)	
2157	AZ R:11:147(ASM)	209	NE	H	Military Trash Scatter		
2158	AZ R:11:148(ASM)	209	NE	P	Bedrock Mortars/Grinding Slick		
2159	AZ R:11:149(ASM)	209	U	H	Rock Cluster	Trash Scatter	
2160	AZ R:11:150(ASM)	209	NE	H	Road		
2161	AZ R:11:151(ASM)	209	NE	H	Road		
2162	AZ R:11:152(ASM)	209	NE	H	Road		
2163	AZ R:11:153(ASM)	209	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2164	AZ R:11:154(ASM)	209	NE	H	Rock Alignments		
2165	AZ R:11:155(ASM)	209	NE	H	Trash Dump		
2166	AZ R:11:156(ASM)	209	NE	H	Road		
2167	AZ R:11:157(ASM)	209	NE	H	Mining Camp	Mining Prospect	
2168	AZ X:03:551(ASM)	219	NE	H	Military Rock Features	Military Trash Scatter	
2169	AZ X:03:552(ASM)	219	NE	H	Military Trench, Rock Features	Military Trash Scatter	
2170	AZ X:03:553(ASM)	219	NE	H	Trash Dump		
2171	AZ X:03:554(ASM)	219	NE	H	Trash Dump		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
2172	AZ X:03:555(ASM)	219	NE	H	Trail Segment	Can Scatter	Bulldozer Scrape
2173	AZ X:03:556(ASM)	219	NE	H	Trash Dump		
2174	AZ X:03:534(ASM)	210	NE	H	Road		
2176	AZ X:03:536(ASM)	210	NE	H	Road		
2177	AZ X:03:537(ASM)	210	NE	H	Trash Dump		
2178	AZ X:03:538(ASM)	210	NE	H	Road		
2179	AZ X:03:539(ASM)	210	NE	P	Rock Cluster	Lithic Scatter	
2180	AZ X:03:540(ASM)	210	NE	H	Rock Cluster		
2181	AZ X:04:390(ASM)	210	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2182	AZ X:04:391(ASM)	210	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2183	AZ X:04:392(ASM)	210	NE	H	Rock-lined Cleared Circle	Rock Pile	
2184	AZ R:11:158(ASM)	211	NE	H	Road		
2184	AZ R:11:158(ASM)	211	NE	H	Road		
2184	AZ R:11:158(ASM)	211	NE	H	Road		
2185	AZ R:11:159(ASM)	211	NE	H	Road		
2185	AZ R:11:159(ASM)	211	NE	H	Road		
2186	AZ R:11:160(ASM)	211	NE	P	Petroglyph	Military Rock Features	Mining Features
2187	AZ R:11:161(ASM)	211	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2188	AZ R:11:162(ASM)	211	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2189	AZ R:11:163(ASM)	211	NE	H	Military Rock Enclosures		
2190	AZ R:11:164(ASM)	211	NE	H	Military Rock Enclosures		
2191	AZ R:11:165(ASM)	211	NE	P	Ceramic/Lithic Scatter	Can Scatter	
2192	AZ R:11:166(ASM)	211	NE	H	Corral		
2193	AZ S:14:074(ASM)	212	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
2194	AZ S:14:075(ASM)	212	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2195	AZ S:14:076(ASM)	212	NE	H	Road		
2196	AZ S:14:077(ASM)	212	NE	H	Road		
2197	AZ X:03:527(ASM)	213	NE	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2198	AZ X:03:528(ASM)	213	NE	H	Aircraft Crash		
2199	AZ X:03:529(ASM)	213	E	P	Quarry		
2200	AZ X:03:530(ASM)	257, 213	NE	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2201	AZ X:03:531(ASM)	213	NE	H	Rock Cairn		
2202	AZ X:03:532(ASM)	213	NE	H	Rock Cairn	Artifact Scatter	
2203	AZ X:03:533(ASM)	213	NE	H	Rock Ring		
2204	AZ R:10:085(ASM)	230	NE	H	Wildlife water		
2205	AZ R:15:282(ASM)	223	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2206	AZ R:15:283(ASM)	223	U	P	Rockshelters (2)	Ceramics	
2207	AZ R:15:284(ASM)	223	NE	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2208	AZ R:15:285(ASM)	223	E	P	Rock Rings (multiple)	Lithic Scatter	
2209	AZ R:15:286(ASM)	223	NE	H	Rock Rings		
2210	AZ R:11:168(ASM)	240	NE	P	Lithic/Ceramic Scatter		
2211	AZ R:11:169(ASM)	240	NE	P	Ceramic Scatter	Lithic Scatter	
2212	AZ R:11:170(ASM)	240	NE	P	Ceramic Scatter		
2213	AZ R:11:171(ASM)	240	NE	P	Ceramic Scatter		
2214	AZ R:11:173(ASM)	240	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2215	AZ R:11:174(ASM)	240	NE	H	Rock Rings		
2216	AZ R:11:176(ASM)	240	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2217	AZ R:11:177(ASM)	240	NE	P	Trail		
2218	AZ R:11:178(ASM)	240	E	P	Ceramic Scatter	Lithic Scatter	

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
2219	AZ R:11:179(ASM)	240	NE	P	Rock Ring, Rock Alignment		
2220	AZ R:11:180(ASM)	240	U	P	Rockshelter	Ground Stone	
2221	AZ R:11:181(ASM)	240	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2222	AZ R:11:182(ASM)	240	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2223	AZ R:11:183(ASM)	240	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2224	AZ R:11:184(ASM)	240	E	P	Trail Segment		
2225	AZ R:11:185(ASM)	240	NE	H	Rock Feature	Can Scatter	
2226	AZ R:11:186(ASM)	240	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2227	AZ R:11:187(ASM)	240	NE	H	Trash Scatter		
2228	AZ R:11:188(ASM)	240	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2229	AZ R:11:189(ASM)	240	NE	H	Rock Pile, Rock Ring		
2230	AZ R:11:190(ASM)	240	NE	P	Rock Rings		
2231	AZ R:11:192(ASM)	240	NE	P	Trail Segment		
2232	AZ R:11:193(ASM)	240	E	P	Trail Segment		
2233	AZ R:11:194(ASM)	240	NE	H	Road		
2234	AZ R:11:195(ASM)	240	NE	H	Trash Scatter		
2235	AZ R:11:196(ASM)	240	NE	H	Road		
2236	AZ R:11:197(ASM)	240	NE	P	Rock Rings, Rock Alignment, Rock Cluster		
2237	AZ R:11:198(ASM)	240	NE	P	Rock Ring, Rock Alignment	Rock Cluster	Lithic
2238	AZ R:11:199(ASM)	240	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2239	AZ R:11:201(ASM)	240	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2240	AZ R:11:202(ASM)	240	NE	P	Rock Ring, Rock Cluster		
2241	AZ R:11:203(ASM)	240	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2242	AZ R:11:204(ASM)	240	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
2243	AZ R:11:205(ASM)	240	NE	H	Rock Alignment	Rock Cluster	
2244	AZ R:11:206(ASM)	240	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2245	AZ R:11:207(ASM)	240	NE	H	Rock Alignment	Rock Cluster	
2246	AZ R:11:208(ASM)	240	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2247	AZ R:11:209(ASM)	240	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2248	AZ R:11:210(ASM)	240	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2249	AZ R:11:211(ASM)	240	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2250	AZ R:11:212(ASM)	240	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2251	AZ R:11:213(ASM)	240	NE	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2252	AZ R:11:214(ASM)	240	NE	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2253	AZ R:11:215(ASM)	240	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2254	AZ R:11:216(ASM)	240	NE	P	Trail		
2255	AZ R:15:287(ASM)	251	NE	H	Fighting Positions		
2256	AZ R:15:268(ASM)	228	NE	H	Military Training and Testing		
2257	AZ R:15:269(ASM)	228	NE	H	Road		
2258	AZ R:15:270(ASM)	228	NE	H	Trash Scatter		
2259	AZ R:15:271(ASM)	228	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2260	AZ R:15:272(ASM)	228	E	H	Road	Artifact Scatter	
2261	AZ R:15:274(ASM)	228	NE	H	Trash Dump		
2262	AZ R:15:275(ASM)	228	U	H	Trash Dump		
2263	AZ R:15:276(ASM)	228	NE	H	Natural Gas Line		
2264	AZ R:15:277(ASM)	228	NE	H	Military Testing		
2265	AZ R:15:278(ASM)	228	NE	H	Road		
2266	AZ R:15:279(ASM)	228	NE	H	Military Testing		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
2267	AZ R:15:280(ASM)	228	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2268	AZ R:15:281(ASM)	228	E	H	Road	Rock Rings	Artifact Scatter
2269	AZ R:16:007(ASM)	228	NE	H	Road		
2270	AZ R:16:008(ASM)	228	NE	H	Road		
2271	AZ R:16:009(ASM)	228	NE	H	Fire Pit	Can Scatter	
2272	AZ R:16:010(ASM)	228	U	H	Bottle Cache	Trash Scatter	
2273	AZ R:16:011(ASM)	228	NE	H	Trash Scatter	Rock Pile	
2274	AZ X:03:541(ASM)	228	NE	H	Road		
2275	AZ X:03:542(ASM)	228	NE	H	Road		
2276	AZ X:03:543(ASM)	228	NE	H	Road		
2277	AZ X:03:544(ASM)	228	NE	H	Military Testing		
2278	AZ X:03:547(ASM)	228	NE	H	Trash Scatter		
2279	AZ X:03:548(ASM)	228	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2280	AZ X:04:393(ASM)	234, 228	E	H	Road		
2281	AZ X:04:394(ASM)	228	NE	H	Road		
2282	AZ X:04:395(ASM)	228	NE	H	Road		
2283	AZ X:04:396(ASM)	228	NE	H	Road		
2284	AZ X:04:397(ASM)	228	NE	H	Road		
2285	AZ Y:01:150(ASM)	235	NE	P	Rock Ring	Lithic Scatter	
2286	AZ Y:01:151(ASM)	235	U	P	Rock Rings		
2287	AZ Y:01:152(ASM)	235	NE	H	Road		
2288	AZ Y:01:153(ASM)	235	NE	P	Quarry		
2289	AZ Y:01:154(ASM)	235	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2290	AZ Y:01:155(ASM)	235	E	P	Ground Stone Manufacturing Area	Historic Quarry	

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
2291	AZ Y:01:156(ASM)	235	NE	H	Road		
2292	AZ Y:01:157(ASM)	235	E	P	Ground Stone Manufacturing Area		
2293	AZ Y:01:158(ASM)	235	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2294	AZ Y:01:159(ASM)	235	E	P	Ground Stone Manufacturing Area		
2295	AZ Y:01:161(ASM)	235	NE	P	Lithic Scatter		
2296	AZ X:03:557(ASM)	236	U	H			
2296	AZ X:03:557(ASM)	236	U	H			
2296	AZ X:03:557(ASM)	236	U	H			
2296	AZ X:03:557(ASM)	234	E	H	Road		
2297	AZ X:03:559(ASM)	234	NE	H	Road		
2298	AZ X:03:560(ASM)	234	NE	H	Road		
2299	AZ X:03:561(ASM)	234	NE	H	Road		
2300	AZ X:03:562(ASM)	234	NE	H	Trash Dump		
2301	AZ X:03:563(ASM)	234	NE	H	Trash Dump		
2302	AZ X:03:564(ASM)	234	NE	H	Trash Dump		
2303	AZ X:03:565(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2304	AZ X:03:566(ASM)	234	NE	H	Trash Dump		
2305	AZ X:03:567(ASM)	234	NE	H	Trash Dump		
2306	AZ X:03:568(ASM)	234	NE	H	Road		
2307	AZ X:03:569(ASM)	234	NE	H	Trash Dump		
2308	AZ X:03:571(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Test Track		
2309	AZ X:03:572(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2310	AZ X:03:573(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2311	AZ X:03:574(ASM)	234	NE	H	Road		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
2312	AZ X:03:575(ASM)	234	NE	H	Trash Dump		
2313	AZ X:03:576(ASM)	234	NE	H	Trash Dump		
2314	AZ X:03:577(ASM)	234	NE	H	Trash Scatter	Rock Alignment	
2315	AZ X:03:578(ASM)	234	NE	H	Road		
2316	AZ X:03:580(ASM)	234	NE	H	Road		
2317	AZ X:03:581(ASM)	234	NE	H	Trash Scatter	Can Dump	
2318	AZ X:03:582(ASM)	234	NE	H	Road		
2319	AZ X:03:583(ASM)	234	NE	H	Trash Scatter		
2320	AZ X:03:584(ASM)	234	NE	H	Trash Dump		
2321	AZ X:03:585(ASM)	234	NE	H	Road		
2322	AZ X:03:586(ASM)	234	U	H	Trash Scatter	Rock Feature	
2323	AZ X:03:587(ASM)	234	NE	H	Trash Scatter		
2324	AZ X:03:588(ASM)	234	NE	H	Road		
2325	AZ X:03:589(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2326	AZ X:03:590(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2327	AZ X:03:591(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2328	AZ X:03:592(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Testing		
2329	AZ X:03:593(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2330	AZ X:03:594(ASM)	234	NE	H	Road		
2331	AZ X:03:595(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2332	AZ X:03:596(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2333	AZ X:03:597(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Training Area		
2334	AZ X:03:598(ASM)	234	NE	H	Road		
2335	AZ X:03:599(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Training Area		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
2336	AZ X:03:600(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Training and Testing		
2337	AZ X:03:601(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Training and Testing		
2338	AZ X:03:602(ASM)	234	NE	H	Military Training Area		
not assigned	AZ X:03:644(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:647(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:650(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:619(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:669(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:676(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:139(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:139(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:624(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:626(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:627(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:195(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:630(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:632(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:631(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:348(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:347(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:633(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:359(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:638(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:639(ASM)	236	U	H			

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
not assigned	AZ X:03:640(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:641(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:643(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:645(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:646(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:319(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:360(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:628(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:086(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:332(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:612(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:339(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:648(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:649(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:184(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:183(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:651(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:156(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:155(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:613(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:614(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:350(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:349(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:163(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:615(ASM)	236	U	H			

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
not assigned	AZ X:03:351(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:353(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:356(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:621(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:334(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:660(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:662(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:663(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:610(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:672(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:653(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:654(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:664(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:666(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:622(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:331(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:668(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:623(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:635(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:656(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:670(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:655(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:657(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:673(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:293(ASM)	236	U	H			

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
not assigned	AZ X:03:310(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:611(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:618(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ R:15:276(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ R:15:276(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:634(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:658(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:659(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:675(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:667(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:335(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:140(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:140(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:140(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:315(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:322(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:677(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:678(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:671(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:140(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:140(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:140(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:140(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:661(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:652(ASM)	236	U	H			

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
not assigned	AZ X:03:637(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:642(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:656(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:140(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:140(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:140(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:140(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:140(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:140(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ L:12:15(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:374(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:352(ASM)	236	U	H			
not assigned	AZ R:10:088(ASM)	241	NE	H	Rock cluster, fire pit		
not assigned	AZ R:10:089(ASM)	241	E	H	Rock cairn with flake		
not assigned	AZ R:10:090(ASM)	241	E	H	Rock ring with flake		
not assigned	AZ R:10:091(ASM)	241	E	H	Rock ring with flake		
not assigned	AZ R:11:238(ASM)	241	E	H	Two rock clusters, flakes, manuport		
not assigned	AZ R:11:239(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic and lithic scatter, rock cairn, historic*		
not assigned	AZ R:11:240(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic and lithic scatter, rock cluster		
not assigned	AZ R:11:241(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic sherd, core, rock cluster		
not assigned	AZ R:11:242(ASM)	241	E	P	Hammerstone, angular debris fragment, rock cluster		
not assigned	AZ R:11:243(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic scatter, two flakes, one can		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
not assigned	AZ R:11:244(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic scatter and one flake		
not assigned	AZ R:11:245(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic scatter, two flakes, scraper		
not assigned	AZ R:11:246(ASM)	241	E	P	Small ceramic scatter, rock ring, rock cluster*		
not assigned	AZ R:11:247(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic scatter		
not assigned	AZ R:11:248(ASM)	241	E	P	Rock alignment, one ceramic sherd		
not assigned	AZ R:11:249(ASM)	241	E	P	Three rock clusters, one ceramic sherd		
not assigned	AZ R:11:250(ASM)	241	E	H	Rock alignment, rock ring		
not assigned	AZ R:11:251(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic scatter		
not assigned	AZ R:11:252(ASM)	241	E	H	Rock cluster and rock alignment		
not assigned	AZ R:11:253(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic and lithic scatter, rock cairn		
not assigned	AZ R:11:254(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic scatter, two rock clusters		
not assigned	AZ R:11:255(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic scatter, rock cluster		
not assigned	AZ R:11:256(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic concentration, rock cluster		
not assigned	AZ R:11:257(ASM)	241	E	P	Five rock clusters, few ceramic & lithic artifacts		
not assigned	AZ R:11:258(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic scatter		
not assigned	AZ R:11:259(ASM)	241	E	P	Two artifacts, rock cluster, spalled boulder		
not assigned	AZ R:11:260(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic scatter, rock alignment		
not assigned	AZ R:11:261(ASM)	241	E	P	Possible trail marker, one ceramic sherd		
not assigned	AZ R:11:262(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic scatter, rock alignment, one flake		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
not assigned	AZ R:11:263(ASM)	241	E	P	Rock alignment, one ceramic sherd		
not assigned	AZ R:11:264(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic scatter, two flaked stone artifacts		
not assigned	AZ R:11:265(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic and lithic scatter		
not assigned	AZ R:11:266(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic and lithic scatter		
not assigned	AZ R:11:267(ASM)	241	E	H	Rock cluster, three flakes		
not assigned	AZ R:11:268(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic and lithic scatter, one can		
not assigned	AZ R:11:217(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic and lithic scatter, rock cluster		
not assigned	AZ R:11:218(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic and lithic scatter, two possible RRs		
not assigned	AZ R:11:219(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic and lithic scatter, rock cluster		
not assigned	AZ R:11:220(ASM)	241	E	P	Lithic & ceramic scatter, possible trail marker		
not assigned	AZ R:11:221(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic and lithic scatter, five rock piles		
not assigned	AZ R:11:222(ASM)	241	E	P	Lithic & ceramic scatter, large rock ring		
not assigned	AZ R:11:223(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic scatter & two rock clusters*		
not assigned	AZ R:11:224(ASM)	241	E	P	Lithic & ceramic scatter, petroglyph		
not assigned	AZ R:11:225(ASM)	241	NE	H	Historic mining site, artifacts, adit, foundation		
not assigned	AZ R:11:226(ASM)	241	E	H	Rock ring and rock cluster		
not assigned	AZ R:11:227(ASM)	241	E	H	Four cleared circle features		
not assigned	AZ R:11:228(ASM)	241	E	P	Small lithic scatter		
not assigned	AZ R:11:229(ASM)	241	E	P	Lithic scatter, three rock rings		

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
not assigned	AZ R:11:230(ASM)	241	E	P	Lithic scatter, possible intaglio feature		
not assigned	AZ R:11:231(ASM)	241	E	P	Lithic & ceramic scatter, RC, historic*		
not assigned	AZ R:11:232(ASM)	241	E	P	Lithic and ceramic scatter, boulder cluster, rock*		
not assigned	AZ R:11:233(ASM)	241	E	P	Lithic scatter, small rock cairn		
not assigned	AZ R:11:234(ASM)	241	NE	H	Three historic campfires, three cans		
not assigned	AZ R:11:237(ASM)	241	E	P	Ceramic and lithic scatter; single boulder on end		
not assigned	AZ R:11:235(ASM)	241	E	P	880-meter long trail segment		
not assigned	AZ R:11:236(ASM)	241	E	P	237-meter long trail segment		
not assigned	AZ R:11:062(ASM)	241, 227	E	P	Trail		
not assigned	AZ R:10:086(ASM)	241	E	P	Lithic scatter, rock pile		
not assigned	AZ R:10:087(ASM)	241	E	P	Lithic & ceramic scatter, two rock rings		
not assigned	AZ X:03:684(ASM)	261	NE	H	Road		
not assigned	AZ R:07:146(ASM)	253	E	P	Intaglio		
not assigned	AZ R:11:273(ASM)	264	E	P	Ceramic Scatter	FAR	
not assigned	AZ R:11:274(ASM)	264	E	P	Artifact scatter	FAR	
not assigned	AZ R:11:275(ASM)	264	E	P	Lithic scatter	FAR	
not assigned	AZ R:11:269(ASM)	255	NE	H	Mining Camp		
not assigned	AZ R:11:271(ASM)	256	NE	P	Lithic scatter		
not assigned	AZ R:11:270(ASM)	256	NE	H	Rock rings (2)		
not assigned	AZ R:07:141(ASM)	253	U	P	Rock Features	Lithic Scatter	
not assigned	AZ R:07:144(ASM)	253	E	P	Lithic Scatter		
not assigned	AZ R:07:147(ASM)	253	E	P	Trail Segments (9)	Ceramic Scatter	

Archaeological Sites Documented within YPG							
YPG Site # (YPG-S-)	ASM or BLM No.	YPG Report #	NR	Age	Primary Site Type	Secondary Site Type	Tertiary Site Type
not assigned	AZ R:07:143(ASM)	253	E	P	Ceramic Scatter	Lithic Scatter	
not assigned	AZ R:07:142(ASM)	253	E	P	Trail Segments (16)	Ceramic Scatter	Lithic Scatter
not assigned	AZ-050-1362		U	H			
not assigned	AZ X:03:706(ASM)	247	NE	H	Roads (range/local access)		

Note: Site list current through 8 March 2016
NR (National Register determination): E = eligible; NE = not eligible; U = undetermined
Age: P = prehistoric; H = historic

APPENDIX L

U.S. ARMY GARRISON YUMA PROVING GROUND CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTS

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Report Log Current through May 2015

Organization:

