

Final

**INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN
UPDATE
for
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR**

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Marine Corps Air Station Miramar
Attn: Environmental Management Department (NR)

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Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, California 92132
(619) 532-3146

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Prepared by:

ASM Affiliates, Inc.
2034 Corte del Nogal
Carlsbad, California 92011

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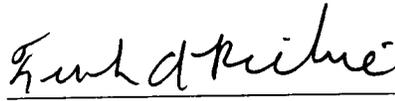
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SIGNATURE PAGE

This updated Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan documents the procedures and processes through which MCAS Miramar fulfills its commitment to compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies, in the spirit of faithful stewardship of cultural resources.

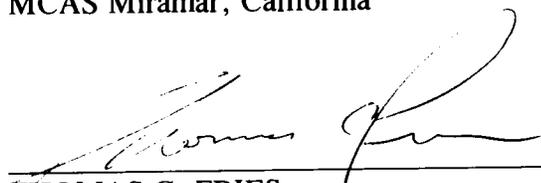
APPROVING OFFICIALS:

 4/8/11

FRANK A. RICHIE DATE
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding Officer
MCAS Miramar, California

 5/28/11

CHRISTOPHER GARVIN DATE
Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy
Public Works Officer
MCAS Miramar, California

 3/22/2011

THOMAS C. FRIES DATE
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Environmental Management Officer
MCAS Miramar, California

 3/22/2011

DANIEL R. LINGMAN DATE
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Operations Officer
MCAS Miramar, California

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effect
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
DoD	Department of Defense
DoN	Department of the Navy
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
EMD	Environmental Management Department
GIS	Geographic Information System
HQMC	Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps
ICRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
MCO	Marine Corps Order
MILCON	Military Construction
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PA	Programmatic Agreement
POC	Point of Contact
SDAC	San Diego Archaeological Center
SDCAS	San Diego County Archaeological Society
SECNAVINST	Secretary of the Navy Instruction
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This updated Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar (Station) Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) describes the known cultural resources on Station; identifies and describes the various laws and regulations requiring Station compliance during the course of planning and executing facility maintenance, new construction, training, and operations; and gives process and protocol guidance for activities that may affect cultural resources.

This update is designed to complement and provide information for other Station plans such as the Station Master Plan, Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, and other installation orders and directives. It also serves as the Station Commanding Officer's decision document for the conduct of cultural resources management actions. This updated ICRMP is intended to be a technical document used by persons planning and/or preparing Station approvals, management actions, orders, instructions, guidelines, standard operating procedures, and other plans. This ICRMP is not intended to be used by persons operating in the field, other than the Natural Resources Division, Environmental Management Department. Field personnel are expected to be operating under Station guidelines, plans, orders, or other approvals that have been developed using the ICRMP and have already had environmental compliance review and, where applicable, regulatory approvals and/or permitting. The individual responsible for the management of cultural resources on a day-to-day basis is the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM), and this responsibility is assigned to the Director, Natural Resources Division of the Environmental Management Department (S-7).

LAND USE

The Station encompasses approximately 23,314 acres of land (see Figure 3). Interstate 15 separates it into two sections commonly referred to as the Main Station (West Miramar) and East Miramar. Main Station supports the air field, administrative activities, and all of the current housing and most support facilities for military personnel; East Miramar hosts ground training missions; live-fire ranges; a variety of specialized training ranges; police, fire and EOD facilities; and warehousing and weapons storage. About 4,300 acres of the Station is developed, and about 2,900 acres of the Station is associated with tenants holding leases, licenses, easements, rights-of-way, and other land use agreements.

Compliance with cultural resource requirements for current facility and military land use operations is accomplished during early planning processes. Military training in the five ground training areas and live fire ranges present in East Miramar at the time of Realignment from Naval Air Station Miramar to Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, following established guidelines and procedures, were addressed by National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

consultation for the realignment action. Similarly, ongoing and new facility construction and operations were evaluated during the realignment process. New construction of facilities, associated use and maintenance, and real estate actions have been evaluated through subsequent NHPA consultations, as applicable, during the planning processes.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources located on the Station fall into the following principal categories: prehistoric Native American sites; historic Ranch period sites; American agricultural period sites; World War I military features; and World War II and Cold War-era military buildings and features. A small but significant number of sites also include a combination of prehistoric and historic components.

Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Resources

The first formal survey at the Station was conducted in 1967 in response to the NHPA of 1966. To date, approximately 21,641 acres have been adequately surveyed for cultural resources. This represents coverage of 93 percent of the total surface area of the Station, and roughly 99 percent of the area that has not been previously developed. Therefore, virtually all of the Station with the potential to contain cultural resources has been surveyed. A total of 188 cultural resources have been recorded within the Station; 156 of these are believed to still exist. Of the existing resources, 89 are prehistoric, 55 are historic, and 12 are a combination of both prehistoric and historic elements. As of the writing of this update, 144 of the existing resources have been evaluated to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); of these, nine have been recommended or determined to be eligible. The California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has concurred on the NRHP eligibility recommendations for 49 sites. Concurrence is undetermined or has not yet been sought for the remaining sites.

All known artifact collections derived from excavations on the Station since 1967 are now curated at the SDAC. Currently, this includes 86 Station sites, occupying 83 cubic feet, with 17 linear feet of archaeological reports from surveys and excavations. Any future collections should be curated under the present agreement with SDAC.

Historic Buildings and Structures

All buildings and structures 50 years or older at the time of the writing of this ICRMP have been assessed, and it has been determined that none of the Station's built-space inventory is eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The California SHPO concurred with these findings. During the next five years, six buildings will reach the 50-year threshold of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and must be formally re-evaluated for listing prior to being affected by an undertaking.

Traditional Cultural Properties

As of the date of this ICRMP, no Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) have been identified on Station despite repeated inquiry with local Native American tribes.

Paleontological Resources

There are no known paleontological resources on Station.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ON MCAS MIRAMAR

Based on the cultural resources inventory described above, the following general and specific goals have been developed for Station operations. These are not necessarily in order of preference, and some of the goals are already being met, while still others are in the beginning stages, but need additional time and funding to complete.

General Goals

- To preserve the opportunity for a high quality of life for present and future generations of Americans;
- To preserve the Marine Corps mission access to air, land, and sea resources;
- To strengthen national security by strengthening conservation of aspects of environmental security;

Specific Goals

- To develop the foundation for a programmatic agreement with the California Office of Historic Preservation, and others as applicable, regarding Section 106 NHPA compliance for individual undertakings.
- Protect cultural resources heritage under Station control as an essential part of the defense mission, including the protection of all NRHP listed and eligible properties;
- Maintain standard operating procedures to manage cultural resources in accordance with established laws and regulations, DoD, DoN, and USMC policy;
- Enforce federal laws that prohibit vandalism of archaeological sites and historic properties, including casual collection of artifacts on Station property;
- Maintain curation standards for archaeological collections as set forth in 36 CFR Part 79;
- Maintain the data system for archaeological site information and collections to insure it is current and accurate;
- Provide training as necessary for the Commanding Officer and other Station personnel involved in planning relative to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and Section 106 of the NHPA;
- Make periodic visits to all eligible sites to assess their condition;

- Provide continued maintenance of the GIS database repository for specific information on Station sites and areas surveyed;
- Evaluate all buildings and structures that become 50 years old to determine eligibility for listing in the NRHP;
- Although no Native American sacred sites have been identified on Station to date, continue communications with Tribal representatives to insure any potential sacred sites are not adversely impacted by training or construction;
- Continue to inventory and catalog cultural resource information (documents, photographs, site and building plans, old real property records, maps, original drawings, personal papers maintained by both the Natural Resources Division of the Environmental Management Department and the Public Works office, S-4); digitize the various archival cultural resource documents held by MCAS Miramar that are not already in digital formats.
- Complete evaluations of NRHP eligibility for those sites not yet assessed.

Conclusion

These proposed goals build upon previous efforts, and the development, updating and implementation of an ICRMP must be viewed as an ongoing process. This plan presents what is known of Station's land and its history at the time of writing. As new evidence is discovered, or as the military's use of the Station changes, this document should serve as a basis for management decisions in the present, and for a foundation that will evolve to accommodate changing priorities and goals in the future.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 MISSION AND GOALS FOR THE CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM

Internal military regulations require updated Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMP), including Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.16 *Cultural Resources Management*; Department of Defense (DoD) Measures of Merit; Secretary of the Navy Instruction (SECNAVINST) 4000.35A, *Department of the Navy Cultural Resources Program*; and Marine Corps Order (MCO) 5090.2A (Change 2, Chapter 8). The ICRMP is a plan that supports the military training mission by identifying compliance actions required by applicable federal laws and regulations concerning cultural resources management.

At Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar (Station), San Diego County, California, the cultural resources program exists to support the Marine Corps mission, achieve regulatory compliance, and ensure Marine Corps stewardship responsibilities are met. A successful cultural resources program requires the identification and evaluation of resources; implementation of protection and compliance actions such as the review of proposed undertakings under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); and collaboration with internal and external stakeholders to advance awareness and preservation.

The Station mission is “to maintain and operate facilities, and to provide services and material support to the Third Marine Aircraft Wing, and other tenant organizations.”

The mission of the Third Marine Air Wing, the Station’s primary tenant, is to “Provide combat-ready, expeditionary aviation forces capable of short-notice, world-wide deployment to Marine Air Ground Task Force, fleet, and unified commanders.”

The Station is managed under the purview of the Commanding Officer. The Environmental Management Officer for MCAS Miramar is responsible for the Station’s environmental compliance. The Director, Natural Resources Division of the Environmental Management Department, is assigned responsibilities as the Station Cultural Resource Manager.

1.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE ICRMP UPDATE

This update of the January 2004 ICRMP addresses the four major components of that document. The first component discusses the basic structure of the cultural resources program. This includes Station users, laws and regulations that are specifically relevant to cultural resources management at MCAS Miramar, land uses on the Station and activities that will most likely have an effect on cultural resources, a description of known cultural resources on Station, and the cultural resources management efforts since the institution of the NHPA. The second component details the management objectives and goals of this ICRMP, the goals and

objectives of the 2004 plan, what has been accomplished since the 2004 plan was completed and new goals based on those accomplishments, the responsibilities of the Cultural Resources Manager, types of undertakings that are likely to occur on the Station, and policy in regard to mission activities and their impacts on cultural resources. The third component presents the procedures for project planning, activities that may affect cultural resources, and guidelines for implementation of management objectives and goals. The fourth component contains appendices, including the complete texts of some important references, and a comprehensive history of the Station for use in future reports.

1.3 INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION

1.3.1 General Setting

MCAS Miramar is located in the coastal plains province of western San Diego County and covers 9,435 hectares (23,314 acres). It lies about 8.5 kilometers (km) north of San Diego Bay and more than 50 km (31 miles [mi.]) west of the Peninsular Range divide. Elevations on the Station range between 73 meters (m) (240 feet [ft.]) and 357 m (1,178 ft.) above mean sea level (amsl). The Station is generally bounded on the west by Interstate (I-) 805; on the east by Sycamore Canyon; on the south by State Route 52; and on the north by Carroll and Beeler canyons, which are just outside the Station boundaries. The length of the Station is approximately 20 km (12.4 mi.) from east to west. Most development is located on the western portion of Station (West Miramar), which is separated from the relatively undeveloped eastern portion of Station (East Miramar) by I-15.

The Station lies near the climatic boundary between a coastal belt classified as Koppen type “Csa” (Mediterranean hot summer) (Pryde 1984). Average annual temperatures range from a high of about 71 to a low of about 53 degrees Fahrenheit. Average annual precipitation is about 10 inches, mostly during the winter and spring. This portion of California reflects weather patterns influenced by a subtropical ridge with a shallow marine layer and a pronounced low-level inversion. This Mediterranean climate produces mild and moderately wet winters and warm dry summers tempered by offshore currents.

Geology and Relationship to Cultural Resources

The Pleistocene Lindavista Formation underlies the entire Station, and overlays the uppermost portion of the Pomerado/Stadium Conglomerates of the Eocene Poway Group, which are exposed in some of the canyons. The Lindavista Formation, which is derived from the earlier Eocene formations, was formed by a marine event and is difficult to distinguish from extensively stained Stadium Conglomerates in East Miramar (Kennedy and Peterson 1975). Relatively recent Holocene and late Pleistocene alluvial sediments are present along the canyon floors crossing the Station and are observed in association with alluvial and colluvial Pleistocene sandstone and siltstone deposits above the canyon flood plains (Kennedy and Tan 2005). Generally, West Miramar is marked by slightly lower elevation and less topographic relief compared to the heavily dissected and hilly East Miramar. The two major soil types are

Redding gravelly loam, which is found on mesa tops, and Redding loam with cobbles on the hills. The gravel and cobbles are derived from rhyolitic to dacitic rocks and quartzite that are in various degrees of decomposition.

The cobbles were occasionally exploited by prehistoric people as a potential source of raw material for tools. In many parts of MCAS Miramar, especially in heavily dissected portions of East Miramar, sorted cobbles form a continuous pavement. Due to this exposure, these cobbles are also subjected to a variety of processes that produce pseudo-artifacts. These processes include wildfires, vehicular traffic, weathering and, specifically on the Station, historic ordnance use. These processes produce natural spalls that look both core and flake-like (see Hector et al. 2004 for examples). This pavement area is also associated with shallow soil development, especially on ridges, hills, and slopes, where cemented hard-pan deposits form at shallow depths (usually less than 1 m below the ground surface), thereby restricting the potential depth of archaeological sites. These pavement areas, furthermore, result from soil degradation rather than deposition; that is, they are erosional environments where soils are lost rather than accumulate, indicating that archaeological sites in these areas should be restricted to surface finds. In contrast, stream terraces and valley bottoms accumulate soils due to downslope sediment movement. These environments could provide depositional environments where buried or subsurface archaeological deposits may exist.