ACS	=	Archaeological Consulting Services, Inc., Tempe, AZ
AC	=	Anteon Corp., San Diego, CA
ARS	=	Archaeological Research Services, Inc., Tempe, AZ
ASM	=	Archaeological Systems Management Affiliates, San Diego, CA
AZDOT	=	Arizona Department of Transportation, Phoenix, AZ
AZSHPO	=	Arizona State Historic Preservation Office
AZSM	=	Arizona State Museum, Tucson, AZ
BFM	=	Brian F. Mooney Associates, Inc., San Diego, CA
BLM		Bureau of Land Management, Yuma, AZ
BTI	=	Building Technology Incorporated, Silver Spring, MD
DAI	=	Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson, AZ
DRI	=	Desert Research Institute, Reno, NV
EPG	=	Environmental Planning Group, Phoenix, AZ
EMI	=	Envirosystems Management, Inc., Flagstaff, AZ
ETC	=	Earth Technology Corp., Colton, CA
GPI	=	Gutierrez-Palmenberg, Inc., Yuma, AZ
JAC	=	Jason Associates Corp., Yuma, AZ
JRP	=	JRP Historical Consultants, Inc., Davis, CA
LBG	=	The Louis Berger Group, Richmond, VA
LSD	=	Logan Simpson Design, Tempe, AZ
MNA	=	Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, AZ
NRI	=	Northland Research, Inc., Flagstaff, AZ
SAIC	=	Science Applications International Corp., San Diego, CA
SRI	=	Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson, AZ
SSI	=	Soils Systems, Inc., Phoenix, AZ
SWCA	=	Steven W. Caruthers and Associates, Scottsdale, AZ
TES	=	Tierra Environmental Services, San Diego, CA
UCR	=	University of California, Riverside, CA
USBR	=	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Boulder City, NV
WES	=	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS
WESTEC	=	WESTEC Services, Inc., San Diego, CA
YPG	=	U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma, AZ
ZIA	=	Zia Engineering and Environmental Consultants, Las Cruces, NM

Report # YPG-R-	Author	Date	Title	Organization
1	Johnson, Boma	1981	Cultural Resources Along the Proposed New Jersey Zinc Power and Water Lines	BLM
2	Swarthout, Jeanne, and Christopher E. Drover	1981	Final Report for an Archaeological Overview for the Lower Colorado River Valley, Arizona, Nevada, and California Reach 3 Davis Dam to the International Border	MNA, USBR
3	Effland, Richard W., and Margerie Green	1983	Cultural Resource Investigations for the Yuma 500kV Transmission Line, Arizona Public Service Company, Cultural Resources Report 14	ACS
4	Mann, Timothy	1983	The Yuma Proving Ground Archaeological Surveys 1982-83	BLM
5	Sires, Earl	1984	An Archaeological Clearance Survey of Arizona Department of Transportation Materials Pit #8719 Martinez Lake, Yuma County, Arizona	AZDOT, AZSM
6	Hoffman, Teresa L.	1984	A Cultural Resources Overview and Management Plan for YPG	SSI
7	Schilz, Allan J., and Joyce M. Clevenger	1985	Archaeological Investigations on the Yuma Proving Ground: Direct Fire Weapons Range Phase I	WESTEC
8	Altschul, Jeffrey H., and Steven D. Shelley	1987	Class II Cultural Resources Survey for the Gila Land Disposal Project, Yuma County, Arizona	SRI
9	Effland, Richard W., and Allan J. Schilz	1987	Archaeological Investigations on the Yuma Proving Ground: Survey and Evaluation of the Laguna Army Airfield	WESTEC
10	Elling, C. Michael, and Jerry Schaefer	1987	Archaeological Investigations on the Yuma Proving Ground: A Survey of Lithic Quarries and Chipping Stations in the North Cibola Range	BFM
11	Effland, Richard W., Allan J. Schilz, and Patricia R. Jertberg	1987	Archaeological Investigations on the Yuma Proving Ground: The Direct Fire Weapons Range, Phase II	WESTEC
12	Johnson, Boma	1988	Archaeological Evaluation of a Proposed Aerostat Balloon Site on Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma, Arizona	BLM
13	Schilz, Allan J., Carolyn Kyle, and Joyce M. Clevenger	1988	Archaeological Investigations on the Yuma Proving Ground Archaeological Recordation and Assessment	WESTEC
14	Schaefer, Jerry	1988	TEXS North Cultural Resources Inventory	BFM
15	Mooney and Associates	1988	Work Plan for a Stratified Sample Survey on the Yuma Proving Ground, North Cibola Range	BFM
16	Effland, Richard W., Allan J. Schilz, Joyce M. Clevenger, and Elizabeth Elstein	1988	Archaeological Investigations on the Yuma Proving Ground: Sample Survey of the Cibola Range, an Assessment of Cultural Resource Sensitivity in the Western Deserts of Arizona	WESTEC
17	Schaefer, Jerry, and John R. Cook	1988	Results of Three Surveys on the Yuma Proving Ground: Red Bluff, Obod, and Direct Fire Weapons Range	BFM
18	Nowak, Timothy R.	1988	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of a Proposed Natural Water Tank Enhancement in the Trigo Mountains of the South Cibola Range, Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	YPG
19	Nowak, Timothy R.	1988	Cultural Resources Assessment – Four KTM Sites in South Cibola Range	YPG
20	Nowak, Timothy R.	1989	Cultural Resources Assessment – Aerostat Communication Line in Castle Dome Heliport Vicinity, South Cibola Range	YPG
21	Nowak, Timothy R.	1989	Cultural Resources Assessment – Special Project Test Site in the Kofa Firing Range	YPG
22	Nowak, Timothy R.	1989	Cultural Resources Assessment – Communication Lines for Four HIP Sites in the Kofa Firing Range	YPG
23	Nowak, Timothy R.	1989	Cultural Resources Assessment – Installation of an Overhead Powerline in the Kofa Firing Range	YPG
24	Schaefer, Jerry	1989	A Cultural Resources Records Search of the Yuma Proving Ground	BFM
25	Nowak, Timothy R.	1989	Cultural Resources Assessment – CCTV Cable Installation in the Ammo Igloo Magazine Storage Area, Kofa Firing Range	YPG
26	Nowak, Timothy R.	1989	Cultural Resources Assessment – Drop Test Development Site in the Kofa Firing Range	YPG

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27	Nowak, Timothy R.	1989	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of a Proposed Nitromethane Test Development Site in the South Trigo Peaks Area of the North Cibola Range, Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	YPG
28	Schaefer, Jerry	1989	Hunter Gatherer Settlement Patterns on the Cibola Direct Fire Weapons Range, Yuma Proving Ground: Results of a Stratified Random Sample Survey	BFM
29	Nowak, Timothy R.	1989	Cultural Resources Assessment – Proposed ROVITS Construction in the Kofa Firing Range	YPG
30	Nowak, Timothy R.	1989	Cultural Resources Assessment – Five KTM Mound Sites in the Kofa Firing Range	YPG
31	Nance, Edgar F.	1989	Bureau of Reclamation Trigo Wash Quarry Evaluation	USBR
32	Schaefer, Jerry	1989	A Patayan Seed Grinding Complex on the Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	BFM
33	Schaefer, Jerry, and Eric Jacobson	1989	Results of a Stratified Random Sample Survey in the North Cibola Range, Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	BFM
34	Nowak, Timothy R.	1990	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of a Proposed TOW 2B Missile Performance Test Site in the Mohave Wash Drainage Area of the North Cibola Range, Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	YPG
35	Cottrell, Marie	1991	Archaeological Resource Assessment for the Proposed Electromagnetic/Electrothermal Chemical (EM/ETC) Gun Facility at Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	YPG
36	Ashworth, Kenneth A.	1991	Draft Environmental Assessment: Construction, Operation, and Impacts of Operation after Construction of La Posa Drop Zone in Connection with C-17 Airdrop Testing at Yuma Proving Ground	YPG
37	Ashworth, Kenneth A.	1991	Archaeological Sites Located Adjacent to Water Line replacement Project, Castle Dome Area	YPG
38	Ashworth, Kenneth A.	1991	Cultural Resource Survey, Proposed Construction of Rocket Shade, KFR-Minefield	YPG
39	Ashworth, Kenneth A.	1991	Cultural Resource Assessment of Proposed C-17 Runway Construction	YPG
40	Ashworth, Kenneth A.	1991	Proposed Expansion of Horse Pen	YPG
41	Ashworth, Kenneth A.	1991	Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment of Proposed La Posa Drop Zone	YPG
42	Ashworth, Kenneth A.	1991	Cultural Resource Survey of Mission-Support trailer Locations at Tower 31	YPG
43	Ashworth, Kenneth A.	1991	Cultural Resource Survey of Tactical Explosive Site Adjacent to La Posa DZ	YPG
44	Ashworth, Kenneth A.	1991	Paint Test Ashworth and Harper	YPG
45	Dosh, Steven G., and William S. Marmaduke	1992	Archaeological Investigations Jefferson Proving Ground Relocation Phase I Mitigation Studies: Evaluation of the Sleeping Circle Regeneration Hypothesis. Volume 2 Technical Narrative	NRI
46	Marmaduke, William S., Steven G. Dosh, and Kenneth A. Ashworth	1992	Plan of Work Phase 2 Mitigation Studies for the Jefferson Proving Ground Facilities, Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	NRI, YPG
47	Marmaduke, William S., Steven G. Dosh, and Kenneth A. Ashworth	1992	Plan of Work Phase 1 Mitigation Studies Jefferson Proving Ground Relocation Areas	NRI, YPG
48	Ashworth, Kenneth A.	1992	Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment of Light Armored Vehicle Test Course	YPG
49	Dosh, Steven G., and William S. Marmaduke	1992	Archaeological Investigations, Jefferson Proving Ground Relocation Phase 1 Mitigation Studies: Evaluation of the Sleeping Circle Regeneration Hypothesis. Volume 1 Technical Narrative	NRI
50	Dosh, Steven G., and William S. Marmaduke	1992	Cultural Resources Inventory Jefferson Proving Ground Relocation, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	NRI
51	Homburg, Jeffrey A.	1992	Cultural Resources Sample Survey of Potential Electromagnetic Pulse Simulator Site: East Arm of the Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	SRI, SAIC

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52	Torres, Javier F., and Bob Manygoats	1992	Final Ethnographic Resources Report El Paso Natural Gas Company Yuma Lateral Expansion Project: California Line, San Luis Line, and Yuma Line	SWCA
52A	Torres, Javier F.	1993	Addendum to an Ethnographic Survey of the Yuma Lateral Expansion Project: Yuma and San Luis Line Realignment, Yuma County, Arizona	SWCA
53	Haynes-Peterson, Robert G.	1992	Addendum to an Archaeological Survey of the Yuma Lateral Expansion Project: Realignments North of the Gila River, Yuma County, Arizona	SWCA
53A	Doak, David P.	1993	Second Addendum to an Archaeological Survey of the Yuma Lateral Expansion Project: Realignments South of the Gila River, Yuma County, Arizona	SWCA
54	McQuestion, Kathleen P., Robert G. Haynes-Peterson, and Pat H. Stein	1992	An Archaeological Survey of the Yuma Lateral Expansion Project, La Paz and Yuma Counties, Arizona	SWCA
55	Haynes-Peterson, Robert G.	1993	Third Addendum to an Archaeological Survey of the Yuma Lateral Expansion Project: 40 Soil Testing Sites, Yuma County, Arizona	SWCA
55A	Seymour, Gregory R.	1992	An Archaeological Survey for Nineteen Soils Testing Sites Along the Gila River, Yuma County, Arizona	SWCA
56	Schaefer, Jerry, Ken Hedges, Diane L. Hamann, and M. Steven Shackley	1993	Hunter Gatherer Settlement, Subsistence, and Symbolism at White Tanks, Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	BFM
57	Dosh, Steven G., and William S. Marmaduke	1993	Cultural Resources Inventory of the Target Recognition Range in Lower Yuma Wash, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	NRI
58	Dosh, Steven G.	1993	Archaeological Survey of Approximately One Mile of Powerline Realignment for Runway Avoidance near Laguna Army Air Field, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	NRI
59	Dosh, Steven G.	1993	Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of the Proposed Laguna Army Air Field Runway Extension Turnaround, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	NRI
60	Dosh, Steven G.	1993	Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of 1.5 Acres for Electrical Power Improvement of Site #3 Drop Test Area, Cibola Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	NRI
61	Dosh, Steven G.	1993	Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of Proposed Aircraft Armament Pads and an Access Road on Cobra Flats, South Cibola Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	NRI
62	Dosh, Steven G.	1993	Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of the Proposed Kofa Sewage Lagoon and Sewer Line, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	NRI
63	Marmaduke, William S., and Steven G. Dosh	1994	The Cultural Evolutionary Context of "Sleeping Circle" Sites in the Lower Colorado River Basin	NRI
64	Dosh, Steven G.	1994	Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of the Rock Ledge Course Expansion and Access Road, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	NRI
65	Dosh, Steven G., and William S. Marmaduke	1994	Cultural Resources Inventory of the Target Recognition Range in Lower Yuma Wash, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	NRI
66	Dosh, Steven G.	1994	Cultural Resource Mitigation AZ R:15:217(ASM) Rock Ledge Test Course Access, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	NRI
67	Dosh, Steven G.	1994	Cultural Resources Inventory Survey Proposed Parking Lot for the Camp Laguna Interpretive Display, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	NRI
68	Dosh, Steven G.	1994	Cultural Resources Inventory Survey of the Proposed Test Vehicle Access Roads to the Kofa Dust Course and Gun Position 20, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	NRI

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69	Dosh, Steven G., and William S. Marmaduke	1995	Cultural Resources Inventory of the Mobility Test Areas, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	NRI
70	Smithwick, James M.	1994	Cultural Resources Survey Report of the Wide Area Mine Buried Optic Fiber Cable Corridor from Castle Dome Heliport to Chicken Little, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
71	Smithwick, James M.	1994	Cultural Resources Report of Roadrunner DZ Powerline Corridor, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
72	Miller, Elisabeth A.	1995	Resources Management Plan Historic Preservation Plan Phase 1, Yuma Proving Ground	GPI
73	Smithwick, James M.	1995	Cultural Resources Report of Castle Dome Heliport Borrow Pit, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
74	Smithwick, James M.	1995	Cultural Resources Report of Forty-Foot Drop Zone, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
75	Smithwick, James M.	1995	Cultural Resources Report of the Phillips Drop Zone, U.S. Army, Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
76	Smithwick, James M.	1995	Cultural Resources Report of New Ammunition Storage Facility Site, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
77	Smithwick, James M.	1995	Cultural Resources Report of Impact East High Explosive Impact Area, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
78	Gutierrez-Palmenberg, Inc.	1995	Cultural Resources Mitigation Report of Site 02-050-1172 (BLM) Impact East High Explosive Area, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
79	Smithwick, James M.	1995	Cultural Resources Report of Cibola South Pad Improvements High-Wire Corridor, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
80	Smithwick, James M.	1995	Cultural Resources Report of the Powerline Corridor to GP21A, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
81	Smithwick, James M.	1995	Cultural Resources Report of the Joint Camouflage, Concealment and Deception Area, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
82	Smithwick, James M.	1995	Cultural Resources Report of the Cibola Tank Trail, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
83	Smithwick, James M., and Mark T. Bentley	1995	Cultural Resources Report of the Equipment Access Corridor at Laguna Airfield, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
84	Stone, Bradford W.	1995	Cultural Resources Survey of a 25 Mile Long Segment of Arizona Department of Transportation Right-of-Way for U.S. Highway 95 Between Mileposts 38 and 63, North of Yuma, Yuma and La Paz Counties, Arizona	ARS
85	Bentley, Mark T.	1996	Archaeological Survey South/Southeast of Laguna Army Airfield, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
86	Bentley, Mark T.	1996	Cultural Resources Report for the Cadet Training Camp in Cibola Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
87	Bentley, Mark T.	1996	Cultural Resources Report for the General Support Test Project, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	GPI
88	Bentley, Mark T.	1996	Cultural Resources Report for the DT/OT – North Cibola Survey, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	GPI
89	Bentley, Mark T.	1996	General Support Test Additional Survey	GPI
90	Bentley, Mark T., and Roxanne W. Walker	1996	An Aerial Cultural Resource Reconnaissance in North Cibola Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	GPI
91	Bentley, Mark T.	1996	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Combat Systems Live Fire Range Access Road, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
92	Bentley, Mark T., and Roxanne W. Walker	1996	A Cultural Resource Aerial Reconnaissance Northeast of the Red Bluff Mountain Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
93	Bentley, Mark T., and Roxanne W. Walker	1997	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Combat Systems Live Fire Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI

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94	Bentley, Mark T., and Roy William Rohrer	1997	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Test Support Network – Phase I, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz and Yuma Counties, Arizona	GPI
95	Wright, Thomas E., and Michelle N. Stevens	1997	Cultural Resources Survey of a 33 Mile Long Segment of U.S. Highway 95 Right-of-Way Between Quartzsite and Yuma (Mileposts 63-96), Yuma and La Paz Counties, Arizona	ARS, ADOT
96	Bentley, Mark T.	1997	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Additional Access Road to the Rock Ledge Course, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
97	Bentley, Mark T.	1997	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Smart Munitions Project, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
98	Bentley, Mark T.	1997	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Radio Trunk New Road Project, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
99	Bentley, Mark T.	1997	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Range Digital Technical System Project, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
100	Bentley, Mark T.	1997	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the MVT Mortar Range Improvements Project, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
101	Bentley, Mark T.	1997	Cultural Resources Survey Report for Project Magpie, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
102	Briuer, Frederick L., J. David Lashlee, and William L. Murphy	1997	Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Combat Systems Maneuver Area (Phase I and II Areas).	WES
103	Bentley, Mark T.	1997	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Smart Munitions Test Facility Borrow Pit, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
104	Bentley, Mark T.	1997	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Water Jet Facility Access Road on Kofa Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	GPI
105	Moreno, Jerryll, James Potter, Holly DeMaagd, and Barbara S. Macnider	1997	Archaeological Survey of the Parker to Gila 161 KV Transmission Line, San Bernardino County, California to Yuma County, Arizona	ACS
106	Gauna, Delores	1998	Borrow Pit For Yuma County	
107	Huber, Edgar K., and Scott O'Mack	1999	Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of the New Countermine Facility, Kofa Firing Range, Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	SRI
108	Vanderpot, Rein, and Jeffrey H. Altschul	1999	Patterns in the Pavement: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Extended Combat Systems Maneuver Area, Kofa Firing Range, Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	SRI
109	Bischoff, Matt C.	1999	An Architectural Survey of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	SRI
110	Brown, Gregory B.	1999	A Cultural Resources Survey of U.S. 95 Between Mileposts 32.0-47.3 From Avenue 9E to Aberdeen Road, North of Yuma, Yuma County, Arizona	SRI
111	DeMaagd, Holly, and Barbara S. Macnider	2000	Cultural Resource Survey of the Parker to Gila 161 KV Transmission Line Structures 74-6 to 116-5, Yuma and La Paz Counties, Arizona	ACS
112	Huber, E. and S. O'Mack	2000	At the Foot of the Palomas: A Class II Cultural Resources Sample Survey of the M898 Sense and Destroy Armor Program, Limited User Test Area, Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	SRI
113	Zyniecki, M.	2000	A Cultural Resources Inventory of 5,062 Acres Near Mohave Wash and Mohave Tanks for a Proposed Drop Zone in the Cibola Range, La Paz County, Arizona	NRI
114	Duff, Gabrielle, and Edgar K. Huber	2001	Windy Hill to Signal Butte: Results of a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of 5.8 Miles of Fiber-Optic Line, Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	SRI
115	Zyniecki, M.	2001	Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Cellular Telephone Tower at the U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	NRI

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116	Giacomini, Barb, Matt Murray, and Noah Stewart	2001	A Cultural Resources Inventory of Selected Properties along Public Routes from Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona to Twenty-Nine Palms, California, in Support of Operation Desert Scimitar: First Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, California	AC
117	Campbell, Kirsten	2001	Cultural Resources Monitoring along the Parker Gila 116 KV Transmission Line Rehabilitation Project (Western Area Power Administration Survey)	
118	Carlson, J. Tyler	2001	Western Area Power Administration (Western) Parker-Gila 161kV Transmission Line Rehabilitation Project.	
119	Wegener, Robert M., and Matt C. Bischoff	2002	Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of the Proposed Countermine Facility Extension, Kofa Firing Range, Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	SRI
120	Giacomini, Barb, Matt Murray, and Noah Stewart	2002	A Cultural Resources Inventory of Selected Properties along Public Routes from Twenty-Nine Palms, California to Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, in Support of Operation Desert Scimitar 2002: First Marine Division, Camp Pendleton, California	AC
121	Douglass, John G., Benjamin R. Vargas, and Edgar K. Huber	2002	A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Proposed Hot Weather Test Complex (HWTC), Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	SRI
122	Giacomini, Barb, Patrick McGinnis, Matt Murray, and Noah Stewart	2002	A Cultural Resources Inventory of Selected Properties along Public Routes from Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona to Twenty-nine Palms, California, in Support of Operation Desert Scimitar 2003: First Marine Division, Camp Pendleton California	AC
123	Miljour, Heather J.	2003	Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of Ricky's Acres, a Proposed Vehicle Test Site, North Cibola Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	SRI
124	Vanderpot, Rein, and Koral Ahmet	2003	Ancient Hunters of the Red Bluff Mountain Range: A Class III Cultural Resources Survey of 5,434 Acres on the Kofa Firing Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	SRI
125	Tierra Environmental Services	2001	Native American Consultation Plan for U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma, Arizona	TES
126	Hart, David R.	2004	Letter report: Cryofracture facility 0.1 Acre Survey on the Kofa Firing Range	NRI
127	Schaefer, Jerry, and Ken Moslak	2004	A Cultural Resources Survey of Selected Parcels on the North Cibola Range, Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	ASM
128	Hart, David R.	2004	Cultural Resources Survey of 1,344 Acres in the North Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma and La Paz Counties, Arizona	NRI
129	Hall, Susan D.	2004	Cultural Resources Survey Along McAllister Wash on the Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	DAI
130	Hall, Susan D.	2004	Cultural Resources Survey of the Corral Drop Zone on the Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	DAI
131	Stone, Bradford W., and Thomas G. Wright	2004	A Class III Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Gould Wash and Kofa 1 Fiber Optics Cable Links on the U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Northeast of Yuma, Yuma County, Arizona	ARS
132	Breen, Judith	2005	A Cultural Resources Survey of 1,016 Acres for the Airborne Detection Range, Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	LSD
133	Hart, David R.	2005	Cultural Resources Inventory for a Fiber Optic Line on the United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	NRI
134	Hart, David R.	2005	Cultural Resources Survey of 130 Acres for the JERC Site Complex in the North Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	NRI
135	James, Karla	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of 2.5 Acres for the Proposed Expansion of the Gun Pad 3835Z on the Kofa Range of the United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG

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136	Hopkins, Maren	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of 2,346 Acres for the JERC II Project in the North Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	NRI
137	James, Karla	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of 15 Acres for the JERC Bypass Road in the North Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
138	James, Karla	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of 10 Acres for a Proposed Powerline and Access Road at Gauna Peak in the North Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
139	James, Karla	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of the North and South Turnarounds for the Proposed JERC North Course Road in the North Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
140	Hopkins, Maren	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed JERC North Course in the North Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	NRI
141	James, Karla	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Grenade Range and Access Road in the Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
142	James, Karla	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed PAL Parking Area at the Main Administrative Area of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
143	Hopkins, Maren	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of 235 Acres for the Proposed Cibola Dust Course in the Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	NRI
144	James, Karla	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of Two Acres for the Proposed Firing Front 2 Access Road in the Kofa Firing Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
145	James, Karla	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of Six Acres for the Proposed Expansion of S-15 in the KOFA Firing Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
146	James, Karla	2006	Class I Literature Review of 58.5 Acres for the Proposed Laguna Runway Extension in the Laguna Army Airfield of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
147	James, Karla	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of 46.5 Acres for the Proposed Upgrades to Four Wildlife Water Tanks in the Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
148	James, Karla	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of 4,600 Linear Meters for the Proposed Heliport to Aerostat Water Pipeline in the South Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
149	Dore, Christopher D., and Stephen A. McElroy	2006	Automated Trail Identification and Mapping: An Experiment in Archaeological Spectral-Image Analysis using Commercial High-Resolution Satellite Remote-Sensing Data	SRI
150	Lashlee, J. David, Frederick Briuer, William Murphy, and Eric V. McDonald	1999	Geospatial Distribution of Cultural Resources in the Combat Systems Maneuver Area, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground	WES, DRI
151	Dobschuetz, Kris, and Gina S. Gage	2006	A Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Palo Verde to North Gila 500kV Line Conductor Maintenance Project, Yuma and Maricopa Counties, Arizona	EPG
152	Barr, David M.R., and India S. Hesse	2006	A Cultural Resources Survey of Wildlife Water Catchment #806 on the U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	SWCA
153	Walsh, Mary-Ellen	2006	A Cultural Resources Survey of 441 Acres for the Proposed Expansion of the Kofa Dust Course, Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	LSD

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154	James, Karla	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of Eleven Acres for the Proposed Excaliber Berms in the Kofa Firing Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
155	James, Karla	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of 2.4 Miles for the Proposed Aerostat Water Pipeline in the South Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
156	James, Karla	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of 22.7 Acres for the Proposed OP66 to VTM Range Fiber Optic Cable in the Kofa Firing Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
157	Gage, Gina S.	2002	Cultural Resources Survey of Six Segments of Arizona Public Service Company's Palo Verde to North Gila 500kV Transmission Line, Maricopa and Yuma Counties, Arizona	ACS
158	Hopkins, Maren	2006	Cultural Resources Survey of 1,134 Acres for the Proposed Excalibur Limited User Test Program Located in the East Arm of the Kofa Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	NRI
159	James, Karla	2007	Cultural Resources Survey of 35 Acres for the Proposed Test Hole Borings at Army's Hot Weather Test Complex in the South Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
160	James, Karla	2007	Cultural Resources Survey of 117 Additional Acres for the Proposed Hot Weather Test Complex in the South Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
161	McDonald, Meg	2007	Cultural Resources Survey of 0.75 Acres for the Proposed Rock Ledge Climb in the Cibola Range, United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
162	Duff, Gabrielle, and Edgar K. Huber	2002	Travel and Procurement along the Castle Dome Plain: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Proposed Combat Systems Maneuver Area, Kofa Firing Range, Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	SRI
163	James, Karla	2007	Cultural Resources Survey of 94 Acres for Additional Test Areas Straddling the JERC North Course Road in the North Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
164	James, Karla	2007	Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 50 Acres for the Proposed Location of a Fiber Optic Line in the South Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
165	James, Karla	2007	Letter report: USAG YPG proposes to replace deteriorating power poles located at Contraves J in the Kofa Firing Range	YPG
166	Nickens, Paul R.	2004	Finding of No Affect on Historic Properties--Environmental Baseline Survey Utility Privatization, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground	JAC
167	James, Karla	2007	Class I Literature Review of 28 Acres for the Proposed Yuma Wash ECUT Test Track in the Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
168	Saunders, Daniel M.	1996	Results of Reconnaissance Survey for Sign Placement at White Tanks Conservation Area	ETC
169	James, Karla	2007	Cultural Resources Survey of 5 Acres for the Proposed op64 Ammunition Storage Pad and Access Road in the Kofa Firing Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
170	Hopkins, Maren, and Christina M. Carpenter	2007	Cultural Resources Survey of 3,032 Acres in Two Separate Locations of the Hot Weather Test Complex for the Army Test Tracks, Cibola and Kofa Ranges of the United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	NRI

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171	James, Karla	2007	Letter report: USAG YPG proposes to build a Special Operation Forces Free Fall Simulator Facility	YPG
172	James, Karla	2007	Cultural Resources Survey of 13 Acres for the Proposed Expansion of the Site 8 Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Complex in the Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
173	DeChambre, David J., and Maren Hopkins	2007	Cultural Resources Survey of 16.6 Miles of Proposed Roads, Cibola Range of the United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz and Yuma Counties, Arizona	NRI
174	Bentley, Mark T.	1996	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Dynamometer Course Road Addition	GPI
175	Carpenter, Christina M.	2007	Cultural Resources Survey of 1,486 Acres for Proposed Engineering Test Sites in Four Separate Locations in the Cibola and Kofa Ranges of the United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma and La Paz Counties, Arizona	NRI
176	Dosh, Steven G., and Christina M. Carpenter	2007	Cultural Resources Survey of 949 Acres within La Posa Drop Zone Proposed De-Brushing Area, North Cibola Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	NRI
177	James, Karla	2007	Cultural Resources Survey of 76 Acres for the Proposed Electromagnetic Environment (EME) Pad, Road, and Use Area in the North Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
178	Carpenter, Tina	2009	Cultural Resources Survey of 1,564 Acres for a Proposed Engineering Test Site and Fiber Optic Line in Lands Administered by the Bureau of Land Management and in the Cibola Range of the United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma and La Paz Counties, Arizona	NRI
179	Carpenter, Christina M., and Steven G. Dosh	2007	Cultural Resources Survey of 1,747 Acres for the Proposed Ironwood Drop Zone, Cibola Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	NRI
180	Rowe, Robert A.	2007	A Cultural Resource Survey for the Palo Verde Hub to North Gila Substation 500kV Transmission Project, Maricopa and Yuma Counties, Arizona	
181	Altschul, Jeffrey H. (editor), with contributions by Jeffrey H. Altschul, Christopher D. Dore, Clay Mathers, and Chris M. Rohe	2007	On the Path, Predictive Models of the Archaeological Record of Travel, Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	SRI
182	James, Karla	2008	Archaeological Survey of 15 Acres in Response to Inadvertent Site Damage at Hogan's Road, Cibola Range, United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
183	Dosh, Steven G.	2008	Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 17 Miles Along Ehrenberg-Cibola Road for the Desert Storm Rally, Bureau of Land Management, Yuma Field Office, and U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	NRI
184	James, Karla	2008	Archaeological Survey of 68 Acres for the Proposed Tombstone Test Track in the North Cibola Range of United States Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
185	James, Karla	2008	Archaeological Survey of Eight Acres for Three Proposed Wildlife Watering Tanks on the North Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
186	James, Karla	2008	Archaeological Survey of 52 Acres for the Proposed Kinetic Tracking Mount, Targets, and Access Roads and Trails on Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
187	Carpenter, Christina M., and Steven G. Dosh	2007	Cultural Resources Survey of 3,994 Acres in the Airborne Detection Range on the Kofa Firing Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	NRI

Report # YPG-R-	Author	Date	Title	Organization
188	Aguila, Lourdes & Suzanne Derosa	2008	Class I Literature Review of US 95, Mileposts 42 to 83, Yuma and La Paz Counties, Arizona	
189	Dosh, Steven G.	2008	Archaeological Survey of 2,270 Acres for the Proposed Hot Weather Test Complex Army Performance Test Facilities (Area D) on the South Cibola Range U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground Yuma County, Arizona	NRI
190	Dosh, Steven G.	2008	Archaeological Survey of 3,583 Acres West of Firing Front Road on the Kofa Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	NRI
191	JRP Historical	2009	Architectural Historic Property Inventory, U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	JRP
192	Trafzer, Clifford E.	2010	Historic Property Inventory, Traditional Cultural Properties: Yavapai-Prescott Cultural Ethnography of Lands	UCR
193	James, Karla	2008	Archaeological Survey of 59.25 Acres for the Proposed Relocation of a Portion of the Desert March Course on the North Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
194	James, Karla	2009	Archaeological Survey of 260 Acres Along Cibola Lake Road for the 2009 Desert Storm Road Rally on the North Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
195	James, Karla	2009	Archaeological Survey of 36.75 Acres for a Proposed Test Track on the Kofa Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
196	McDonald, Meg	2009	Letter report: USAG YPG proposes to designate an area for all-terrain vehicle use to enhance the quality of life for soldiers, their families, and residents on the installation	YPG
197	James, Karla	2009	Archaeological Survey of 29 Acres for a Proposed New Canine Village on the Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
198	James, Karla	2009	Archaeological Survey of 200 Acres for the Proposed Joint Test Tunnel Range on the North Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
200	James, Karla	2009	Archaeological Survey of 17.6 Acres for the Proposed Expansion of the Joint Experimental Range Complex One (JERC 1) Mission Control Compound on the North Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
201	James, Karla	2009	Archaeological Survey of 112.5 Acres for the Proposed Simulated Village at the Joint Experimental Range Complex Three (JERC 3) on the North Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
202	James, Karla	2009	Archaeological Survey of 19 Acres for the Proposed Expansion of the Kofa Firing Range (KFR) Sewage Lagoon on the Kofa Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
203	Ashworth, Kenneth A.	1992	Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment of Three Proposed Water-hole Projects	YPG
204	McDonald, Meg	2009	Letter report for proposed Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation (RFI) for two inactive historic-period landfills at USAG YPG	YPG
205	James, Karla	2009	Archaeological Survey of 166.8 acres for a Proposed Remote Control Test Track South of Aberdeen Road on the Kofa Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
206	James, Karla	2009	Archaeological Survey of 50 acres for the Proposed Construction of an Airship Shelter and Mooring Pads at Comanche Flats on the Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
207	McDonald, Meg	2009	Letter report: USAG YPG proposes to construct expanded IED test environment including emplacement of 14 remote solar-powered equipment stations	YPG

Report # YPG-R-	Author	Date	Title	Organization
208	McDonald, Meg	2009	Letter report: USAG YPG intends to conduct digital geophysical mapping and excavations during a remedial investigation of a 625-acre former mortar impact area known as site YPG-002	YPG
209	Wilcox, Scott, and Christopher Rayle	2010	A Class III Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 5,860 Acres of the Joint Experimental Range Complex (JERC) 1 and 3, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz and Yuma Counties, Arizona	ACS
210	Wilcox, Scott, and Christopher Rayle	2010	A Class III Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 3,094 Acres of the Airborne Detection Range on the Kofa Firing Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	ACS
211	Wilcox, Scott, and Christopher Rayle	2010	A Class III Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 2,317 Acres of the Unmanned Aerial Systems Complex, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	ACS
212	Wilcox, Scott, and Christopher Rayle	2010	A Class III Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 1,797 Acres of the Excalibur Complex, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	ACS
213	Rayle, Christopher, and Scott Wilcox	2010	A Class III Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 1,433 Acres of the Military Training Area on the South Cibola Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	ACS
214	McDonald, Meg	2010	Letter report: 2010 and Future Desert Storm Road Rallies using Cibola Lake and Ehrenberg Roads.	YPG
215	James, Karla	2010	Archaeological Survey of 30.4 Acres for the Proposed Construction of Two New Gun Positions on the North Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona.	YPG
216	McDonald, Meg	2010	Class I Literature Review for the Proposed New and Expanded Impact Areas in the Kofa Region of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
217	James, Karla	2010	Archaeological Survey of 100 Acres for the Proposed Airship Mooring Pad at the Joint Experimental Range Complex One (JERC 1) on the North Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
218	James, Karla	2010	Archaeological Survey of Seven Acres for the Proposed New Water Treatment Facility at the Mobility Test Area of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
219	James, Karla	2010	Archaeological Survey of 44 Acres in Training Area Bravo on the Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
220	Eakin, Joanne	2010	Archaeological Site Monitoring at White Tanks Management Area	ZIA
221	McDonald, Meg	2010	Letter report: USAG YPG proposes to construct a new access control point (ACP) on Ocotillo Road for the Yuma Test Center (YTC).	YPG
222	Brown, Victoria T.	2010	Historic Building Inventory Survey, Building 6003	ZIA
224	Becker, Kenneth M., and Jeffrey H. Altschul, with a contribution by Christopher D. Dore	2003	Historic Context for Prehistoric and Protohistoric Trails and Related Features at Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	SRI
229	Brenner, William	1984	Historic American Engineering Record, Yuma Proving Ground, AZ-5	BTI
230	James, Karla	2011	Archaeological Survey of Approximately 2.6 Acres for Two Proposed Wildlife Water Catchment Facilities on the Cibola Range of US Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
231	James, Karla	2011	Archaeological Survey of 20.5 Acres for the Proposed Study of the Morphology of Plant Scars on the Kofa Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG

Report # YPG-R-	Author	Date	Title	Organization
232	Bullard, Thomas F., Eric V. McDonald, E. Jamie Trammell, and Graham K. Dalldorf	2011	Development of a Geomorphic-Based Archaeological Sensitivity Model for U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona	DRI
234	Tactikos, Joanne C., Emily Higgins, and Kristin L. Fangmeier	2011	A Class III Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 4,007 Acres in the Vicinity of Muggins Dust and Vapor Lock Wash Vehicle Test Courses on the Kofa Firing Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	ACS
235	Higgins, Emily, Jennifer L. Bower, Joanne C. Tactikos, and Kristin L. Fangmeier	2012	A Class III Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 1,610 Acres in the Vicinity of Signal Butte on the Kofa Firing Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	ACS
236	Tactikos, Joanne C., Emily Higgins, Kristin L. Fangmeier, Walter R. Punzmann, Jennifer Bower, Thomas E. Jones, and Linda M. Schilling	2011	Class III Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 5,587 Acres in Support of Selected Training Areas and Drop Zones, Cibola Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	ACS
238	Martin, Richard T.	2011	Letter Report: YPG proposes to expand its Persistent Surveillance Systems (PSS) testing programs by establishing an additional six sites for testing on the Cibola Range and the Kofa Firing Range	YPG
239	James, Karla	2011	Archaeological Survey of Approximately Five Acres for the Proposed Special Operations Terminal Air Controllers Course (SOTACC) Urban Range on the Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
240	Higgins, Emily, Joanne C., Tactikos, Kristin L. Fangmeier, Walter R. Punzmann, Jennifer Bower, and Linda M. Schilling	2011	Class III Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 4,622 Acres in the Vicinity of the Joint Experimental Range Complex on the Cibola Range, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma and La Paz Counties, Arizona	ACS
241	Zia Engineering and Environmental Consultants, LLC, with contributions by Gregory R. Seymour and Hoski Schaafsma	2012	Archaeological Inventory and Historic Context of the Colorado-Gila Trail in the Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	ZIA
242	Gibbs, Victor, Lora Jackson Legare, and Matt Bischoff	2012	Echoes of Camp Laguna: Historic Context and Archaeological Survey of a World War II Era Desert Training Camp	ZIA
244	James, Karla	2012	Archaeological Survey of Eight Acres for the Utility Pole Replacement Project along Pole Line Road on the Kofa Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
245	James, Karla	2012	Archaeological Survey of 24 Acres for the Utility Pole Replacement Project along Middle Mountain Road on the Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
246	Martin, Richard T.	2012	Letter Report: YPG proposes to re-open a 48-acre portion of YPG-002, hereafter referred to as YPG-002-R-01, to the local community to encompass "Easter Hill," an observatory, and a recreational trail that connects this area to the Main Administrative Area	YPG
246a	James, Karla	2012	Archaeological Survey of 68.8 Acres for the Proposed Fence SurroundingYPG-002-R-01, also known as Easter Hill, at U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
247	McDonald, Meg	2015	Letter Report: YPG-R-247 Review Request: Range Residue Stormwater Retention Project	YPG

Report # YPG-R-	Author	Date	Title	Organization
248	James, Karla	2012	Archaeological Survey of Five Acres for the Proposed North Cibola Well Improvement Project on U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
251	James, Karla	2012	Archaeological Survey of 2.8 Acres for the Proposed Septic System for Building 6003 at Castle Dome Annex on U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
252	Howard, Ann V.	2012	Email to Meg McDonald: Re: Request for concurrence on determination of No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties, AZ X:3:368(UNCLASSIFIED)	AZSHPO
253	LaBudde, Gregory		Cultural Resource Survey and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation of 2,776 Acres in the Cibola Range for the Renewable Energy Development Environmental Assessment, Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	LBG
255	James, Karla	2013	Archaeological Survey of 3.9 Acres for Four Wildlife Water Projects on the Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
256	James, Karla	2013	Archaeological Survey of 336 Acres for the Long Range Guided Munitions Program's Proposed Gun Positions and Impact Areas on the Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma and La Paz Counties, Arizona	YPG
257	Penman, John T. and Meg McDonald	2013	Archaeological Survey of 21.5 Acres of Access Roads for the Proposed Military Training Area on Cibola Range, U.S. Army Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
260	Poseyesva, Lanell T. and Lynn A. Neal	2012	Cultural Resources Assessment of Existing Access Routes and Archaeological Inventory of New Access Routes and Pulling Sites for the Proposed Aps Hassayampa-North Gila 500kv-2 Transmission Line, Maricopa and Yuma Counties, Arizona	EMI
261	Penman, John T.	2013	Archaeological Survey of 9.1 Acres for Proposed Improvements at Castle Dome Heliport, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
263	Penman, John T.	2014	Archaeological Survey of 4.83 Acres for a Proposed Staging Area on Cibola Range, U.S. Army Proving Ground, La Paz County, Arizona	YPG
265	Tyree, K.D.	2014	Archaeological Survey of Approximately 8.2 Acres for the Proposed Renovation of Catchment Area 535 on the Cibola Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
267	McDonald, Meg	2014	Archaeological Survey of 8.1 Acres for Proposed Borrow Pit Expansions, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
268	Tyree, K.D.	2014	Archaeological Survey of Six Acres for the Proposed Visitor Center in Laguna Area, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
268b	Tyree, K.D.	2014	Monitoring and Discovery Plan for the Proposed Visitor Center in Laguna Area, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
268c	Tyree, K.D.	2015	Monitoring and Discovery Report for the Visitor Center in Laguna Area, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona	YPG
269	Tyree, K. D.	2015	Archaeological Survey of 45.2 Acres for the Proposed GP-2 West Observation Mound on Kofa Range of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma County, Arizona.	YPG

APPENDIX M

U.S. ARMY GARRISON YUMA PROVING GROUND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES RELATED TO CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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Appendix M provides 13 SOPs that are designed to guide cultural resources investigations at Yuma Proving Ground (YPG) and to provide integration of cultural resources management objectives with the primary mission of the installation. The following SOPs provide USAG YPG with a step-by-step process for conducting specific activities in compliance with federal preservation legislation. For ease of use, several of the SOPs are followed by a flow chart depicting the compliance steps described in the step-by-step process. The SOPs cover the following types of activities:

- SOP #1: National Historic Preservation Act Compliance
- SOP #2: NRHP Evaluation Standards
- SOP #3: ARPA of 1979 Compliance Procedures
- SOP #4 Response to ARPA Violation
- SOP #5 Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Deposits
- SOP #6 Archaeological Inventory Procedures
- SOP #7 NRHP Eligibility Inventory and Testing
- SOP #8 Analysis and Curation of Cultural Materials
- SOP #9 NAGPRA Compliance
- SOP #10 Planned New Construction
- SOP #11 Planned Demolition of Buildings and Structures
- SOP #12 Proposed Maintenance, Repair, Renovation, and Alteration of Historic Buildings and Structures
- SOP #13: Coordination of NEPA with Cultural Resources Requirements

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #1

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT
SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES

OVERVIEW

Section 106 of the NHPA directs that when federal funds are expended on an undertaking, prior to agency approval of the undertaking, the effect of that undertaking on historic properties must be taken into account. Section 106 also mandates protection of historic properties that have not yet been discovered, as in the instance of buried archaeological deposits. Buried archaeological deposits on federal property are also protected by ARPA, which permits the assessment of criminal penalties for noncompliance. Failure to take the effects of an undertaking on historic properties into account in accordance with NHPA Section 106 and 36 CFR Part 800 can result in formal notification from the Council to the Secretary of the Army of foreclosure of the Council's opportunity to comment on the undertaking pursuant to the NHPA. A notice of foreclosure could potentially be used by litigants against the Army in a manner that can halt or delay critical mission activities.

POLICY

For the purposes of this ICRMP, any project or other activity on YPG qualifies as an undertaking if that project, activity, or program is funded in whole or in part under the direct, or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency (NPS 2011) and if the project or activity has the potential to alter or change the characteristics of a property that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Prior to the initiation of any activity on the project site, a person meeting the professional qualification standards established by the Secretary of the Interior (36 CFR Part 61, App. A; included herein as Appendix C) will determine whether or not historic properties are present in the project's APE and will evaluate any discovered archaeological sites or other resources. An APE includes the actual project site as well as adjacent or noncontiguous areas where project activities may affect the character of a historic property.