Environment and Relationship to Cultural Resources

The archaeological sites on MCAS Miramar are situated around numerous drainages that feed into Mission Bay or into the San Diego River to the south. In West Miramar, mima mounds and vernal pools are found throughout the broad low-relief mesas. The vernal pools are shallow, seasonal wetlands that fill during the winter. A variety of plants and animals live around these wetlands that provide an important habitat for endangered species such as the San Diego mesa mint (*Pogogyne abramsii*) and San Diego fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*). The slopes of the hillsides are covered with coastal sage and chamise chaparral, while a limited riparian community exists along some stream channels. Whether or not a developed riparian plant community in the canyon areas existed during prehistoric times remains unknown. Only small remnants of such a community can be found today. Some of the plants that are present within the Station that were utilized by Native Americans for food and medicinal purposes include flattop buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), bush mallow (*Malaconthamnus fasciculatus*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), and sugar bush (*R. ovata*) (Bean and Saubel 1972; Hedges and Beresford 1986). In prehistoric times, wildlife may have included coyote (*Canis latrans*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus auduboni*), jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), and rodents. Today, coyote, mule deer, various rodents, lagomorphs such as cottontail and jackrabbit, snakes, and birds have all been observed on the Station. How abundant these resources were in the past remains unknown. However, just to the south of the Station, extensive riparian and freshwater marsh communities were prevalent in the San Diego River drainage, and these provided a rich habitat for a number of exploitable wildlife species including waterfowl, rabbit, deer, rodents, birds, and reptiles. Currently, non-native plants that dot the landscape include eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), pepper (*Schinus molle*), acacia (*Acacia*

melanoxyton), and olive trees (*Olea europa*). These species are typically found in areas associated with historic homesteads or residential sites and other buildings.

1.3.2 Military Land Uses

Military land uses at MCAS Miramar include operational (e.g., aircraft operations) and non-operational (e.g., community support) uses and functions. Land uses not directly related to or supportive of the military mission also take place within MCAS Miramar. These non-military uses primarily include out-leases and easements for public highways, roadways, utilities, and landfills, encompassing about 2,900 acres.

The MCAS Miramar Main Station and South/West Miramar (i.e., area west of Kearny Villa Road) support the military need for commercial, administrative, operational, and residential facilities. East Miramar (east of Kearny Villa Road) is primarily undeveloped, is used for military training, operational exercises, and warehousing, and supports the military need for encroachment and access control. These uses include land navigation training, troop maneuvers, bivouacking/overnight camping, aircraft/personnel support exercises, tactical vehicle driver training, and weapons instruction training. The south-central part of East Miramar (south of the aircraft approach corridor) is being planned for the construction of military family housing.

Developed areas within MCAS Miramar cover about 4,141 acres and include aircraft operation and maintenance facilities, administrative and residential buildings, storage and supply facilities, research facilities, recreation areas and civilian out-leases.

Compliance with cultural resource requirements for current facility and military land use operations is accomplished during early planning processes. Military training in the five ground training areas and live fire ranges present in East Miramar at the time of Realignment from Naval Air Station Miramar to Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, following established guidelines and procedures, were addressed by NHPA consultation for the realignment action. Similarly, ongoing and new facility construction and operations were evaluated during the realignment process. New construction of facilities, associated use and maintenance, and real estate actions have been evaluated through subsequent NHPA consultations, as applicable, during the planning processes.

1.3.3 Non-Military/Non-Operational Land Uses

The following public and private entities represent some of the activities that are permitted on Station land:

- City Landfill
- San Diego County Water Authority Aqueduct
- Sheriff's Department Training Facility
- San Diego Community College Fire Academy
- National Weather Service Station

- San Diego Gas and Electric natural gas pipeline and electrical transmission lines
- Kinder-Morgan petroleum pipeline
- Federal Aviation Administration

Non-operational military land uses include housing, recreation, and community support as well as the Miramar Wholesale Nursery.

1.3.4 Activities That Could Impact Archaeological Sites

Archaeological sites suffer from adverse effects when the qualities that make them significant (i.e., eligible to the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP]) are degraded or destroyed, including especially actions that adversely affect their physical integrity. Typically, ground surface disturbing activities are considered the greatest threat to archaeological resources. The following are activities that have the potential to adversely impact archaeological sites:

- ***Wheeled and Tracked Vehicle Operations:*** Tanks, Humvees, LVSs, LAVs, and 5- and 7-ton trucks all use paved and dirt road surfaces. Bulldozers, graders, and skip loaders, etc., are transported to construction work areas for firebreak maintenance. These would impact archaeological sites only if they leave the established roads.
- ***Non-Routine Road Maintenance:*** Activities relating to the construction, modification or repair of roads, parking lots/staging areas, trails, stream crossings, and other surface features associated with mechanized or foot travel.
- ***Routine Training:*** Battle skills training includes ground navigation, bivouac, weapons firing, and communications and radar/ground-to-air control training can potentially impact sites when setting up a perimeter.
- ***Engineer Training:*** The Marine Wing Support Group engineers conduct training in order to remain proficient with a variety of equipment. Training outside of previously authorized developed and disturbed sites has the potential to impact archaeological sites.
- ***New Construction/Major Facility Repair:*** New construction or non-routine repairs, especially if earth-moving activities are required.
- ***Temporary Field Excavations:*** Fighting positions, field kitchens, and radio antennae grounding pits all affect the ground surface, as varying types of excavation are required.
- ***Security:*** The introduction of perimeter security controls such as fencing and gates, earthen berms, and dense plantings can adversely affect archaeological sites and archaeologically sensitive areas. These activities generally require the excavation of soil and leveling of contours, actions that are destructive to archaeological resources since they remove soil and destroy the integrity of the deposits
- ***Land/Soil/Vegetation Restoration:*** Restoration activities that require seed-bed preparation, except on severely eroded or previously developed sites.

- ***Unexploded Ordnance Disposal In-Place:*** In place detonation and disposal of unexploded ordnance found on the Station that is unsafe to move for proper disposal.
- ***Aviation Mishaps:*** Aircraft impacting the ground and associated emergency response and clean up.

1.3.5 Activities That Could Affect Historic Buildings and Structures

Like archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures suffer from adverse impacts when the characteristics or attributes that make them significant are altered or destroyed. Activities that may impact historic resources include:

- ***New Construction:*** New buildings, parking lots, or recreation facilities may be constructed in historically (or archaeologically) sensitive areas.
- ***Building Maintenance:*** May alter the character of buildings, structures, and landscapes that are historic.
- ***Changes in Uses of Buildings:*** May result in an alteration of character.
- ***Facilities Closures and Transfer of Property:*** Especially to non-Federal owners, who do not have the same compliance requirements as Federal agencies.
- ***Energy Conservation Retrofitting:*** Can impact historic buildings or structures if these alter the characteristics of the building.
- ***Hazardous Materials Removal:*** Can impact historic buildings, structures, and archaeological sites in a project area of potential effect.

1.3.6 Routine Activities Not Likely to Affect Cultural Resources

Activities that occur on previously developed lands or in areas where regulatory compliance has already been achieved are not likely to affect cultural resources. These kinds of activities include:

- ***Routine Road Maintenance:*** Station roads, ditches, and culverts subject to regular maintenance activities, including grading, reapplication of gravel, pothole repair, and patching existing asphalt surfaces.
- ***Fuel Break Maintenance:*** The annual maintenance of existing fuel breaks should not affect archaeological deposits or historic properties if the grading efforts are confined to the previously cleared surface.
- ***Use of Previously Excavated Areas:*** The use of existing borrow pits or other areas that have been previously excavated should not impact cultural resources, as long as all activities remain within the previously disturbed area.
- ***Routine Facility and Utility Maintenance:*** Routine maintenance of existing facilities and utility infrastructure, where compliance has already been achieved.

- **Maintenance of Established Ranges:** All existing range areas have been inventoried for cultural resources and the routine maintenance of them should not adversely impact cultural resources.

1.3.7 Public Outreach and Access

Two locations are appropriate for public access on the Station: the Flying Leatherneck Museum, and the Linda Vista cemetery (Figure 1). The Flying Leatherneck Historical Foundation and Museum (Appendix C) currently provides an excellent opportunity for the public to connect with MCAS Miramar. Increased public outreach would provide further possibilities for members of the public to learn about cultural resource activities conducted under the jurisdiction of the Station. The Station Environmental Management Department (EMD) hosts an annual Earth Day event to foster a sense of environmental awareness on Station. Cultural resource management is one subject of the event. An environmental awareness booth is often set up at other Station events, but MCAS Miramar does not have sufficient resources of interest or staff to provide more outreach.



Figure 1. The historic Linda Vista cemetery. Public access is still provided on a case-by-case basis to descendants of early settlers.