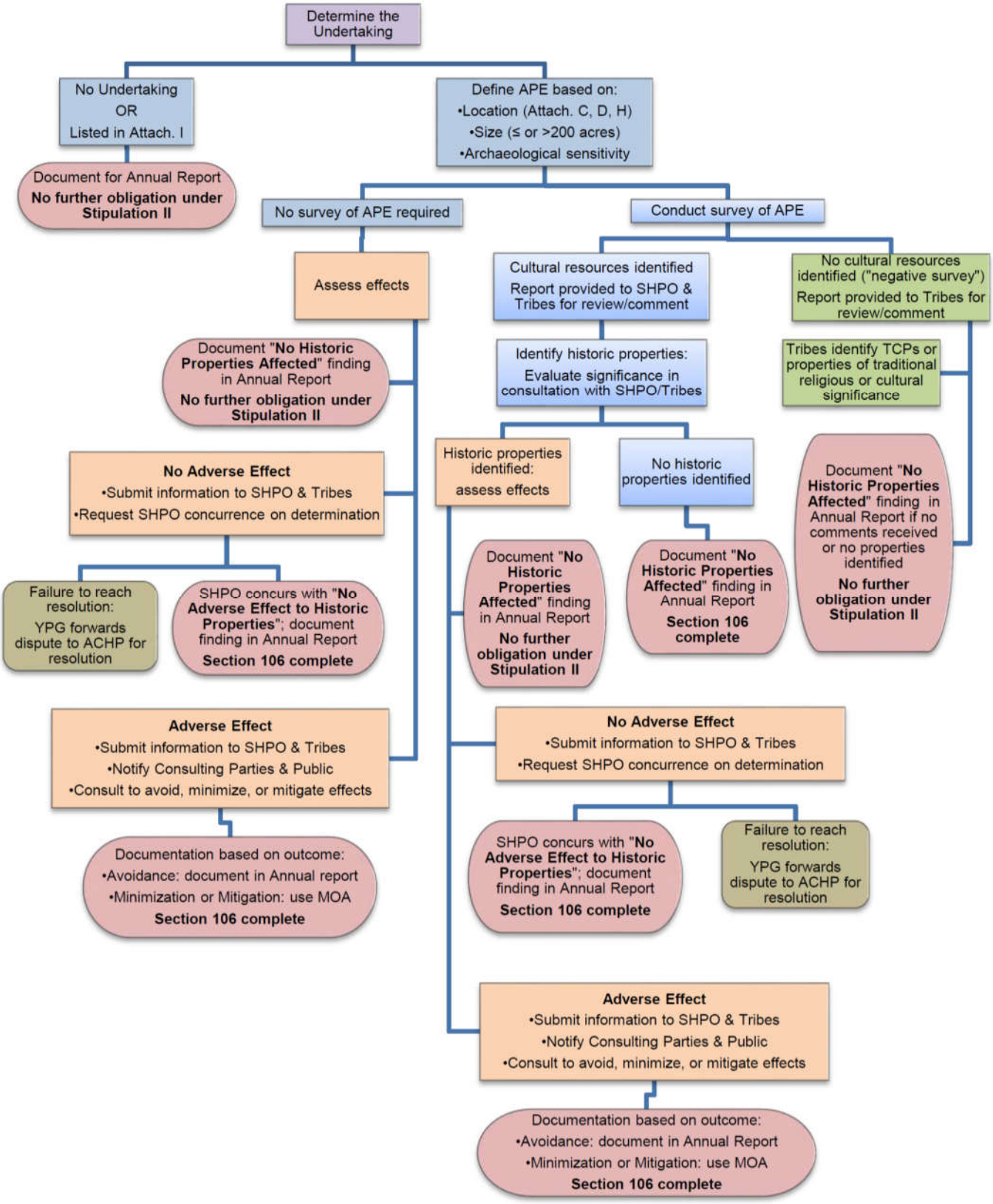
If historic properties are located within a project APE and the project will have an effect on the historic properties, the Arizona SHPO/THPO, the Council, Native American tribes, and the interested public shall be granted the requisite time declared by law (36 CFR Part 800.1[c]) to comment on this finding, prior to the resumption of project activities (most normal comment

periods for each agency is 30 days – this period must be considered before the project or undertaking gets underway). All Native American Consultation will be conducted in accordance with *U.S. Army Guidelines for Consultation with Native Americans, Native Alaskans, and Native Hawaiians* and 36 CFR Part 800.

PROCEDURES

AR 200-1, "Environmental Protection and Enhancement" (Chapter 6, "Cultural Resources") and *36 CFR Part 800* (as amended in August 2004).

Note: This SOP provides general steps for Section 106 compliance; however, it is not intended to be complete. For details about each step of the process, USAG YPG's PA (Appendix B of the ICRMP) should be followed. Additional useful information can also be found on the Council's website at: http://www.achp.gov. A flowchart presenting the Section 106 compliance review process is provided as Figure M-1.


Determine the Undertaking
No Undertaking OR Listed in Attach. I
Document for Annual Report
No further obligation under Stipulation II
Define APE based on:
•Location (Attach. C, D, H)
•Size (≤ or >200 acres)
•Archaeological sensitivity
No survey of APE required
Conduct survey of APE
Assess effects
Document "No Historic Properties Affected" finding in Annual Report
No further obligation under Stipulation II
No Adverse Effect
•Submit information to SHPO & Tribes
•Request SHPO concurrence on determination
Failure to reach resolution:
YPG forwards dispute to ACHP for resolution
SHPO concurs with "No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties"; document finding in Annual Report
Section 106 complete
Adverse Effect
•Submit information to SHPO & Tribes
•Notify Consulting Parties & Public
•Consult to avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects
Documentation based on outcome:
•Avoidance: document in Annual report
•Minimization or Mitigation: use MOA
Section 106 complete
Cultural resources identified
Report provided to SHPO & Tribes for review/comment
Identify historic properties:
Evaluate significance in consultation with SHPO/Tribes
Historic properties identified:
assess effects
Document "No Historic Properties Affected" finding in Annual Report
No further obligation under Stipulation II
No historic properties identified
Document "No Historic Properties Affected" finding in Annual Report
Section 106 complete
No Adverse Effect
•Submit information to SHPO & Tribes
•Request SHPO concurrence on determination
SHPO concurs with "No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties"; document finding in Annual Report
Section 106 complete
Failure to reach resolution:
YPG forwards dispute to ACHP for resolution
Adverse Effect
•Submit information to SHPO & Tribes
•Notify Consulting Parties & Public
•Consult to avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects
Documentation based on outcome:
•Avoidance: document in Annual Report
•Minimization or Mitigation: use MOA
Section 106 complete
No cultural resources identified ("negative survey")
Report provided to Tribes for review/comment
Tribes identify TCPs or properties of traditional religious or cultural significance
Document "No Historic Properties Affected" finding in Annual Report if no comments received or no properties identified
No further obligation under Stipulation II

Define the Undertaking and Identify Consulting Parties

Many YPG activities, such as facilities improvements, demolition, new missions, or other ground-disturbing activities, may be considered undertakings. Through routine and periodic consultation with the various YPG organizations, the CRM will be able to identify projects or actions requiring compliance procedures.

Step 1: Define the Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The APE is initially defined prior to identifying whether or not historic properties or other cultural resources are known in the area. It may consist of construction rights-of-way, staging areas, the "viewshed" or visual continuity of a significant building or structure, or noise contours in addition to the direct physical effects of the proposed action. Defining the APE should be reached by consulting with the SHPO/THPO, Council, Native American tribes, and other consulting parties and interested parties (36 CFR 800.4(a)), including (but not limited to) project managers, engineers, and/or the proponents of the undertaking. Following the determinations in Step 2 (described below), the APE may be modified during the planning process to avoid potential effects to historic properties.

Step 2: Determine whether Archaeological/Historical Resources exist within or near the APE.

The CRM or Archaeologist determines whether any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources listed in, or eligible for listing in, the NRHP exist within or near the undertaking, or whether further data need to be collected through a cultural resources inventory or other data collection efforts to make such a determination. In consultation with the Arizona SHPO/THPO, Native American tribes, and other consulting parties, the CRM or Archaeologist determines whether field surveys or other inventory steps are necessary to locate cultural resources (36 CFR 800.4(a)).

- **No cultural resources in the project APE.** If an archaeological survey or other cultural resources assessment has been completed by a qualified professional and the area contains no resources (and little or no potential for subsurface archaeological sites), the CRM will provide documentation to the SHPO/THPO, Native American tribes, and other consulting parties, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800 4(d)(1) and make the documentation available for public inspection prior to approving the undertaking. If the

SHPO does not object within 30 days of receipt of the documentation, YPG can proceed with the undertaking.

- **Presence of historic properties in the project APE.** If an archaeological survey has been completed, and the APE contains historic properties, or has the potential for additional resources to be uncovered, the CRM will consult with the undertaking's proponent to consider modification of the undertaking to avoid any effects to potential historic properties. If the APE cannot be modified to avoid potential effects, the CRM will consult with the SHPO/THPO, Native American tribes, and other consulting parties to resolve effects prior to the undertaking taking place (see item 3 of this section).

If no archaeological survey has been completed, the CRM will have a Class III inventory conducted following the procedures outlined in SOP #6. The CRM will inform the Arizona SHPO and the project manager of the survey results.

Step 3. Evaluate the National Register Eligibility of Cultural Resources

In accordance with the procedures outlined in 36 CFR Part 800.4(c), YPG conducts the necessary investigations to evaluate NRHP eligibility (SOP #7) for any archaeological resources identified within the APE, and assesses the effects of the proposed action on identified historic properties.

Step 4. Assess the Effects of the Proposed Action on Significant Cultural Resources (i.e., Historic Properties)

If USAG YPG and the SHPO determine that historic properties are present within the APE, there must be a determination of the effect the undertaking will have on the resources (36 CFR 800.5). There are three possible outcomes:

- **No historic properties affected** (36 CFR 800.4(d)(1))**.** If USAG YPG determines that no historic properties are present in the APE or that the undertaking will have no effect on historic properties, the CRM notifies the SHPO/THPO, Native American tribes, and any consulting parties, and provides supporting documentation. If no objection is received from the SHPO within 30 days, USAG YPG has no further Section 106 obligation and the undertaking may proceed. If historic properties may be affected or if the SHPO/THPO objects, USAG YPG must request comment and assess effects under 36 CFR 800.5.

- **No adverse effect** (36 CFR 800.5(b))**.** If USAG YPG determines that there will be no adverse effect, USAG YPG must notify all consulting parties and provide a 30-day period of review. If the SHPO/THPO concurs, USAG YPG may proceed with the undertaking. Failure to respond within 30 days is considered concurrence, and the undertaking may proceed. If the SHPO/THPO does not agree, the CRM may consult with the SHPO/THPO and/or the undertaking's proponent to avoid the dispute, if possible. If the disagreement cannot be resolved through consultation with these parties, the CRM or the SHPO/THPO may request Council comments (36 CFR 800.5(c)(3)). The Council has 15 days to respond as to whether the adverse effect criteria have been correctly applied; however, the Council may request a 15-day extension if the request is made to USAG YPG before the first 15 day period expires (36 CFR 800.5(c)(3)(i)). If the Council does not respond within this period, it is assumed that the USAG YPG determination is correct, and USAG YPG's obligations under Section 106 are complete.

Note: As per 36 CFR Part 800 (August 2004 revision), the recovery of data from NRHP-listed or eligible archaeological sites no longer qualifies as a "no adverse effect" and is, rather, treated as an adverse effect (i.e., destruction of a historic property).

- **Adverse effects** (36 CFR 800.6)**.** If a finding of adverse effects is made, USAG YPG must consult with the SHPO/THPO, Council, Native American tribes, and other consulting parties to develop and evaluate alternatives or modifications to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects.

Step 5. Resolving Adverse Effects

Using information gathered in Steps 1 through 4, USAG YPG and the SHPO/THPO would typically develop a PA or an MOA to develop and evaluate alternatives to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects. USAG YPG also is required to notify the Council and determine Council participation. The Council typically participates when a PA will be prepared per 36 CFR 800.14(b) or if a National Historic Landmark is affected.

The CRM and the project manager may agree upon a plan for avoiding adverse effects to the historic properties. Such plans may be developed in accordance with Section 106. If the historic properties can be avoided by relocation of the project to an alternate site, Section 106 review procedures of the new site will be initiated.

During consultation, the CRM will provide all concerned parties with documentation required by 36 CFR 800.11(e). This includes a description of the undertaking; a description of the steps taken to identify historic properties; a description of the affected properties; a description of the anticipated effects; an explanation of why the criteria of adverse effects were found applicable or inapplicable; and copies of any views provided by the consulting parties.

RESOLUTION WITHOUT COUNCIL PARTICIPATION

Efforts should be made on the part of both USAG YPG and the SHPO/THPO to resolve adverse effects through preparation of a PA/MOA. Agreement documents generally involve treatment of adverse effects, although they may stipulate preparation of a monitoring plan with provisions for subsequent discoveries. Signatories shall include USAG YPG and SHPO/THPO and other invited parties; however, refusal to sign by the invited parties will not invalidate the agreement. Copies are to be provided by USAG YPG to all consulting parties and submitted to Council (36 CFR 800.11[f]) prior to approving the undertaking.

If USAG YPG and SHPO/THPO cannot agree, USAG YPG must ask the Council to participate. If the Council decides to participate, all parties would consult to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects.

RESOLUTION WITH COUNCIL PARTICIPATION

If the Council participates to resolve adverse effects, consultation continues until a PA/MOA is developed and executed among all consulting parties. Once executed, the project proceeds following the process outlined in the executed agreement document.

Failure to Resolve Adverse Effects

If the consulting parties cannot agree, one or more of the parties may seek to terminate the consultation. The various scenarios that result from this outcome are found in 36 CFR 800.7.

- If USAG YPG terminates consultation, HQDA, Assistant Secretary of the Army, or any officer with DA or agency-wide responsibility shall request Council input and notify all parties of the request.
- If the SHPO terminates consultation, USAG YPG and the Council may execute an MOA without further input from the SHPO.

If the Council terminates consultation, the Council must notify all consulting parties and comment.

USAG YPG must document the entire consultation process and consider comments prior to approving the undertaking. Upon completion of this process, the undertaking may proceed.

REFERENCES

National Park Service, 2011. Federal Agency Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Electronic document, https://www.nps.gov/history/tribes/National_Section_106.htm, accessed 28 April 2016. Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, Phoenix.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #2

NRHP EVALUATION STANDARDS

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- National Historic Preservation Act
- 36 CFR Part 60
- AR 200-1

OVERVIEW

This SOP discusses the general process used to evaluate prehistoric and historic resources for inclusion in the NRHP. 36 CFR Part 60 provides the legal basis for these evaluation standards and NRHP Bulletin 15 provides guidance.

POLICY

Prehistoric and historic resources will be treated in accordance with SOP #1 until the evaluation procedures discussed in this SOP are complete. Prehistoric and historic resources determined, in consultation with the Arizona SHPO/THPO, to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP will not be protected, although, if feasible, measures will be taken to ensure that the resource has been documented.

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNIFICANCE

The NRHP documents the appearance and importance of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American prehistory and history. To guide the selection of properties included in the NRHP, the National Park Service developed the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. These criteria, published as 36 CFR Part 60.4, are standards by which every property that is nominated for inclusion in the NRHP is judged. The four primary criteria are:

Criterion A – properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

Criterion B – properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

Criterion C – properties 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;

Criterion D – properties that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

For a property to qualify for inclusion in the NRHP, it must meet one of the above criteria by being associated with an important historic context and by retaining historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.

Guidance for determining whether prehistoric or historic resources are, or are not, eligible for inclusion in the NRHP is found in NRHP Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* The NRHP eligibility process should be conducted by a professional meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (originally published as 48 FR 44716). The evaluation process includes:

1. Categorize the property (i.e., is the property a district, site, building, structure, or object).
2. Determine the prehistoric or historic context associated with the property (e.g., archaic period, World War II).
3. Determine with which of the four NRHP criteria (A-D) the property is associated.
4. Determine if any of the Criteria Considerations apply. Criterion Consideration G for properties less than 50 years of age that may have achieved significance frequently applies to DoD properties.
5. Determine if the property represents a type that is typically excluded from NRHP eligibility (e.g., the property has been moved).
6. Determine if the property retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #3

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION ACT OF 1979 COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- AR 200-1

OVERVIEW

The ARPA of 1979 makes it a felony for persons to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise deface any archaeological resource or paleontological resource located on federal lands. The following material remains shall not be considered of archaeological interest, and shall not be considered to be archaeological resources for purposes of the Act unless found in direct physical relationship with other archaeological resources as defined by ARPA; items excluded from this Act include paleontological remains, coins, bullets, and unworked minerals and rocks (32 CFR 229.3). Paleontological remains are protected under the Antiquities Act of 1906 and AR 200-1, Chapter 6(e)(3).

Archaeological investigations, other than those accomplished as part of the installation's archaeological resources management responsibilities, on military-controlled lands require a federal permit issued by the federal land manager. The only situation in which YPG would need to grant an ARPA permit would be related to a researcher's request to conduct archaeological excavations that are outside the management responsibilities of YPG. Activities conducted exclusively for purposes other than the excavation of archaeological or paleontological remains (e.g., excavation of a water line), even though they may disturb archaeological deposits, do not require an ARPA permit; nevertheless, YPG must comply with Section 106 procedures.

For the purposes of U.S. Army compliance with ARPA, the Garrison Manager is considered the federal land manager as defined in 32 CFR Part 229.3(c). As the federal land manager, the Garrison Manager, in coordination with the installation CRM or other qualified archaeologist or historic preservation specialist, may determine that certain archaeological resources in specified

areas under their 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 (in accordance with 32 CFR Part 229.3[a][5]). All such determinations shall be justified and documented by memorandum and shall be formally staffed for review through IMCOM to HQDA (AEC) prior to final determination.

Procedures for granting archaeological investigation permits are covered in detail in ARPA and its implementing regulations. This act established definitions, standards, and procedures to be used by all federal land managers in providing protection for archaeological resources. Regulations allow the ARPA review to be accomplished as part of the contracting process as long as the standards established in the ARPA regulations are followed.

- The **CRM** will implement a proactive plan to preserve and protect all known archaeological sites.
- The **CRM** will periodically monitor the condition of known archaeological sites for evidence of vandalism.
- ARPA violations will be reported to the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security for investigation and prosecution.
- Valid interests of federally recognized Native American tribes on the permitted activity are addressed in a manner consistent with the requirements of the NHPA and NAGPRA.
- Permitted activities are performed according to applicable professional standards of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

Public Notice

The CRM will ensure that a brief notice outlining the acts prohibited under ARPA and the criminal penalties assessed under the Act are published in the installation newspaper at least once each calendar year. This notice will reinforce the YPG prohibition of recreational use of metal detectors. Metal detectors can only be used by Army personnel, contractors, or permittees in association with official cultural resource management activities.

PROCEDURE

Step 1: Applications for ARPA permits must be submitted to the CRM (Figure M-1).

- The proposal must provide the documentation required under 32 CFR Part 229.6 and 32 CFR Part 229.8.

- YPG must prepare a Report of Availability (ROA) with the signature of the Commanding Officer and appropriate attachments:
  - NEPA documentation,
  - Preliminary Assessment Screening,
  - Hold Harmless Agreement, and
  - SHPO coordination (for consideration of effect to historic properties only).

Step 2: Upon review and approval by the **IMCOM/SME**, applications must be forwarded to the YPG Commander or his/her designee for review and approval.

- The CRM and appropriate YPG personnel, in considering whether to grant a permit, shall take into account whether the archaeological investigation will conflict with established policy or management plans and if it is in accordance with the other public uses of the land in question.
- If the project may result in harm to or destruction of any Native American tribal, religious, or cultural properties, the **CRM** must notify any federally recognized Native American tribe that may consider the site as having religious or cultural importance.

Step 3: **YPG Commander or his/her designee** forwards request to IMCOM and SHPO for comment.

Step 4: Once it is determined that the proposed archaeological investigation will not conflict with existing land management priorities, the qualifications of the individual or institution need to be considered.

- Individual qualifications include a professional degree from an accredited school in anthropology or archaeology, or equivalent experience, the demonstrated ability to carry out the work in question as well as to carry the research to completion, at least 16 months of specialized training or professional experience, and at least one year of historical archaeology experience in order to conduct historic investigations.

- The institution must show evidence of access to an adequate curatorial facility and certify that all required materials will be delivered no later than 90 days after the final report is submitted to the federal land manager.

Step 5: The permit will be issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, on the approval of the Garrison Manager.

Step 6: The **CRM** shall monitor work conducted under ARPA permits to ensure compliance with the requirements of 32 CFR Part 2229, 43 CFR Part 10, and the terms and conditions of the permit. A permit may be revoked if it is determined:

- The terms of the permit are not being met;
- The work to be accomplished has been misrepresented;
- Continuation of the work poses a hazard to public health or safety; and
- Continuation of the work conflicts with military functions.

In the case of revocation, the individual or institution may appeal this decision. The permittee shall forward the appeal to the **YPG Commander or his/her designee** for review by the **CRM**. The **YPG Commander or his/her designee will sign the Determination of Appeal**. Grounds for evaluating any possible penalties are set forth in ARPA.