The Flying Leatherneck Museum is managed independently from the EMD by the Flying Leatherneck Historical Foundation, a volunteer organization. The museum houses an outdoor area displaying 25 restored aircraft and an indoor display of artifacts and memorabilia related to Marine Corps aviation. The museum is open Tuesday through Sunday from 9 am to 3:30

pm. Access to the museum requires entry through the museum Station gate. The facility has approximately 20,000 visitors annually.

The historical Linda Vista cemetery is also located within the Station. The cemetery dates to the Homestead era and, although it was evaluated and not found to be NRHP-eligible, still warrants protection. Occasional requests for visits by descendants of the interred are received by the EMD, which accommodates them on a case-by-case basis.

1.4 INFORMATION GATHERING, INPUT, AND REVIEW FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE ICRMP UPDATE

Data required for the preparation of this ICRMP update were solicited and obtained from both internal and external sources. External sources included the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC), San Diego County Archaeological Society (SDCAS), San Diego History Center, and a number of Native American tribes.

Native American Tribes near MCAS Miramar lands were consulted and their input was requested for the purposes of updating this ICRMP (contact information for Tribal representatives is in Appendix G). Consultation is carried out with those Native American groups or individuals who may have an interest in the geographic area or particular resources and land uses under consideration. The Native American Tribes contacted include:

Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Indians
La Posta Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Mission Indians
Jamul Indian Village
Campo Kumeyaay Nation
Barona Band of Mission Indians

Internal sources of information included the records and files of the EMD. Information and draft review was solicited from Station staff and departments, including the Executive Officer, Installations and Logistics (S-4), Operations (S-3), Community Plans and Liaison, Marine Corps Community Services, Counsel and the Miramar Fire Department. Review comments were provided by U.S. Marine Corps Headquarters Conservation Section Head and Archaeologist, Ms. Sue Goodfellow; NAVFAC Archaeologist George Herbst; SDCAS; and MCAS Miramar EMD staff, including the CRM.

1.5 LAWS AND REGULATIONS

This section presents the federal statutes, regulations, Executive Orders (EOs), and the memoranda applicable to the management of historic properties and the operation of Station's cultural resources program. The components of this chapter are organized as follows: the first component lists each of the federal laws that pertain to cultural resources, including their implementing regulations and guidelines; the second lists EOs and Presidential Memoranda; and the final component outlines the military regulations and guidance geared toward cultural resources management.

Federal legislation and regulations apply to the management of cultural resources on federal reservations, including military installations like MCAS Miramar. Federal, Dept. of Defense (DOD), Dept. of Navy, and Marine Corps regulations also apply to tenants (i.e., other federal agencies, contractors, lessees) situated on real property under DoN/USMC jurisdiction. Full text versions of many federal laws, regulations, and court decisions are accessible online from the Cornell University Law Library at <http://www.law.cornell.edu>. Most laws, regulations, and standards relating to cultural resources are accessible through the NPS at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/linklaws.htm>.

DOD Instructions can be accessed at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives>. The Defense Environmental Network and Information eXchange (DENIX) is an electronic environmental bulletin board accessible throughout the DoD. It gives DoD environmental, occupational health and safety officers a central communications platform to gain timely access to vital environmental information. It can be accessed at <https://www.denix.osd.mil>. DoD cultural resources policy and guidance, and the Navy Electronic Directives System, provide Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) instructions; this website can be accessed at <http://neds.daps.dla.mil/default.aspx>.

1.5.1 Federal Statutes and Implementing Regulations

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and Implementing Regulations; 16 U.S. Code 470

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 2006, is the primary federal statute that addresses the management of cultural resources. It establishes federal policy on historic preservation and provides the framework by which the nation's historic preservation program was developed. See <http://www.achp.gov/docs/nhpa%202008-final.pdf>. Provisions of the NHPA most applicable to Station's historic preservation program include:

- **Section 106 (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800, revised August 5, 2004); *Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties***

Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of undertakings on historic properties, and to allow the Advisory Council (discussed below) an opportunity to comment on such undertakings. This implementing guidance for Section 106 defines the process by which conflicts between historic preservation goals and proposed

activities are identified and establishes steps for the resolution of conflicts through consultation. The regulations can be accessed online at <http://www.achp.gov/regs-rev04.pdf>. Specific guidance for Section 106 responsibilities is provided in Chapter 3: Standard Operating Procedures.

- **Section 110; 16 U.S. Code 470**

This section of the NHPA affects all activities concerning historic properties under federal jurisdiction. These guidelines are designed to aid federal agencies in making informed decisions in a good and steward-like manner for all historic resources under their care. Annotated guidelines for federal agency responsibilities under Section 110 can be accessed online at http://www.nps.gov/history/HPS/fapa_110.htm.

- **National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR Part 60)**

The NRHP is the nation's inventory of historic places and the national repository of documentation on the variety of historic property types. The established nomination process provides an avenue whereby historic properties of value on a national, state, or local level can be identified and nominated to the NRHP for listing. The National Register's website can be accessed at <http://www.nps.gov/nr/>.

- **State Historic Preservation Officers**

The NHPA provides for a SHPO appointed by the governor to oversee a state's historic preservation program and integrate it into the national program. The California SHPOs website can be accessed at <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov>. Note that, as of 19 July 2010, the address for the California SHPO has changed. The new address is: State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, 1725 23rd Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95816.

- **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation**

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) was created to review federal actions concerning historic properties and to advise the President and Congress on historic preservation issues. The Council's website can be accessed at <http://www.achp.gov>.

- **Section 111**

Section 111 addresses the lease or exchange of historic properties, including stipulations for agreements to manage those properties.

The primary implementing regulations for the NHPA are:

- **Title 36 CFR Part 60, “National Register of Historic Places”**

Provisions of this regulation address concurrent state and federal nominations; nominations by federal agencies; revision of nominations; and removal of properties from the NRHP.

<http://www.nps.gov/nr/regulations.htm>

- **Title 36 CFR Part 63, “Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places”**
Provisions of this regulation establish processes for federal agencies to obtain determinations of eligibility on properties.
<http://drarchaeology.com/regs/36cfr63.htm>
- **Title 36 CFR Part 67**
Provisions of this regulation contain the Secretary of the Interior’s (SOI) standards for historic preservation projects, including acquisition, protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.
<http://www.nps.gov/hps/TPS/tax/rehabstandards.htm>
- **Title 36 CFR Part 79, “Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections”**
Provisions of this regulation provide standards, procedures and guidelines to be followed by Federal agencies in preserving and providing adequate long-term curatorial services for archaeological collections of prehistoric and historic artifacts and associated records that are recovered under Section 110 of the NHPA, the Reservoir Salvage Act, ARPA, and the Antiquities Act.
<http://www.nps.gov/archeology/TOOLS/36cfr79.htm>
- **Title 36 CFR Part 800, “Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties”**
Provisions of this regulation include regulations of the ACHP to implement Section 106 of the NHPA as amended and presidential directives issued pursuant thereto.
<http://www4.law.cornell.edu/cfr/cfr.php?title=36&type=chapter&value=8>
- **Title 36 CFR Part 18, “Leases and Exchanges of Historic Property”**
Provisions of this regulation govern historic property leasing and exchange.
http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_04/36cfr18_04.html

Archaeological Resources Protection Act, as amended, and Implementing Regulations; 16 U.S. Code 470aa-470mm

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), as amended, sets forth requirements above and beyond those of the NHPA, that are applicable to federal or Native American lands, including:

- Establishing standards for permissible excavation, as validated through a permit process, and prohibiting unauthorized excavation
- Prescribing civil and criminal penalties for violations of the ARPA
- Encouraging cooperation between federal agencies and private individuals

ARPA permits are required for archaeological research studies on public lands that are not directly contracted or requested by a U.S. government agency. ARPA permits for non-government contracted research on the Station are issued by the Commanding Officer,

following their procedures. ARPA permits are not required for government officials or their contractors, for work associated with the management of archaeological resources (43 CFR 7.5(c)). See http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_ArchRsrcsProt.pdf for further information.

Primary implementing regulations for ARPA include Title 36 CFR Part 79 and:

- **Title 43 CFR Part 7, Subparts A and B, “Protection of Archeological Resources, Uniform Regulations” and “Department of the Interior Supplemental Regulations”**
Provisions of this regulation provide definitions, standards, and procedures for federal land managers to protect archaeological resources and provide further guidance for Interior bureaus on definitions, permitting procedures, and civil penalty hearings. (Note that 43 CFR Part 7 is duplicated in 32 CFR 229.)
<http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/43cfr7.htm>

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, and Implementing Regulations; 25 U.S. Code 3001-3013

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 provides for consultation with appropriate native groups prior to the excavation of human remains, and specified cultural items such as unassociated funerary objects, sacred artifacts, and items of cultural patrimony, or after their inadvertent discovery. In addition, NAGPRA requires federal agencies to inventory and repatriate Native American human remains and cultural items in their possession. See <http://www.nps.gov/history/nagpra/MANDATES/25USC3001etseq.htm> for further information.