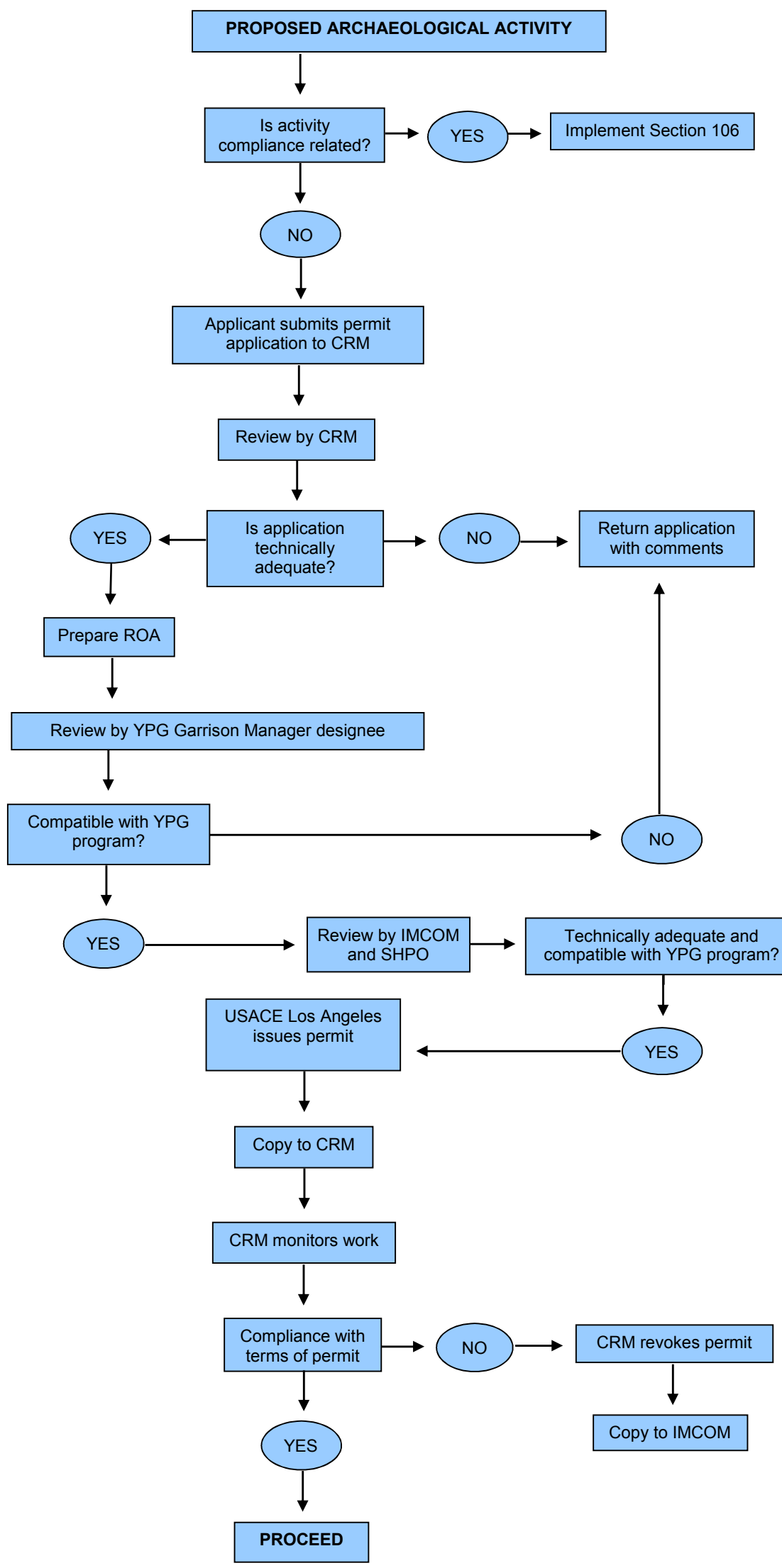


Figure M-1. SOP #3.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #4

RESPONSE TO ARPA VIOLATION

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- AR 200-1

OVERVIEW

ARPA carries a felony penalty for persons who excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise deface any archaeological resource or paleontological remains located on federal lands. Archaeological investigations, other than those accomplished as part of the installation's archaeological resources management responsibilities, on YPG-controlled lands require a federal permit issued by the USACE, Los Angeles District.

The Garrison Manager will ensure that the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security, installation legal staff, the PAO, and the fish, game, and recreation management staff are familiar with the requirements and applicable civil and criminal penalties under ARPA.

DIRECTORATE OF PLANS, TRAINING, MOBILIZATION AND SECURITY

ARPA provides legal penalties for the unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, alteration, defacement, or the attempt of such acts, of any archaeological resource more than 100 years of age on federal lands. ARPA defines an archaeological resource as any material remains of past human life or activities that are of archaeological interest. Such remains include but are not limited to pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, projectiles, tools, structures or portions of structures, pithouses, rock paintings, rock carvings, intaglios, graves, human skeletal materials, or any portion or piece of the foregoing items. Paleontological specimens, deposits, and remains found in archaeological contexts are considered significant data under ARPA and are afforded legal protection under ARPA.

ARPA establishes definitions, standards, and procedures to be used by all federal land managers in providing protection for archaeological resources. Regulations allow the ARPA review to be accomplished as part of the contracting process as long as the standards established in ARPA regulations are followed.

- The **CRM** will implement a proactive plan to preserve and protect all known archaeological sites.
- The **CRM** will periodically monitor the condition of known archaeological sites for evidence of vandalism.
- ARPA violations will be reported to the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security for investigation and prosecution.

PROCEDURE

In the event that an ARPA violation is discovered at YPG, the following procedures shall be followed (Figure M-2).

Step 1: ARPA violation is reported to or is discovered by CRM:

- The **CRM** reports violation to Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security.
- The **CRM** visits the site with Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security and documents violation through reports, drawings, photographs.
- The **Commander** reports violation to HQDA within 48 hours of its discovery.

Step 2: Site security and criminal investigation:

- **CRM** and the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security secure site.
- Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security conducts criminal investigation.
- If violation results in harm to or destruction of any Native American tribal, religious, or cultural properties, the federal land manager must notify any federally recognized Native American tribe that may consider the site as having religious or cultural importance.

Step 3: Stabilization of site:

- **CRM** or qualified archaeologist assesses damage and stabilizes site.
- Archaeologist conducts emergency salvage/data recovery, as necessary.

- This work can be coordinated with the SHPO.

Step 4: Apprehension and prosecution:

- When apprehended, perpetrator is legally charged with ARPA violation, prosecuted, and subjected to applicable fines and/or imprisonment.
- In instances where proof of violation may be insufficient to obtain a conviction under the Act, or where deemed otherwise advisable, the Staff CJA may choose to assess a civil penalty under the provisions of 32 CFR Part 229.15.

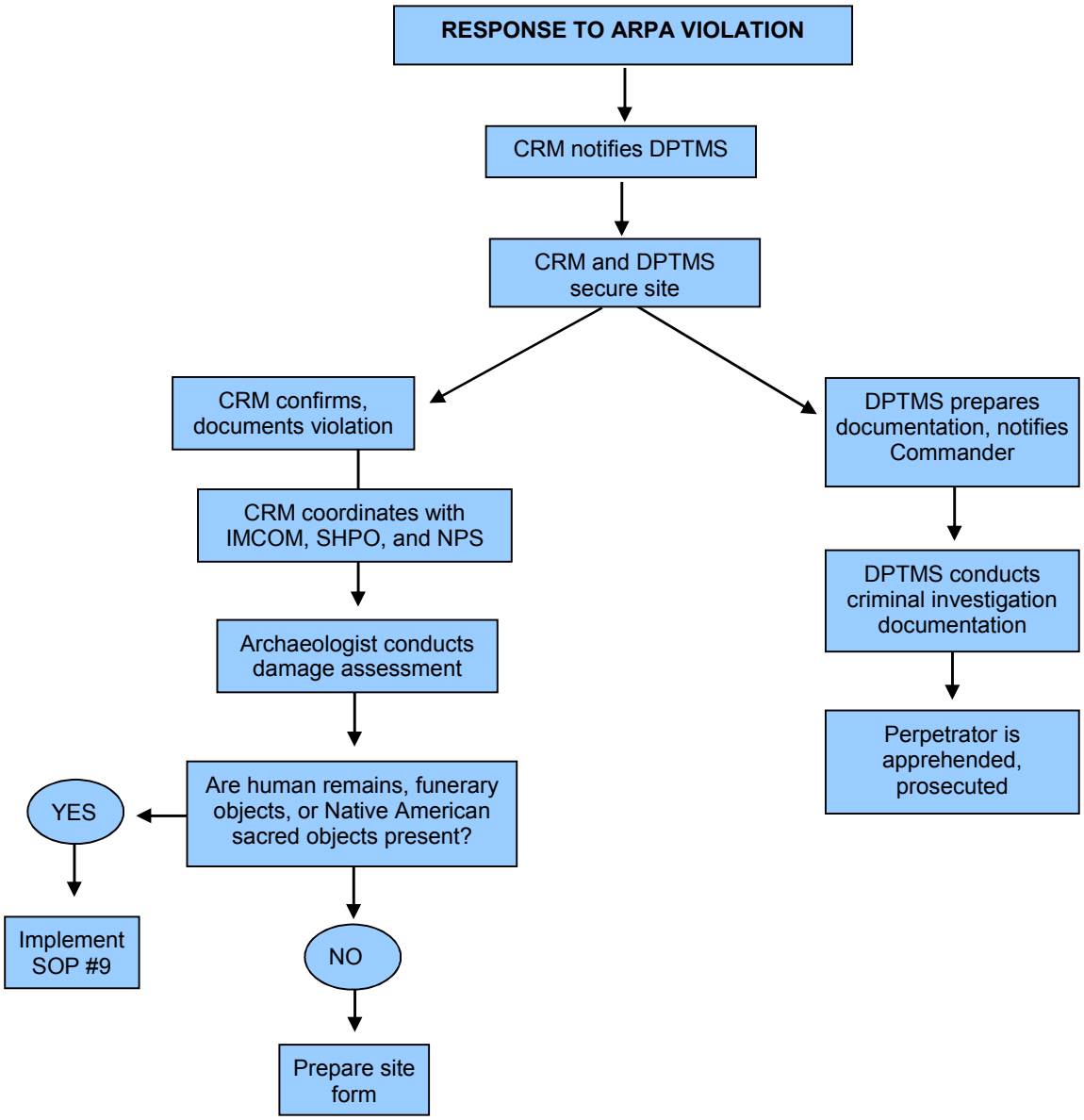

Figure M-2. SOP #4.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #5

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- National Historic Preservation Act
- National Environmental Policy Act
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- AR 200-1

OVERVIEW

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 by later construction or other ground-disturbing activities.

POLICY

In the event that archaeological deposits are encountered during any construction or excavation activities, the activity shall stop and the YPG CRM shall be notified. Because of the potential of each archaeological deposit to contain Native American human remains or cultural materials, failure to report discovery of archaeological deposits may result in violation of NAGPRA, ARPA, and other related federal and state laws resulting in fines and penalties against YPG and its Commander. If it is determined that human remains encountered during a project appear to be the victim of a recent crime or accidental death, the appropriate law enforcement authorities will be notified for further action.

PROCEDURE

This SOP applies to any and all instances of post review discoveries (Figure M-4), including: post review discovery of a cultural resource not previously identified in project review and after project approval and initiation; post review discovery of an effect not previously identified in project review and after project approval and initiation; or post review discovery of an effect willfully inflicted on identified historic property after project approval and initiation. Procedures in this SOP match those in the USAG YPG Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the SHPO and ACHP. In the event

of a post review discovery, the CRM, under the authority of the Garrison Manager, can halt an undertaking until consultation under the PA has concluded. If the discovery is made as part of an ongoing contracting effort at YPG, the discovery must be reported immediately to the Contracting Officer, who has the authority to halt an undertaking. The Contracting Officer must notify the CRM within 24 hours.

- Post review discovery of a cultural resource not previously identified in project review and after project approval and initiation. In the event cultural resource(s) are discovered in the implementation of a previously approved undertaking, the individual making the discovery shall notify the CRM within 24 hours.
    - The CRM shall ensure that all work ceases in the immediate vicinity (within an approximate 20-meter radius) to protect the newly identified cultural resource(s) within 48 hours of the discovery. The ceasework area shall be marked with flags or visibility tape to clearly delineate the boundaries as appropriate.
    - The CRM shall determine if the cultural resource(s) is/are eligible to the NRHP and notify the SHPO of the determination via phone within 72 hours of the discovery. If the SHPO concurs on noneligibility of the cultural resource, USAG YPG has no further obligations under Stipulation V of the PA.
    - If the cultural resource is determined to be a historic property, in consultation with the SHPO, the CRM shall prepare and send a notification package to the SHPO and Tribes including a summary of the undertaking and how it was previously reviewed under the PA, an illustration of the cease-work area, a list of identified historic properties within the cease-work area, and the treatment plan to address effects within four days of the SHPO's concurrence on NRHP eligibility.
        - The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the post review discovery; however, if they wish USAG YPG to consider their comments, Tribes should submit comments in writing within two days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for comments. USAG YPG shall take any tribal comments received into consideration and will notify the SHPO of any tribal concerns and the USAG YPG response to those concerns.
        - SHPO shall provide a response to USAG YPG regarding the post review discovery within two days of receipt of all pertinent documentation. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the SHPO for comments.

        - USAG YPG shall include an after action report regarding the post review discovery treatment plan in the Annual Report.
- Post review discovery of an effect not previously identified in project review and after project approval and initiation.
    - In the event effects to historic properties are discovered in the implementation of a previously approved undertaking, the individual making the discovery shall notify the CRM within 24 hours.
    - The CRM shall ensure that all work ceases in the immediate vicinity (within an approximate 20 meter radius) to protect the newly identified historic properties within 48 hours of the discovery. The ceasework area shall be marked with flags or visibility tape to clearly delineate the boundaries as appropriate.
    - The CRM shall determine if the effect is adverse and notify the SHPO of the determination via phone within 72 hours of the discovery. If the SHPO concurs with a no adverse effect finding, USAG YPG has no further obligations under Stipulation V of the PA.
    - If the effect is determined to be adverse, in consultation with the SHPO, the CRM shall prepare and send a notification package for the SHPO and Tribes including a summary of the undertaking and how it was previously reviewed under the PA, an illustration of the cease-work area, a list of identified historic properties within the cease-work area, and the treatment plan to address effects within four days of the discovery.
        - The Tribes are under no obligation to provide comments on the post review discovery; however, if they wish USAG YPG to consider their comments, Tribes should submit comments in writing within two days of receipt. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the Tribes for comments. USAG YPG shall take any tribal comments received into consideration and will notify the SHPO of any tribal concerns and the USAG YPG response to those concerns.
        - SHPO shall provide a response to USAG YPG regarding the post review discovery within two days of receipt of all pertinent documentation. If no comments are received within that time, the CRM shall make a second attempt to contact the SHPO for comments.
    - (e) USAG YPG shall include an after action report regarding the post review discovery treatment plan in the Annual Report of the PA.

- Post review discovery of an effect willfully inflicted on identified historic property.
    - Violators will be directed to stop the activity and shall result in referral to the County Sheriff and/or to the Garrison Manager. Situations involving damage to archaeological sites will be referred to the proper enforcement agency via the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command in accordance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

SYNOPSIS

The following synopsis of this SOP shall be made known on all proposed actions and YPG Digging Permit Approval forms: Archaeological methods may not detect all buried cultural remains. If archaeological materials or human remains are encountered during construction, the Garrison Manager (phone 928-328-3474) and the CRM (928-328-2520) or Archaeologists (928-328-4811 or -2721) should be notified immediately by telephone and then in writing. All construction activity will cease immediately within 65 feet (20 meters) of the discovery. Failure to comply will be a violation of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and/or the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and other federal laws.

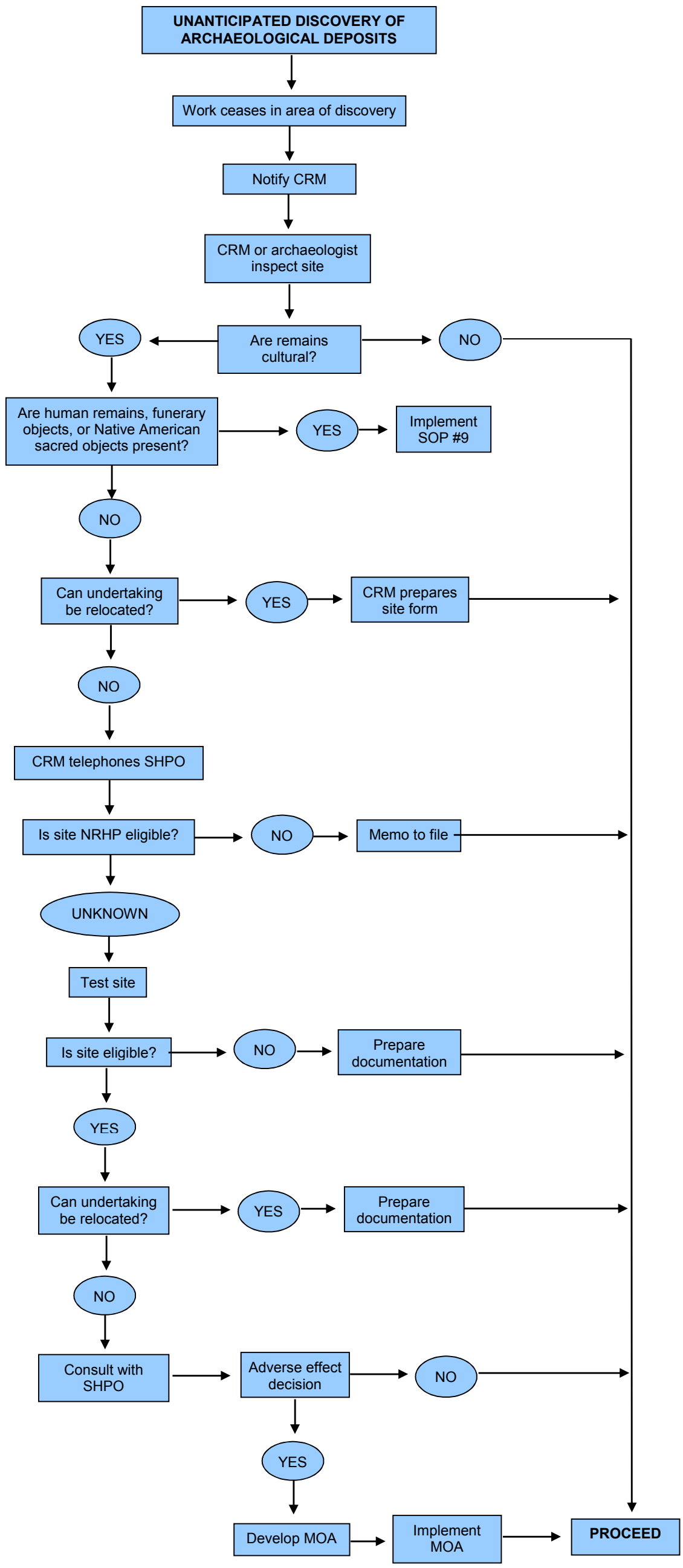

Figure M-3. SOP #5.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #6

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY PROCEDURES

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- National Historic Preservation Act
- Archeological Resources Protection Act
- AR 200-1
- 36 CFR Part 800

OVERVIEW

This SOP establishes the archaeological field and laboratory methods and procedures to be followed for archaeological inventories conducted on lands administered by YPG. Archaeological inventories are generally conducted for the purpose of complying with the NHPA, the ARPA, AR 200-1, and other federal and state laws. These laws require identification and management of cultural resources under the jurisdiction of YPG. YPG is required to take into account the effects of an undertaking on historic properties and to seek approval/concurrence from the SHPO/THPO, afford the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment, and consult with tribes that attach traditional religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking.

The inventory phase is commonly referred to as a “survey” because the most common tactic used to discover cultural resource sites is the pedestrian survey. However, the phase itself should not be equated with survey tactics alone, because other kinds of discovery tactics are possible as well. The suite of discovery tactics includes various remote sensing approaches (e.g., aerial photography, ground-penetrating radar), sample excavations (e.g., backhoe trenching, auguring, shovel probing), intensive examination of linear stratigraphic exposures (stream and riverbanks, erosional settings, and road cuts), archival research, and interviews of local key informants.

POLICIES

All phases of archaeological investigation, including reconnaissance and intensive archaeological survey procedures are defined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Preservation Planning, Identification, Evaluation, and Registration*.

Where a conflict is found between this SOP and a statement of work in a contract or delivery order, the provisions of the contract or delivery order will apply, so long as the provisions of NHPA, ARPA, and NAGPRA and related federal and state laws are fully met and complied with.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The YPG CRM is responsible for the following:

- Ensuring that this SOP is implemented by all individuals undertaking inventories on YPG lands.
- Ensuring that the Inventory Class (II or III) is adequate for determining the presence or absence of archaeological and historical resources in the APE.
- Reviewing all survey reports and concurring with any recommendation of eligibility proposed by the investigating individual or organization.
- Initiating consultation and Section 106 submissions to the Arizona SHPO/THPO, Council, tribes, and other consulting parties.
- Curation of all reports and artifacts resulting from YPG cultural resources projects to meet 36 CFR 79 federal curation standards.

The Contract Archaeologist is responsible for the following:

- Ensuring that all activities are conducted under the direct supervision of personnel who meet the applicable professional qualifications standards set forth in *Federal Register*, Volume 62, Number 119.
- Obtaining permission from the YPG CRM to conduct the appropriate level of archaeological work to satisfy the proposed action.
- Conducting inventories in compliance with the guidelines set forth in this SOP and the applicable YPG Scope of Work.

If cultural resources are found as a result of the inventory, the contract archaeologist assesses the potential effects of the action on those resources, recommends properties for inclusion in the NRHP (if any), and recommends a treatment plan (mitigation measure) for preserving or protecting historic properties. The contract archaeologist is not responsible for making Section 106 submissions to the SHPO/THPO or the Council. These responsibilities rest with the YPG CRM. At the conclusion of the project, the contract archaeologist must also provide the YPG with accurate data so that any identified sites can be added to the YPG GIS database.

The Proponent of an action is responsible for the following:

- Funding cultural resources inventories, including Ammunition Recovery escort personnel if required.
- Obtaining permission to conduct cultural resources inventories on non-YPG lands affected by the proposed action. This permission will be obtained through the YPG CRM.
- With certain exceptions, the proponent is responsible for clearly marking the land use area on the ground by staking, flagging, or some other visible means in advance of cultural resources inventories.
- Funding for government-to-government tribal consultation meetings and other consultation meetings associated with the undertaking.
- Responsible for mitigation of effects associated with the undertaking.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

These specific procedures will aid the CRM in tracking projects and reporting those projects and actions to the Garrison Manager and IMCOM.

- Project areas not associated with NHPA Section 106 actions will be selected using either the guidance provided in this ICRMP or as directed by the YPG CRM.
- The project area will be plotted on the correct topographic map and entered into the GIS database for cultural resources.
- A Project Folder will be set up, which will track all aspects of the project. This folder shall include, but not be limited to, the following YPG forms and subfolders:
  - Cultural Resources Project Checklist to track task completion dates;
  - Project Analysis Sheet describing the scope of the project;
  - Independent Government Cost Estimate;
  - Contracted Cost Estimate;
  - Correspondence.

INVENTORY AND SITE RECORDING METHODS

The following methods of inventory are in accordance with Arizona SHPO guidelines (SHPO 2016) and YPG standards (USAG YPG 2016).

CLASS I INVENTORY

A **Class I Inventory** records and literature search will be done in conjunction with all fieldwork; however, the size and scope of the Class I Inventory will be determined by the size and scope of the project.

This search will obtain background information on the known and anticipated distribution of archaeological sites, geological and biological histories, and the prehistoric and historic contexts of the APE.

The search area will include *a minimum of a 1-mile radius around the project area*. Documentary sources may include site lists, files and maps, published and unpublished archaeological, geological and biological reports, as well as historical and personal accounts.

This step will involve consultation with the YPG CRM, the Arizona SHPO, and/or the BLM to ensure that all pertinent references are reviewed.

CLASS II INVENTORY

A **Class II Inventory or Survey** is a sample (field) survey of any size sample or a survey of the entire area that is done with transects more than 20 meters apart. The actual percentage for the Class II is figured by the distance between transects (i.e., coverage on wider transects will be figured on this standard [e.g., transects 100 meters apart would be 20 percent coverage]). According to the Arizona SHPO, most all, if not all, compliance survey work is expected to be Class III surveys. This means that no matter the size of the project area it must be surveyed with transects of 20 meters or less.

CLASS III INVENTORY

The pedestrian survey will consist of intensive interval surface inspection (20-meter transects). As ground visibility decreases from 50 percent, the width of the transects will be reduced accordingly.

RECORDING FORMS

Standard forms required by the Arizona State Museum, as well as additional information and standards related to site survey and recording, can be found at the Arizona State Museum website: http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/crservices/forms.shtml.

The site sketch map should reflect (1) a site's geographic location within primary landforms for identification and relocation purposes, and (2) the location and spatial distribution within the site boundaries of components discussed on the site form. The site sketch map will include, but is not limited to, the following elements:

- Location of the site datum, consisting of a pvc pipe, spike, or iron rod driven flush with the surface to be established in each survey area where archaeological sites are discovered.
- Horizontal site boundaries. Note: Sites extending past survey boundaries will be recorded and mapped in full. Exceptions will be made on a case by case basis.
- Location of collected artifacts or samples taken, if any. Artifacts are very seldom collected at YPG, only when absolutely necessary to protect the cultural, scientific, and historic value of the site, as collection of artifacts is considered an adverse effect at NRHP eligible sites (SHPO 2007).
- Locations of significant artifacts, artifact concentrations, or features which are referenced on the site form.
- Areas of disturbance and other impacts within the site.
- Any distinguishing features on or within close proximity to the site. This includes natural topographic features, archaeological features, and modern or historic features.

UTM COORDINATES

The differentially corrected UTM coordinates of all elements indicated on the site sketch map and referenced on the site form will be determined using a mobile global positioning system (GPS) unit. The type and model of the GPS unit should be noted.

PHOTO DATA

A minimum of two views of each site must be recorded, one overview and one close-up of a feature or artifacts. Digital photographs are preferred.

View should be selected primarily for identification and relocation purposes. Fixed natural or topographic features or features in the primary setting that are referenced on the site sketch map, such as roads, often prove helpful in relocating a site. Close-up shots of significant features that characterize important aspects of the site (e.g., depositional context, spatial distribution of artifacts) are also valuable for interpretation and data collection. Unless YPG architectural

features are the subject of the photo, buildings, structures, and other current military structures should be excluded from photos as much as possible for security reasons.

A Photo Log should be kept, recording all frames, including accidental exposures, such that each photo has a unique number.

ARTIFACT RECORDING AND IN-FIELD ANALYSIS

Notable tools (e.g., projectile points, bifaces, flake tools, ground stone, etc.) as well as other diagnostic and/or temporal artifacts (e.g., historic bottles, ceramic hallmarks, etc.) will be sketched and photographed and attached to the final site form. Attributes of individual artifacts to be described in the site form will be left to the discretion of the researcher, but should adhere to acceptable professional standards. The level of detail should be based on the type and condition of the artifact, as well as nature and amount of information currently available from the artifact. Descriptions may include, but are not limited to, source material, tool function, technological and morphological characteristics, dimensions, and diagnostic markings.

ISOLATED OCCURRENCES

Isolated occurrences are defined as surface finds that do not meet the AZSITE site criteria. The possibility of including them with another nearby site must be an in-field judgment call considering distance and geomorphological context. Isolated occurrences will be reported in tabular format in archaeological survey reports and recorded using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data. The same collection guidelines as outlined above apply to isolated occurrences as well.

LABORATORY PROCEDURES

Artifacts will not be collected unless part of an approved research design for mitigation of effects or an approved ARPA research permit that has gone through the Section 106 consultation process. Artifacts will be cleaned, labeled, cataloged, and bagged in accordance with accepted museum and curation guidelines. The contractor conducting projects at YPG should follow federal and state curation guidelines. Funds for preparation and curation of cultural materials collected as a result of project work should be built into the project budget from the planning stages.

DATA MANAGEMENT

All archaeological sites identified within the project area will require a Smithsonian trinomial site number obtained from the Arizona State Museum to replace the temporary site number. The site

sketch map will be digitized using a GPS unit and the site location will be recorded on the U.S. Geological Survey topographic map and in the GIS database at the YPG Cultural Resources office. At the conclusion of the project, metadata will be provided to the YPG Cultural Resources office for accurate entry into the GIS database. Any photo data collected must be processed and compiled. Hard copies of the photo log will be filed in the project folder and individual site folders. Once a YPG project has been completed the originals of reports, field notes, maps, and drawings are the property of YPG.

Site information will be filed by individual sites according the Arizona State standards. The file should include completed Arizona state site forms, field recording forms and notes, photo logs, any associated graphics, and SHPO/THPO and Council concurrence, if necessary.

FINAL INVENTORY REPORT

The Final Inventory Report shall include, but is not limited to:

- A Standard Form (SF) 298, "Documentation Page."
- A Section 106 Abstract Page: This should be in the format designated by the Arizona SHPO.
- A section or chapter incorporating the results of the Class I Inventory.
- A section or chapter incorporating the results of the Class II or III Inventory.
- A section or chapter addressing NRHP evaluations and recommendations of all cultural resources found within the project area.
- A clear and concise map at the scale of 1:24,000 showing the project area without site locations.
- A clear and concise map showing the location of all sites encountered within the project area.
- A clear and concise map showing the location of all isolated occurrences (IOs) encountered within the project area.
- A site sketch map as described in the "Inventory and Site Recording Methods" section of this document.
- Digital color photographs of the site as well as any notable features and/or artifacts.
- Diagnostic/notable artifact sketches, if applicable.

- Continuation sheets and other standard YPG supplemental attachments as stated in the "Inventory and Site Recording Methods" section of this document.

REFERENCES

Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 2016. Standards for Inventory Documents Submitted for SHPO Review in Compliance with Historic Preservation Laws. Electronic document, http://azstateparks.com/SHPO/downloads/SHPO-Survey_Report_Standards-2016.pdf, accessed April 28, 2016. Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, Phoenix.

Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 2007. SHPO Guidance on Surface Artifact Collection During Survey/Identification Phase. SHPO Guidance Point No. 7. June 25, 2007. Electronic document, http://azstateparks.com/SHPO/downloads/SHPO_7_Artifact_Col.pdf, accessed April 28, 2016. Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, Phoenix.

U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground, 2016. U.S. Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground Archaeological Survey and Report Standards. On file at Environmental Sciences Division, U.S. Army Garrison, Yuma. April 2016.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #7

NRHP ELIGIBILITY INVENTORY AND TESTING

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- National Historic Preservation Act
- AR 200-1
- 36 CFR Part 800

OVERVIEW

The two management goals of a Class III inventory are (1) to locate cultural resources, and (2) to evaluate as many of these resources as possible to determine eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Data limitations inherently exist in the inventory phase, namely, surface reconnaissance only reveals those features and artifact assemblages that are visible on the surface, so vertical site boundaries cannot be determined and the presence of subsurface cultural deposits can only be surmised. If, due to these limitations, some sites cannot be conclusively demonstrated to have sufficient data content on the surface to be judged eligible for the NRHP, then these sites must be tested. Data obtained during testing are collected solely in order to evaluate a site's eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, and not to actually test any scientific hypotheses. The management goal of inventory and testing is very simply to determine site data potential, and therefore, NRHP eligibility. This SOP establishes the archaeological field and laboratory methods and procedures to be followed for archaeological testing.

POLICIES

This stage in archaeological investigations is defined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Preservation Planning, Identification, Evaluation, and Registration* (48 FR 44716-44728). While a Memorandum of Agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office is not required for this type of testing, nor is consultation required by law, the Arizona SHPO requests that agencies voluntarily consult with their office and with THPOs and Indian tribes on testing plans (Ann Howard, letter to Mr. Richard Martin, November 1, 2011). The YPG CRM may decide to modify the stated procedures outlined in this SOP for a particular project or application. Where a conflict is found between this SOP and a statement of work in a contract or delivery order, the

provisions of the contract or delivery order will apply, so long as the provisions of NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, and related federal and state laws are fully met and complied with.

An archaeological site predictive model (Bullard et al. 2011) has been developed and is currently being updated (KFS LLC, 2016). Those areas identified by the predictive model as having a high potential for subsurface archaeological sites will be given a higher priority for subsurface testing if eligibility cannot be determined by surface recording. This should not be interpreted as excluding surface sites with no buried components from consideration for nomination to the NRHP. Surface sites that meet NRHP criteria may not require subsurface testing before such a determination is made.

The two principal characteristics of an archaeological site that serve as the basis for NRHP eligibility are the likelihood that the site will contain information important to prehistory or history (Criterion D) and site integrity. The information potential of a site is referenced to research questions that are interpreted within the contexts of YPG and the surrounding geographic region. YPG archaeological site research questions focus on regional significance. Testing will be used to conduct a formal evaluation of site significance in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.4(c). If testing and evaluation indicate that a site does not possess sufficient significance for inclusion in the NRHP, the Arizona SHPO will be so advised by written report. All sites determined eligible for nomination to the NRHP will be identified as protected sites. Sites determined not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP will not be afforded further protection.

FIELD METHODS

In many cases, the key limitation of the inventory phase is that it does not allow for a full determination of site data potential with regards to a subsurface perspective. The set of tactics used for testing consists of controlled manual excavation, intensive surface artifact collection units, and in rare circumstances, testing with mechanical devices (e.g., backhoe or remote-sensing technology). Test units enhance the probability of encountering artifacts and/or features. The stratigraphy of a site is often discernible on the vertical faces of the test unit.

Test Units

Before subsurface excavation ensues, the exact location of the test unit must be determined and mapped using GPS. The test unit locale must be cleared by tech escort and/or explosives ordnance disposal support as determined through a dig permit request. The location of the test unit(s) will be based on the distributions of surface artifact assemblages and visual observation

of feature locations. The depositional context, including geomorphologic processes and known stratigraphic sequences, will also be taken into consideration when selecting where to place test units. Much of the information on the potential for intact subsurface cultural materials will be addressed in the predictive model.

The number and configuration of test units will be determined on a case-by-case basis for each site. The number and configuration is determined by (1) the missing, or unknown, data content (e.g., does the site have radiometric samples and macrobotanical remains?), in conjunction with (2) the overall size of the site, and (3) the suspected internal diversity of features and artifacts. The number of test units should be the minimum number necessary to conclusively determine data potential and eligibility. For more information, also see Bilsbarrow (2003).

As a standard, test units generally measure 1 meter by 1 meter each. Depths of pits are determined by empirical site stratigraphy. The maximum depth of test units will be limited to 1.2 meters (4 feet) below the surface unless excavation is being augmented by mechanical excavation and safety shoring, “stepping down” multiple test units, and providing safe ingress and egress methods to meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations (29 CFR 1926.651).

The actual excavation will proceed using arbitrary 10-centimeter intervals until natural stratigraphy can be identified. Each excavation level, arbitrary or natural, will be assigned a feature number for discussion in the field notes. Appropriate plan and stratigraphic views will be documented throughout the excavation process.

The excavated sediments will be screened using 1/4-inch and 1/8-inch mesh stacked screens. All artifacts and faunal, lithic, and botanical remains will be collected and labeled with field specimen numbers. Artifacts exposed in situ will be recorded by reference to stratigraphic level and spatial relationship with other artifacts and features on the same horizontal surface. The provenience will be recorded on a plan-view map and photographed with other intact features when possible.

Finally, in order to maximize data recovery, bulk sediment samples will be collected and subjected to analysis for “micro” data sets such as radiocarbon, pollen, phytolith, soil chemistry, and macrobotanical content. Sediment samples will be collected in the field and processed at an

appropriate laboratory. The recovered materials will be sent to laboratories with the necessary equipment to conduct the actual analyses. These samples can contain small botanical and environmental "ecofacts" missed by screening. Presence of these data types may be needed to demonstrate a site's data potential to address chronometric, paleoenvironmental, and economic research questions. Bulk sediment samples that are collected must be processed; they will not be curated unless there are compelling reasons to preserve them for future analyses.

Intensive Surface Tabulation or Collection Units

In addition to subsurface test units, intensive recording and/or collection of the surface artifact assemblage may be needed to document remaining uncertainties in overall data potential. The total number, sizes, and configuration of surface sampling units must be determined on a case by case for each site based on missing (or unknown) data content (e.g., does the assemblage have more biface flakes or more core flakes?) together with the size of the site and the diversity of artifacts present. Lithic tabulation sheets will be used to record material types and flaking stages of lithic debitage. The number of surface tabulation units should be the minimum number necessary to conclusively determine data potential and eligibility.

Other Testing Procedures

Other testing procedures may be necessary and appropriate, including, but not limited to aerial photograph interpretation and remote sensing to determine spatial patterning, mechanical stripping, and backhoe excavations when the cultural deposits exceed 1.5 meters.

Selecting a Test Method and Evaluation

Because of the many data limitations associated with testing methods, often a combination can conclusively determine site data potential. In order to select a testing method(s), a prioritized hierarchy of data needs should be determined for each site or location, based on (1) data lacking for the geographic region, and (2) the likelihood of the site to yield such information. The data recovered in these testing procedures will then be evaluated to determine eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Evaluation will proceed according to SOP #2.

REFERENCE

Bilsbarrow, Matthew H., 2003. SHPO Position on the Roles of Archaeological Testing. SHPO Guidance Point No. 2. March 17, 2003. Electronic document, http://azstateparks.com/SHPO/downloads/SHPO_2_Archae_Test.pdf, accessed April 28, 2016. Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, Phoenix.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #8

ANALYSIS AND CURATION OF CULTURAL MATERIALS

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- National Historic Preservation Act
- AR 200-1
- 36 CFR Part 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 historic material information will be the only lasting evidence of the historical past of YPG. Without proper conservation and storage, archaeological artifacts deteriorate, become misplaced, or are otherwise subject to the many vicissitudes of time.

A curation facility is specifically designed to serve as a physical repository where artifacts are sorted, repackaged, assessed for conservation needs, and then placed in an appropriate, environmentally controlled storage area. Proper curation also includes a review and update of all paper records. An important component of artifact curation is the selection of artifacts for site-specific reference collections. Artifact data is entered into a database, which is an important management and research tool. The overall goal of the federal curation program, as set forth in 36 CFR Part 79, is to ensure the preservation and accessibility of artifacts for use by members of the public interested in the archaeology of the region.

AR 200-1 requires the Garrison Manager to ensure that all archaeological collections and associated records, as defined in 36 CFR Part 79.4(a), are processed, maintained, and preserved in accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR Part 79. Currently, YPG itself does not have an artifact repository for archaeological collections that meets the standards specified by 36 CFR Part 79. With the exception of one small collection at the San Diego Museum of Man, all artifacts and records have been recovered from various locations, rehabilitated, and cataloged and are housed at the Cocopah Museum Curation Facility. A curation agreement between YPG and the

Cocopah facility was signed on October 24, 2005 and is renewed regularly. The curation agreement is presently effective through 2020.

36 CFR PART 79 REPORTING AND INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

Reporting Requirements

The annual Secretary of the Interior's report to Congress requires an assessment of archaeological records and materials in federal repositories. YPG's current amount of archaeological material is 36 cubic feet including associated records.

Status of Curation Funding

Funding for curation will be provided by Installation Management Command (IMCOM).

Inspection Requirements

Inspections of federally curated archaeological collections shall be conducted periodically in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 U.S.C. 484), and its implementing regulation (41 CFR Part 101). Consistent with 36 CFR Part 79.11(a), the CRM shall:

- Periodically inspect the physical environment in which all archaeological materials are stored for the purpose of monitoring the physical security and environmental control measures; assessing the condition of the material remains and associated records, and monitoring those remains and records for possible deterioration and damage.
- Periodically inventory any other U.S. Government-owned property in the possession of the CRM.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Before permanent curation, all artifacts recovered on YPG will be analyzed using commonly accepted methods and current research objectives for artifacts in the immediate region. Collection should be kept to a minimum, conducted in consultation with the Arizona SHPO, and restricted to those artifacts that would be pertinent to assessing relevant regional prehistoric and historic research issues.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #9

NAGPRA COMPLIANCE:
INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF NATIVE AMERICAN REMAINS AND ASSOCIATED FUNERARY OBJECTS, SACRED OBJECTS, OBJECTS OF CULTURAL PATRIMONY

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- National Environmental Policy Act
- National Historic Preservation Act

OVERVIEW

The potential exists for the discovery of Native American human remains and funerary objects at YPG, and as a result, these procedures are presented in the event of an unexpected encounter since such discoveries are extremely sensitive in nature and require compliance with multiple requirements.

If the remains are not Native American and are archaeological in nature, SOP #5 applies.

Following the discovery of human remains and cultural objects:

- The remains or cultural objects, or both, must be identified, if possible, as to lineal descendants or culturally affiliated contemporary tribes,
- The remains or cultural objects, or both, must be treated in a manner deemed appropriate by the lineal descendants or culturally affiliated tribes, and
- Custody of the remains is transferred to legitimate claimants.

In the event of a discovery of Native American human remains or cultural objects, the YPG **Commander or his/her designee** will ensure compliance with NAGPRA and the pertinent statutory and regulatory requirements of the laws and regulations listed above.

If Native American remains and cultural objects are discovered, any work within a 50-foot radius of the site shall be halted and the **CRM** notified immediately. The **CRM** will coordinate, as appropriate, with the following:

- Command Judge Advocate (CJA).
- Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security; if necessary, the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security will notify the appropriate police department if the remains are determined to be other than prehistoric.
- SHPO (if the remains are associated with a larger archaeological site or the remains are archaeological in nature but not Native American).
- Federally recognized Native American tribes that shall be consulted are listed in Appendix D.

Although not required, the establishment of prior procedures and agreements with federally recognized Native American tribes for the treatment of unmarked burials in the event of an unexpected discovery would allow YPG to expedite the review process. Anticipating such a possibility, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) or a MOA may be established, according to the nature of the accord, with the appropriate federally recognized tribes that would override the mandated 30-day work stoppage (see below).

Guidelines for Consultation with Native Americans are found in U.S. Army Guidelines for Consultation with Native Americans, Native Alaskans, and Native Hawaiians.

YPG has an active and ongoing consultation relationship with federally recognized Native American tribes who are traditionally affiliated with the lands now occupied by YPG. Draft Comprehensive Agreements (CAs) were prepared for seven of the tribes in 2002 to facilitate consultation with NAGPRA issues; however, the CAs have not been finalized due to concerns expressed by YPG Command personnel and some tribes. As a result, the process for consultation under NAGPRA described within this SOP continues to be conducted on a case-by-case basis.

Appendix D of this document discusses a Native American Consultation Plan that was completed for YPG in 2001. The Plan should be consulted for additional Native American consultation guidance.

The site will be protected and stabilized. Any removal of materials is prohibited and constitutes a violation of NAGPRA and ARPA. The **CRM**, in consultation with qualified professional archaeologists as necessary, will initially evaluate the site and report the findings to the YPG **Commander or his/her designee** and the potentially affiliated federally recognized Native American tribes, installation offices, and the SHPO. If the remains are determined to be of aboriginal origin, NAGPRA requires that, upon an unexpected discovery of human remains, further construction or archaeological activities in the area of discovery cease for 30 days after the appropriate tribal group has been officially notified. Any subsequent treatment of the remains and objects or stabilization of the site will be carried out only after consultation with the potentially affiliated tribes. Human remains may be removed when a Plan of Action is complete (see 43 CFR Part 10.3, 10.4, 10.5).

Contracts for archaeological investigations and construction on installation lands will include the requirement to notify the **CRM** immediately upon discovery of human remains or cultural objects. Project Managers should be provided guidance to notify the **CRM** immediately upon discovery of human remains or cultural objects.

Inadvertent discoveries of human remains that are not those of Native Americans require NHPA Section 106 consultation with the SHPO, and/or possible notification of local law-enforcement authorities. Use qualified archaeologists to assist in the decision by determining the location, context, and associations of the remains.

PROCEDURE

Preliminary Assessment, Protection, and Verification

Step 1: When notified of the possible inadvertent discovery of buried human remains or cultural objects, the **CRM**, the **SF**, and an archaeologist will arrange to visit the site within 24 hours of the discovery to determine if the remains are (1) associated with a recent crime scene or (2) if not, whether the remains are of Native American descent (Figure M-4).

Step 2: If, upon examination, the remains are identified as nonhuman, the **CRM** and archaeologist will determine if archaeological contexts are present that need to be evaluated pursuant to Section 106 [36 CFR Part 800] of NHPA [16 U.S.C. 470–470w].

Step 3: If, upon examination, the remains appear to be human and associated with a crime scene, the **SF** will assume custody of the remains and notify proper authorities. All activities will cease within the area of the inadvertent discovery. The site will be protected and declared off-limits to everyone except authorized personnel. The area of protection shall cover no less than a 50-foot radius around the site.

Step 4: If, upon examination, the remains appear to be human, but are not associated with a crime scene, or if all law enforcement officials contacted have determined that the remains will not be involved in a legal investigation, the CRM will contact the SHPO.

In addition to contacting the SHPO, the **CRM** shall:

- Protect the site according to standard installation practice for archaeological discoveries. Stabilization or covering may be employed, if necessary. Removal of material shall not resume until compliance with this SOP regarding resumption of activity is completed.
- Evaluate the human remains and cultural objects in situ. The **CRM** or the archaeologist may consult with a qualified physical or forensic anthropologist, if necessary. Such an evaluation may take considerable time and coordination with qualified professionals. The **CRM** or the archaeologist must make a written field evaluation of the circumstances of the discovery, the condition and contents of the burial including any artifacts, the primary context of the remains and any artifacts, and their antiquity and significance.
- Establish the racial affiliation of the remains to determine if NAGPRA applies. Destructive analyses are not prohibited. In some cases, a small amount of material must be used for DNA or ^{14}C assays to help determine whether the remains are, indeed, Native American and covered under NAGPRA. One or more of these kinds of analyses shall be considered when context is ambiguous and the remains reasonably might be those of European American, Asian American, or other non-Native American group that has been in North America for 600 years or so. If the remains are not Native American, but constitute a

The **CRM** shall make arrangements prior to an inadvertent discovery of human remains with qualified professionals, such as physical or forensic anthropologists, who are willing to aid with in situ identifications.

pioneer, colonial, or other archaeological site, SOP #6 applies (for compliance with NHPA and ARPA).

Step 5: If the remains are determined to be Native American, then NAGPRA applies. The following considerations are in place:

- The SHPO has no role to play in NAGPRA inadvertent discovery actions.
- If, however, the burial is part of a larger site, Section 106 applies to the nonburial part of the site and the SHPO has a role in consulting on decisions having to do with the overall site under Section 106, separate from NAGPRA.
- Federally recognized affiliated tribes have a role in both the burial and the site consultations.
- An agreement document developed with the SHPO regarding the overall site must not contradict a Plan of Action developed with federally recognized Native American Tribes (see Determining Custody of Native American Human Remains below).

Notification of the Responsible Federal Agency Official (YPG Commander) [43 CFR Part 10.4]

Step 1: When the **CRM** receives notification of an inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains and/or cultural objects, the **CRM** must provide immediate telephone notification to the **YPG Commander or his/her official designee**. The **CRM** immediately follows this telephone notification with a written Memorandum of Notification to the YPG Commander that contains the results of the field evaluation and a Plan of Action regarding the intended consultation tasks and disposition of the discovered objects.

Step 2: No later than 48 hours after receipt of the CRM's written confirmation, the **YPG Commander or his/her designee** will forward to the **CRM** certification that the Commander has received the Memorandum of Notification.

NOTIFICATION TO NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES

Step 1: No later than three working days after the YPG Commander certifies receipt of the written Memorandum of Notification of the discovery of Native American human remains and/or cultural objects, the **CRM** shall notify possible lineal descendants, or the Native American tribe that has

the closest cultural affiliation with such remains or objects, the Native American tribe that is recognized as aboriginally occupying the area in which the objects were discovered, or any other Native American tribe having a possible relationship with such remains or objects.

- Notification to federally recognized tribes shall occur by (1) telephone and (2) written notification. For telephone notification, the **CRM** will record in a telephone log the date, time, and person contacted, and document the conversation in a Memorandum for Record. The **CRM** will provide written notification that will include the Memorandum of Notification to the YPG Commander signed by the YPG Commander and the field evaluation described in this SOP under Preliminary Assessment, Protection, and Verification (Step 4). The **CRM** will send notices by certified mail to the lineal descendant or official NAGPRA contact person designated by the tribe.
- If the official NAGPRA contact person is the tribal chairperson, the **CRM** will send the letter to him/her via certified mail and furnish a copy to the NAGPRA coordinator. The **CRM** will make follow-up phone calls to the lineal descendants or NAGPRA coordinators of the contacted Native American tribes to determine if written notification of the discovery was received by the appropriate person and to ascertain how the tribe wishes to proceed in determining cultural affiliation, treatment, and disposition of the human remains or cultural objects.

Step 2: YPG will make a decision regarding which tribes to notify based on (1) the order of priority of ownership described in 25 U.S.C. 3002 and 43 CFR Part 10.6, (2) information in the Native American contacts file maintained by the **CRM**, and (3) the list of tribal contacts.

- The **CRM** maintains the list of tribal contacts (see Appendix D), which is verified and updated annually in coordination with tribal election schedules.

DETERMINING CUSTODY OF NATIVE AMERICAN HUMAN REMAINS

Step 1: The **CRM** (and qualified professionals) will make identification of Native American human remains and/or cultural objects in situ unless erosion, accident, or looting have already removed them from their original resting place. If an in situ identification of the remains cannot be made, the potentially affiliated federally recognized tribes will be consulted pursuant to 43 CFR Part 10.3(b), and further identification procedures will be discussed.

- If necessary, the **CRM** will coordinate the identification of Native American human remains and/or cultural objects with qualified archaeologists, forensic or physical anthropologists, or cultural anthropologists who will record their recommendations and all data necessary

to make the identification, including any additional information that can contribute to the determination of lineal descendants or cultural affiliation.

Step 2: The **CRM** sends a preliminary determination of lineal descendants or closest affiliation to the previously notified tribes for review. A time and place for consultations will be proposed. Traditional religious leaders shall also be identified and consulted. The tribes may have additional information to contribute to the identification of lineal descendants or cultural affiliation. Representatives of tribes may decide to visit the site to verify the identification. The CRM will provide to each consulting tribe a list of all Native American tribes consulted regarding the particular human remains and/or cultural items.

Step 3: Consultation must result in a written Plan of Action in accordance with 43 CFR Part 10.5(e) between the appropriate federally recognized tribes and the **YPG Commander or his/her designee**. The **CRM,** acting on behalf of the YPG Commander, may prepare the written Plan of Action. A Plan of Action for NAGPRA-related remains/objects must deal only with those remains and immediate contexts, and not contain anything that contradicts or limits a MOA that might be developed with the SHPO and others for mitigating adverse effects to the overall site. The **YPG Commander** approves and signs all NAGPRA documents. **YPG** provides copies of the written Plan of Action to the consulting lineal descendants and Native American tribes.

> A Plan of Action, or other discovery treatment agreements with tribes, is not subject to SHPO consultation, review, or concurrence.

Resumption of Activity

Regulation 43 CFR Part 10.4(d)(2) specifies the following:

- The activity that resulted in the inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains or cultural objects may resume 30 days after the YPG Commander certifies receipt of the notification sent by the CRM, if otherwise lawful. Any impacts to the site must be evaluated pursuant to Section 106 [36 CFR Part 800] of NHPA [16 U.S.C. 470–470w].

- Environmental consideration under NEPA may be required prior to continuing the activity. This may be a supplement to the NEPA analysis that was conducted prior to initiating the activity, and shall consider the effect of the activity on the "find" in question, as well as the effect, if any, on any other "finds" in the vicinity. Removal or excavation of Native American human remains and/or cultural objects must be carried out in accordance with 43 CFR Part 10.3.

> An ARPA permit must be secured for the removal of Native American remains or cultural items per 43 CFR Part 10.3(b)(1).

- Alternatively, activity may resume if the treatment is documented in a written, binding agreement between the installation and the federally recognized Native American tribes that adopt a plan for stabilization and protection of the site with no removal of human remains and/or cultural objects, excavation or removal of the human remains or cultural objects in accordance with 43 CFR Part 10.3, or their disposition to lineal descendants or Native American tribe(s) with priority of custody as defined in 25 U.S.C. 3002(a) and 43 CFR Part 10.6.

The procedure presented here is primarily to cover inadvertent discoveries under NAGPRA. 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:

- The objects are excavated or removed following the requirements of the ARPA and its implementing regulations;
- The objects are excavated after consultation with or, in the case of tribal lands, consent of, the appropriate Native American tribe or Native Hawaiian organization pursuant to Part 10.5;
- The disposition of the objects is consistent with their custody as described in Part 10.6;
- Proof of the consultation or consent is shown to the federal agency official (i.e., Garrison Manager) or other official (CRM) responsible for the issuance of the required permit (43 CFR Part 10.3(b).

As stated previously in accordance with 43 CFR Part 10.3(c), the Garrison Manager 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 federal lands. Any Native American tribe likely to be culturally affiliated with the expected or inadvertently discovered human remains or associated cultural items must be notified.

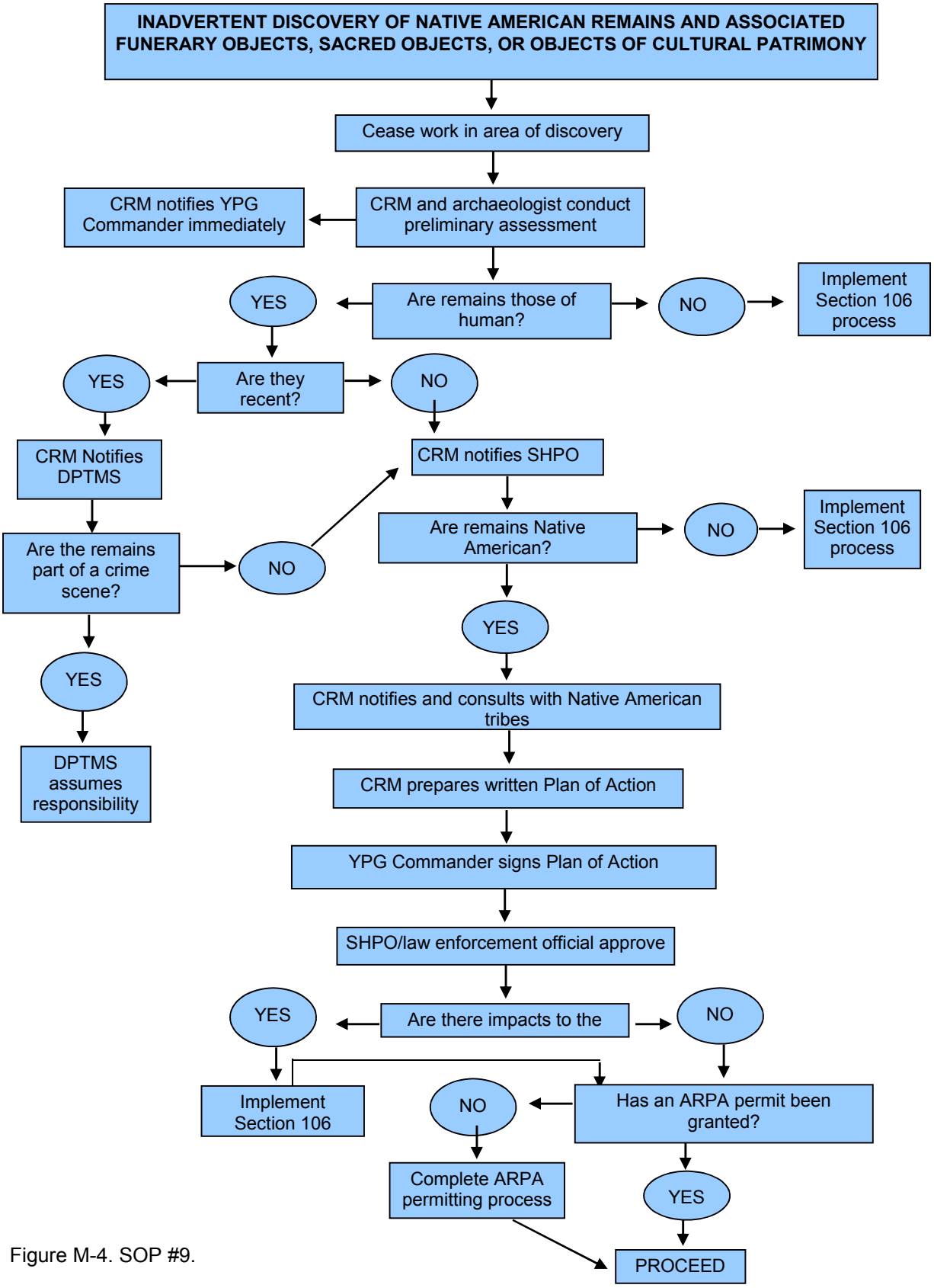

Figure M-4. SOP #9.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #10

PLANNED NEW CONSTRUCTION

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- National Historic Preservation Act
- National Environmental Policy Act
- AR 200-1

OVERVIEW

The construction of new buildings can have an adverse effect on historic properties through the disturbance of buried archaeological deposits or through disturbance of the integrity of an existing historic building, district, or landscape. Earth-moving activities related to construction could impact the integrity of an archaeological site or they could impact unmarked Native American burials. New structures or buildings with architectural design elements that are incompatible with surrounding historic properties would impact the integrity, character, and/or feeling of the historic property.

POLICY

- A site plan and elevations for each new construction project near or adjacent to NRHP-eligible properties **should be submitted for SHPO review and concurrence if historic properties may be affected**.
- YPG will ensure that the new construction design is compatible with the historic character-defining qualities of the surrounding historic properties in terms of scale, massing, color, and materials.
- YPG will ensure that the new construction design is responsive to the recommended approaches for new construction as set forth in the *Standards and Guidelines* and the USAF *Architectural Compatibility Bulletin.* **If the recommended approaches cannot be met, or the SHPO or other interested parties do not concur on the new construction plan, YPG will comply with 36 CFR Part 800.5(c)(2).**

PROCEDURE

- **CRM** shall determine if undertaking is exempted under a PA.
- **CRM** shall determine if proposed construction is located near or adjacent to NRHP-eligible properties or if it will disturb ground with potential for containing intact archaeological deposits (Figure M-5).
- If no NRHP-eligible sites are present, the undertaking may proceed.
- If an NRHP-eligible site is present, the **CRM** shall determine if the site can be avoided. If not, and the **CRM** determines that the undertaking will have an adverse effect on the adjacent or nearby historic property, the **CRM**, in consultation with the **SHPO**, will proceed with an appropriate mitigation strategy.
- If the proposed construction is adjacent to NRHP-eligible properties, the **CRM** should submit a site plan and elevations to the SHPO for review and concurrence.
- SHPO concurrence with design stage documentation would bring the Section 106 review process to a close. If, however, changes are made to construction plans after SHPO review and concurrence, additional coordination is required.
- The SHPO may ask to see design plans at a later stage of completion.

Initiation of the Section 106 review process requires public involvement.

- If construction is found to have an adverse effect, the **CRM** shall work with the **Project Manager** to modify designs in a manner consistent with The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines* and, if applicable, the *Architectural Compatibility Bulletin*.
- Documentation of a no-adverse-effect assessment following the revision of project designs shall be submitted to the SHPO for concurrence.
- If designs cannot be altered, treatments such as the use of visual screens and landscaping shall be applied to minimize impacts. Prepare a MOA documenting impacts and actions taken to minimize adverse effects in consultation with the SHPO.
- The MOA must be submitted through the appropriate chain of command.

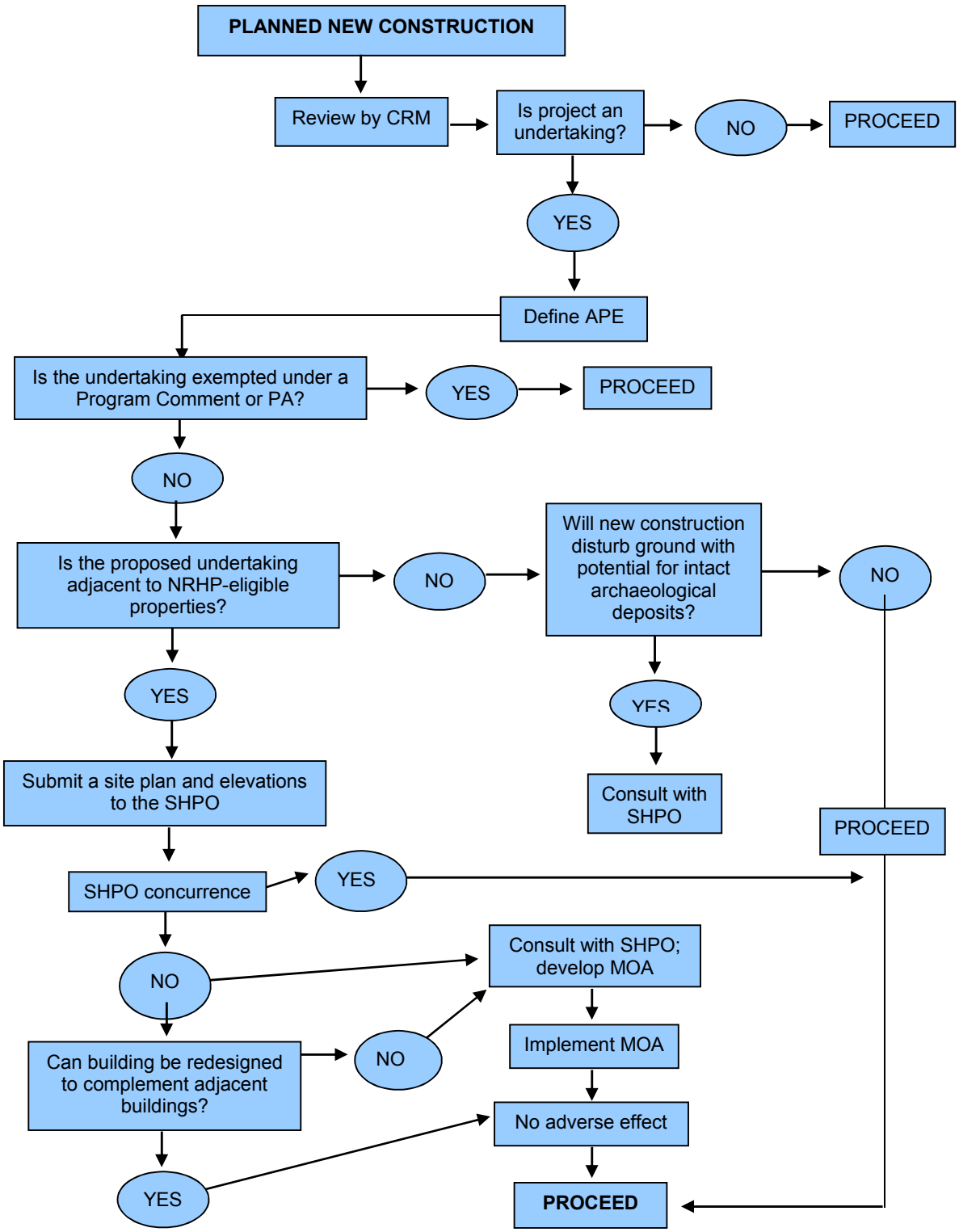

Figure M-5. SOP #10.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #11

PLANNED DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- National Historic Preservation Act
- National Environmental Policy Act

OVERVIEW

This SOP establishes procedures and policy for review and coordination of civil engineering activities involving the demolition of buildings and structures.

POLICY

- No historic building shall be placed on a project list for total or partial demolition until appropriate actions have commenced under both Section 106 of NHPA and NEPA.
- All proposed demolition work that will affect historic properties will be submitted to the SHPO in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(b)(1) and 800.6(c)(2). **Properties classified as ineligible or as noncontributing are exempt from this requirement**.
- The **CRM** must submit plans and justifications for demolishing historic properties to the **SHPO** to initiate Section 106 consultation on the undertaking. The **CRM** shall demonstrate that all reasonable measures have been explored to use a property through rehabilitation, adaptive reuse, layaway, or excessing of property to government, public, or private interests.
- Proposed demolition actions affecting NRHP-eligible properties at YPG will be evaluated both individually and collectively to determine the cumulative effect on the historic districts to which the properties may be contributing elements.
- Pursuant to Section 110(b) of NHPA, prior to any alteration or demolition of any historic properties, those properties will be recorded so there is a permanent record of their history and appearance. Appropriate formats shall include the following:
    - The appropriate level of HABS/HAER documentation shall be determined in consultation with the SHPO and NPS;

- In addition to HABS/HAER documentation, other forms of documentation, such as submittal of original plans to the Library of Congress, production of documentary films, public displays, or other types of permanent record, may be performed to further preservation efforts of historic properties.

PROCEDURE

Compliance with Sections 106 and 110 of NHPA and NEPA is required (Figure M-6). See Section 106 Process and SOP #4 for procedures.

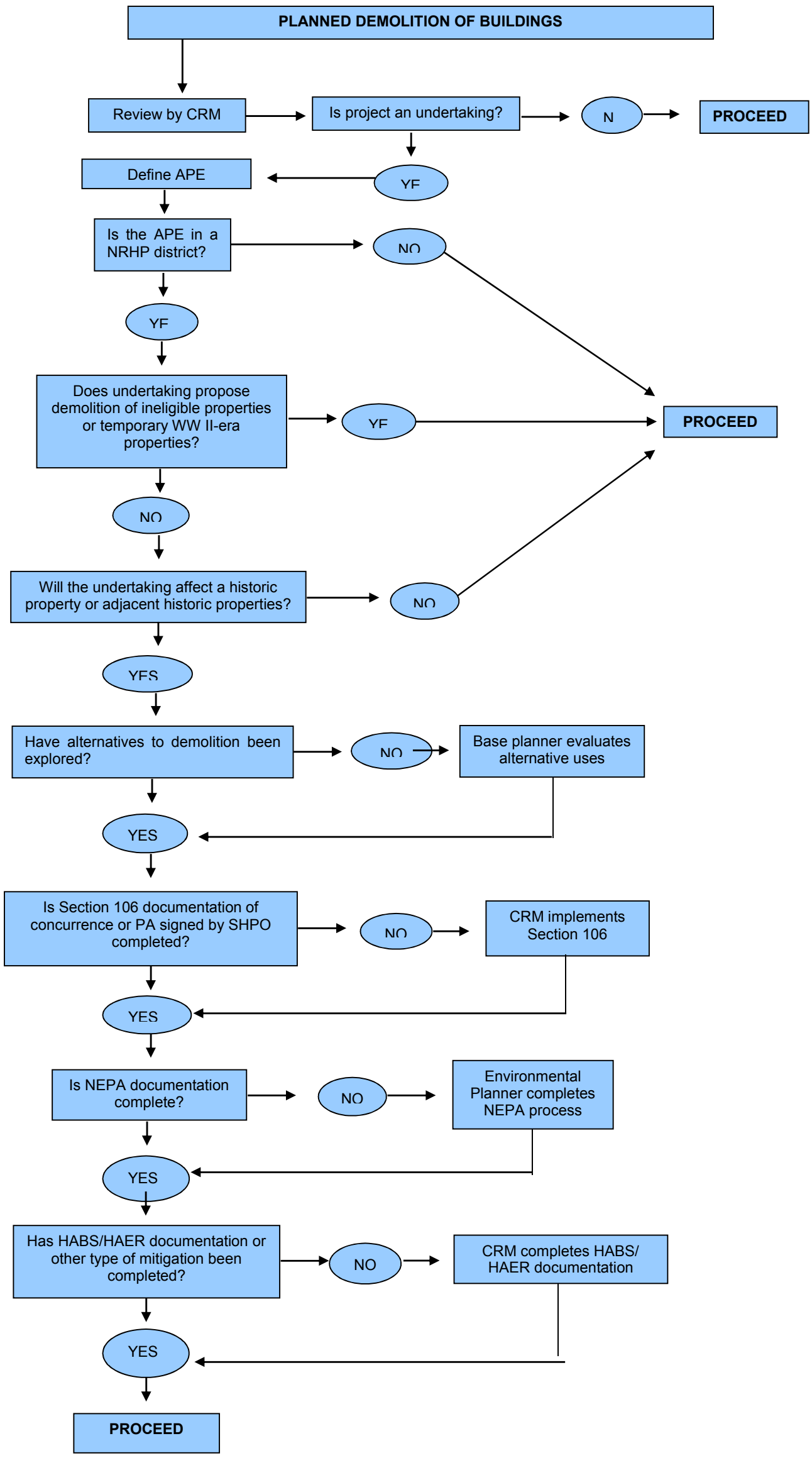

Figure M-6. SOP #11.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #12

PROPOSED MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, RENOVATION AND ALTERATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- National Historic Preservation Act
- 36 CFR Part 800
- National Environmental Policy Act
- 36 CFR Part 67

OVERVIEW

The maintenance, repair, or renovation of an historic building can have an adverse effect on the property. This typically occurs when historic materials such as finishes, fixtures, and hardware are removed and replaced. Replacement is only appropriate when an historic *material* is deteriorated beyond salvage. As outlined in The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*, deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

Historic materials include those features that are defining elements of an historic property such as doors, windows, plaster, trim, tile roofing, decorative moldings and woodwork, etc.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards (36 CFR Part 68) offers important guidance on the maintenance, repair, renovation, and/or restoration of historic buildings. These shall be consulted prior to embarking on projects involving the maintenance and repair of historic properties.

The following SOP outlines the compliance process for projects that involve the maintenance, repair, renovation, or alteration of historic buildings and structures.

POLICY

- All projects that may affect NRHP-eligible, -listed, or potentially eligible properties will be coordinated for review and comment with the SHPO. Ineligible properties shall require no further consultation.
- All maintenance and repair projects will follow the design guidelines in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to the greatest extent feasible.

PROCEDURE

The following SOP follows the Section 106 process outlined in Section 8.4.1 of this ICRMP (Figure M-7).

Step 1: Project Coordination within CE

- Following receipt of a work request or proposal, the project manager will consult with the **CRM**. Coordination with the **CRM** will be reflected by use of appropriate checklists.

Maintenance undertakings that have a high potential to impact historic buildings or structures include:

- removing or replacing original features such as windows, doors, finishes, and hardware;
- repointing mortar, patching stucco, or cleaning the exterior when executed inappropriately; and
- updating and/or renovating interiors.

Step 2: The **CRM** will evaluate the work request and determine if the scope of the work requires coordination under applicable federal laws and regulations.

- If the project is exempted under the Historic Building and Maintenance Repair Plan, the **CRM** will file a memorandum and the project may proceed.
- If the project has the potential to impact historic properties, the **CRM** will begin the Section 106 process. If the project does not involve historic properties (i.e., properties determined eligible for the NRHP in coordination with the SHPO), then no further coordination will be required.

Step 3: The **CRM** assesses adverse effects.

- The SHPO and interested parties make an assessment of adverse effects (if any) based on criteria found in 36 CFR Part 800.5.
- If the **CRM** and the SHPO agree that there will be no adverse effect, YPG can proceed with the undertaking and any agreed upon conditions.
- If the CRM and SHPO make a determination of adverse effect:
  (1) The **CRM**, in consultation with the project manager, will (where possible) recommend work order modifications that change the determination to one of "no effect."
  (2) If changes are implemented, the **CRM** will then coordinate with the SHPO in an attempt to receive a "no adverse effect" opinion. If the SHPO concurs, the project may proceed.
  (3) The SHPO may recommend additional changes; if this occurs and the changes are not feasible, then YPG is required to follow the instructions in Steps 4 and 5 of the Section 106 process.

A determination of adverse effect shall be avoided if possible. If such a determination is made, ACHP involvement will be required if the SHPO, consulting parties, and YPG cannot agree on the determination of adverse effect or resolution of adverse effects.

A determination of "no effect" or "no adverse effect" is commonly applied to maintenance and repair projects that follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and use the least invasive means possible to achieve the desired result.

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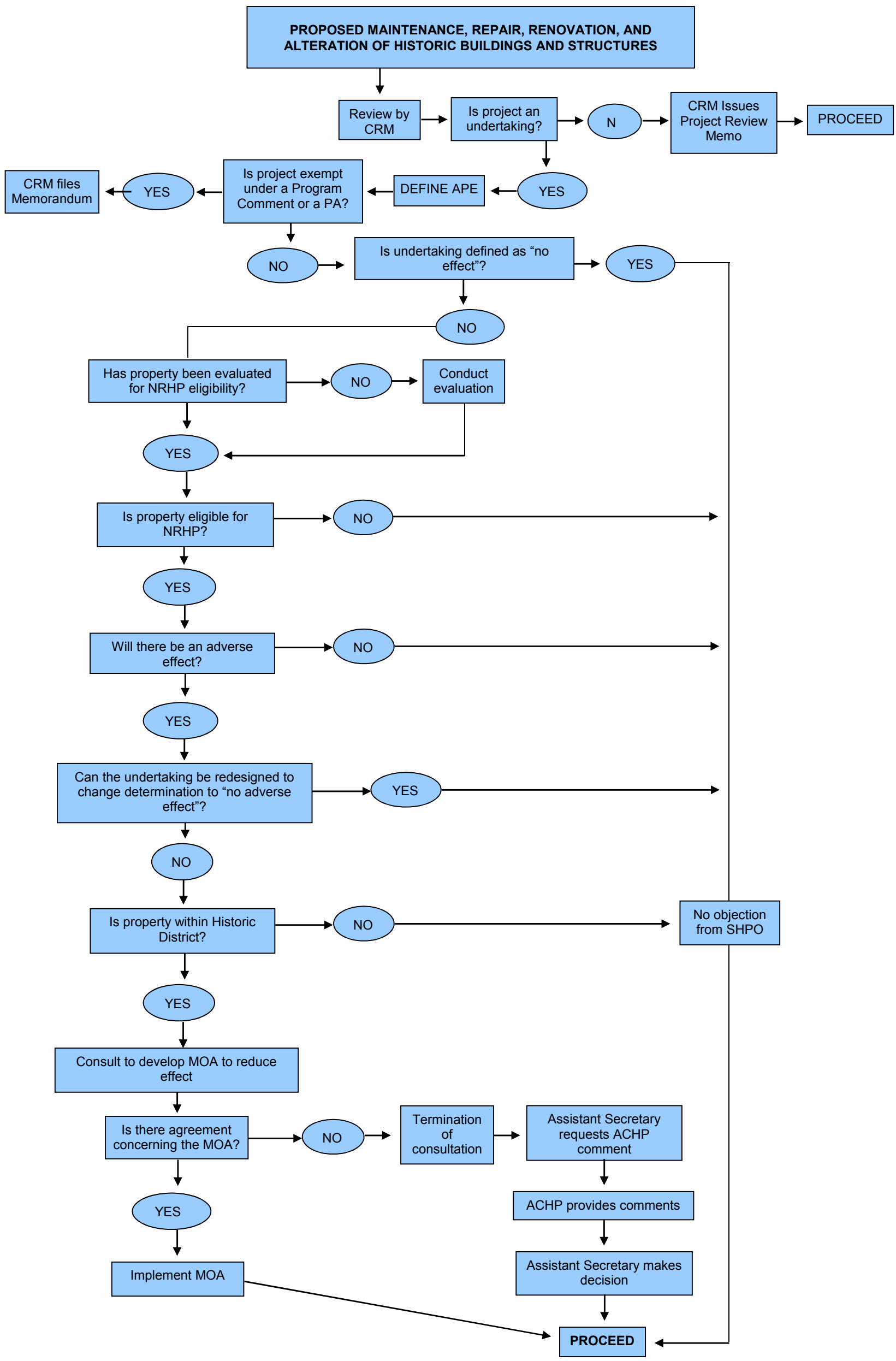

Figure M-7. SOP #12.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE #13

COORDINATION OF NEPA WITH CULTURAL RESOURCES REQUIREMENTS

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- National Environmental Policy Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- 40 CFR Part 1500, Purpose, Policy, and Mandate for Implementing NEPA
- AFI 32–7065 (June 2004), Cultural Resources Management Program
- AFI 32–7061, Environmental Impact Analysis Process

OVERVIEW

The NEPA establishes that the federal government has a responsibility to ". . . preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage. . . ." [Section 101(b)(4)]: 40 CFR Part 1502.16 identifies the incorporation of historic and cultural resources into the development of an EA and environmental impact statement (EIS), and 40 CFR Part 1502.25 discusses the integration of the environmental impact analysis process with those surveys and studies required by NHPA. NEPA studies that note the potential impacts on cultural resources never occur without NHPA studies; however, NHPA studies may be required when no NEPA requirement exists. NEPA itself in no way directs, replaces, or supersedes NHPA.

> Using the NEPA process for Section 106 compliance purposes can streamline the compliance process when an EA or EIS is required.

POLICY

- YPG will consider its Section 106 responsibilities as early as possible in the NEPA process and plan public participation, analysis, and review in such a way that the purposes and requirements of both statutes can be met in a timely and efficient manner.
- YPG shall ensure that preparation of an EA and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or an EIS and Record of Decision includes appropriate scoping, identification of historic

properties, assessment of effects upon them, and consultation leading to resolution of adverse effects.

- YPG shall review the action that is categorically excluded under NEPA to determine if the action still qualifies as an undertaking requiring review under Section 106 pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.3(a).
- YPG shall contact the SHPO in writing prior to the preparation of an EA or EIS that it intends to use the NEPA process for Section 106 compliance purposes.
- During preparation of an EA or a draft EIS (DEIS), YPG shall:
  - Identify consulting parties either pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.3(f) or through the NEPA scoping process with results consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.3(f).
  - Identify historic properties and assess the effects of the undertaking on such properties in a manner consistent with the standards and criteria of 36 CFR Part 800.4–800.5, provided that the scope and timing of these steps may be phased to reflect the consideration of project alternatives in the NEPA process.
  - Consult with the SHPO or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), other appropriate consulting parties (i.e., Native American tribes, the NPS, and interested historical organizations), and the ACHP (where appropriate) regarding the effects of the undertaking on historic properties during the NEPA process.
  - Involve the public in accordance with the YPG published NEPA procedures.
  - Develop, in consultation with identified consulting parties, alternatives and proposed measures that might avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects of the undertaking on historic properties and describe them in the EA or DEIS.
  - Under the revised 36 CFR Part 800 regulations, a provision now exists for coordinating NEPA with the Section 106 process. If an agency decides that it will use the NEPA process for Section 106 purposes [36 CFR Part 800.8(c)], the agency must notify the SHPO/THPO and the ACHP that it will be doing so and meet the *Standards for Developing Environmental Documents to Comply with Section 106* [36 CFR Part 800.8(c)(1)].

PROCEDURE

Step 1: Responsible NEPA project manager or applicant defines proposed action and alternatives, including the No Action alternative(s) (Figure M-8).

Step 2: Responsible NEPA project manager or applicant collects background data and analyzes requirements.

- The YPG official begins by gathering data, coordinating or consulting with other agencies, and analyzing potential impacts.

Step 3: Responsible NEPA project manager determines need for EA.

- If the NEPA project manager determines that the action may proceed under a categorical exclusion, the NEPA process is completed.
- Although the categorical exclusion permits the action to proceed without further NEPA review, it does not necessarily mean that the Section 106 process of NHPA has been satisfied.

> An undertaking that is permitted as part of a categorical exclusion shall receive review to determine if an undertaking per Section 106 pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.3(a) exists.

- Under certain circumstances where there are potential significant impacts, the project manager may decide that an EIS is warranted. An EA does not need to be prepared if an EIS is prepared.

Step 4: Responsible NEPA project manager prepares, circulates, and reviews draft and final EA.

- The NEPA project manager shall identify consulting parties either pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.3(f) or through the NEPA scoping process with results consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.3(f).
- The NEPA project manager or applicant shall contact appropriate federal, tribal, state, and local officials to obtain information concerning potential environmental impacts.

> Interested Native American tribes and the public interested in historic properties are not typically on the distribution lists for EA and EIS documents. If these parties are to be included, YPG shall make a special effort to identify those additional parties.

- The NEPA project manager shall maintain appropriate contact with these parties for the remainder of the NEPA process.

- The NEPA project manager shall inventory and evaluate cultural resources within the area of potential effects (APE).
- The NEPA project manager shall continue consultation with SHPO/THPO, Native American tribes, and other interested parties as needed.

Step 5: Responsible NEPA project manager determines significance of impacts.

- The NEPA project manager shall develop, in consultation with identified consulting parties, alternatives and proposed measures that might avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects of the undertaking on historic properties and include them in the EA or DEIS.

Step 6A: If there are no significant impacts to historic properties, YPG issues a FONSI.

- If YPG and the SHPO disagree concerning significance of impacts, follow the Section 106 process to resolve the differences.
- The FONSI may be issued without identifying specific measures to minimize, avoid, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties; however, outline specific mitigation measures in a MOA.

Step 6B: If the effect to historic properties is significant, proceed with preparation of an EIS.

- Impacts to historic properties do not necessarily require an EIS.

Step 7: Proceed with the action and, if applicable, develop a mitigation and monitoring plan.

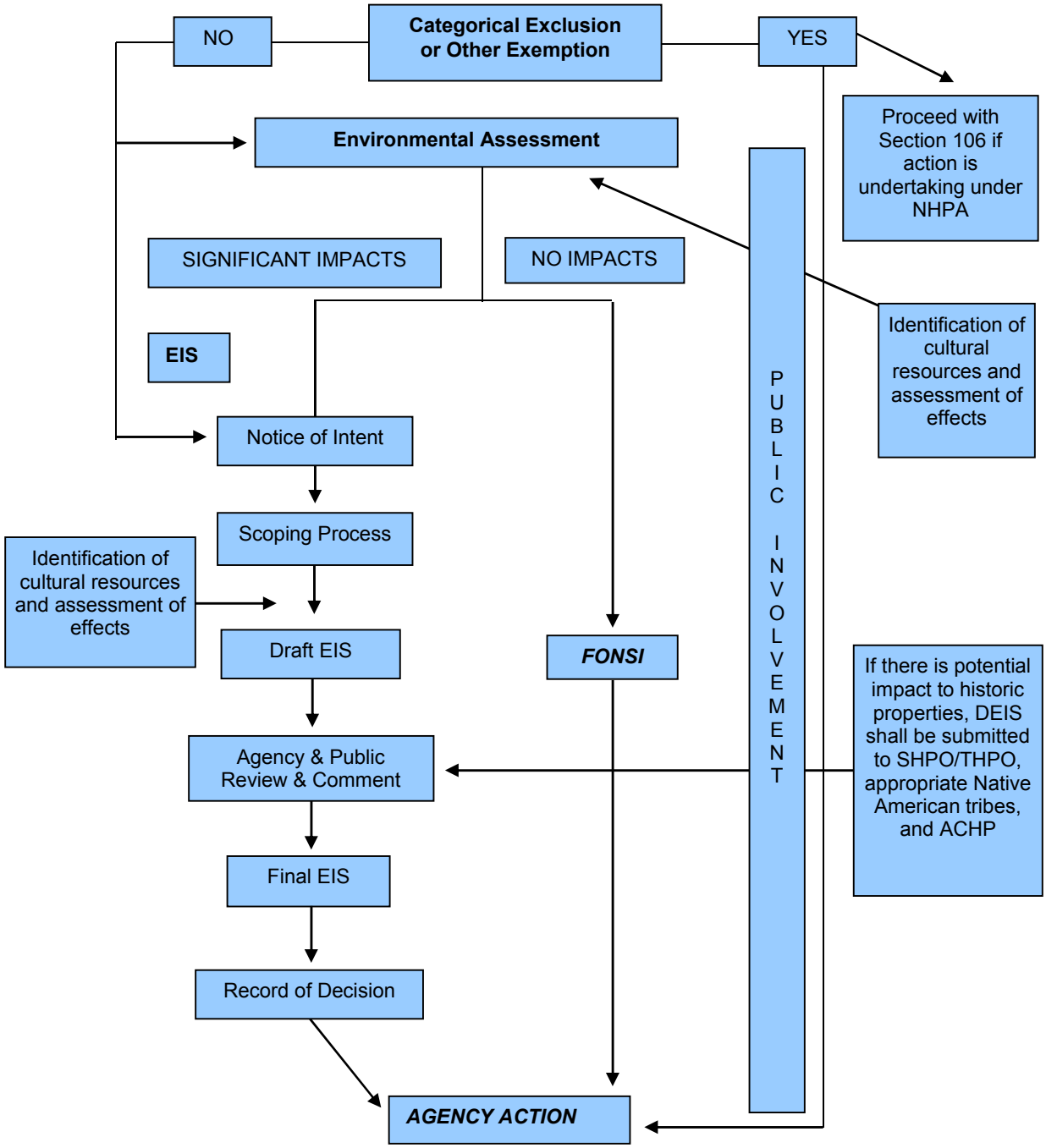

Figure M-8. SOP #13.

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APPENDIX N

U.S. ARMY GARRISON YUMA PROVING GROUND NATIVE AMERICAN ACCESS INSTRUCTIONS FOR WHITE TANKS

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON, YUMA
301 C STREET
YUMA AZ 85365-9498

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF:

Month dd, yyyy

Environmental Sciences Division

Ms. First and Last Name
Address Line 1
Address Line 2
City, State, Zip

Dear Ms. Last Name:

The Environmental Sciences Division will coordinate your visit with Yuma Proving Ground's Range Control and Security offices. To ensure your safety while visiting the White Tanks Management Area, please provide the following information to the Cultural Resources Manager, Kathleen D. Tyree, (928) 328-2721, one week prior to your visit:

- Your name
- Number of people in party
- Vehicle make, model, license plate number
- Purpose of visit
- Indicate entry point, route, and exit point
- Date of visit

Yuma Proving Ground's Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) for Range Operations (YP- YTRO-P-1000) and Army Regulation 385-63 (Range Safety) are the authorities for general range control precautions and instructions associated with your request to visit the White Tanks Management Area.

While you are on the installation, please respect our policies when visiting the White Tanks Management Area. Do not remove any naturally occurring or manmade materials from the installation. Do not handle or disturb any manmade object that appears to be of military origin. Any change from this policy requires written permission by the installation Senior Commander. As a reminder, you should stay within the delineated White Tanks Management Area. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Richard T. Martin Garrison Manager

Enclosure

PARTICIPANT AGREEMENT:

I agree to comply with the regulations of U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground while visiting the White Tanks Management Area. I further agree to waive my rights to hold the United States Government liable or to undertake any type of action against it for personal injury or property damage which may be occasioned by my presence on Yuma Proving Ground as a result of visiting the White Tanks Management Area. Additionally, I acknowledge reading the Visitors Safety Briefing as set forth below.

Visitor Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

If the visitor is less than 18 years old, the signature of a parent or legal guardian is required:

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Name: _____

Relationship: _____

VISITOR SAFETY BRIEFING ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY:

The desert can be a dangerous place. Exposure to climatic elements, rough and rugged terrain, hazardous plants and wildlife await the unprepared. Desert-worthy transportation, first aid kits, maps, water, appropriate dress, and contingency plans are all essential for visiting the White Tanks Management Area.

MISSION SAFETY:

YPG is a dangerous place. Rockets, artillery, mines, bombs, lasers and explosives are tested here. When ranges are not actively firing, the danger from unexploded ordnance remains. White Tanks Management Area is relatively distant from active ranges and surface ordnance contamination. However, the possibility of encountering unexploded ordnance exists for all lands on YPG, including the White Tanks Management Area. Please be careful and avoid ordnance.

AREA CLEARANCES:

Always notify the Environmental Sciences Division, (928) 328-2520, of your intent to visit the White Tanks Management Area. This assures your safety by avoiding conflicts with military users of the same or adjacent areas, and is the primary means that YPG has to respond to emergency situations.