The primary implementing regulation of NAGPRA is:

- **Title 43 CFR Part 10**
Provisions of this regulation establish a systematic process for determining the rights of lineal descendants, Native American tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations to certain Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony with which they are affiliated.
http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title43/43cfr10_main_02.tpl

American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978; 42 U.S. Code 1996-1996a

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978 establishes the rights of Native Americans to have access to sacred sites or sites of religious importance, and to possess and use sacred objects. No regulations have yet been published for this law.
<http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/42/1996.html>

Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; 16 U.S. Code 469c-2

The Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974 provides for survey, recovery, preservation, and protection of scientific, prehistoric, historic, or archaeological data

that may be irreparably lost as a result of federal construction projects, or federally licensed projects, activities, or programs.

http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/fhpl_archhistpres.pdf

National Monument Act of 1906, and Implementing Regulations, *Preservation of Antiquities*; 34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.

Also known as the Antiquities Act of 1906, this is the original protective statute for antiquities, including landmarks, archaeological sites, buildings, and similar properties on federal land.

The primary implementing regulations for this act are Title 36 CFR Part 79 and:

- **Title 43 CFR Part 3**

Provisions of this regulation establish procedures to be followed for permitting the excavation or collection of prehistoric and historic objects on federal lands.

<http://archnet.asu.edu/Topical/CRM/usdocs/43cfr3.html>

Historic Sites Act of 1935, and Implementing Regulations; 16 U.S. Code 461-467:

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 established national policy for the public use of historic resources, including National Historic Landmarks.

http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/FHPL_HistSites.pdf

The primary implementing regulation for this act is:

- **Title 36 CFR Part 65, “*National Historic Landmarks Program*”**

Provisions of this regulation establish criteria and procedures for identifying properties of national significance, designating them as national historic landmarks, revising landmark boundaries, and removing landmark designations.

<http://archnet.asu.edu/Topical/CRM/usdocs/36cfr65.html>

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended 2008; 42 U.S. Code 12101

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, as amended, provides a national mandate prohibiting discrimination against disabled individuals. It defines a disabled person and establishes standards for addressing discrimination toward such persons and ensures that the federal government plays a central role in enforcing those standards.

<http://www.ada.gov/pubs/ada.htm>

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended; 42 U.S. Code 4231

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to consider the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions. It identifies circumstances requiring the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in response to an adverse effect upon an historic resource.

<http://epa.gov/enforcement/nepa/index.html>

1.5.2 Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda

Executive Order 11593, *Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment*, 13 May 1971

EO 11593 directs federal agencies to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation; to ensure the preservation of cultural resources; to locate, inventory, and nominate to the National Register all properties under their control that meet the criteria for nomination; and too ensure that cultural resources are not inadvertently damaged, destroyed, or transferred before the completion of inventories and evaluations for the National Register. The intent of EO 11593 was integrated into NHPA, Section 110, through a 1980 amendment to the statute. Implementing regulations are Title 36 CFR parts 60, 63, and 800.

www.archives.gov/federal.../executive-orders/1971.html

Executive Order 13006, *Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in Our Nation's Central Cities*, 21 May 1996

This EO directs the federal government to utilize and maintain historic properties and districts, especially those located in central business areas, wherever operationally appropriate and economically prudent.

www.achp.gov/EO13006.html

Executive Order 13007, *Indian Sacred Sites*, 24 May 1996

EO 13007 directs that access to Native American sacred sites for ceremonial use by Native American religious practitioners be accommodated on federal lands. It also directs that the physical integrity of sacred sites be protected and that the confidentiality of these sites be maintained. It further directs that procedures be implemented or proposed to facilitate consultation with appropriate Native American tribes and religious leaders.

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/eo13007.htm>

Executive Order 13084, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*, 14 May 1998

Executive Order 13084 directs that installations are to be guided by principles of respect, to the full extent permitted by law, when formulating policies that have the potential to affect Native American tribal governments.

<http://indian.senate.gov/13084.htm>

Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*, 06 November 2000

This EO directs the federal government to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of federal policies that have tribal implications, to strengthen the federal government-to-government relationships with federally recognized tribes, and to reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon such groups.

www.epa.gov/fedreg/eo/eo13175.htm

Executive Order 13287, *Preserve America*, 03 March 2003

This EO directs federal agencies to provide leadership in preserving America's heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the federal government; by promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties; by inventorying resources; and by promoting eco-tourism. This EO establishes an annual reporting requirement for federal agencies with historic properties within their jurisdiction.

www.preserveamerica.gov/EO.html

Executive Order 13327, *Federal Real Property Asset Management*, 06 February 2004

This EO directs federal agencies to promote the efficient and economical use of federal real property resources in accordance with their value as national assets and in the best interests of the nation. Agencies shall recognize the importance of real property resources through increased management attention, the establishment of clear goals and objectives, improved policies and levels of accountability, and other appropriate action. Each agency shall establish a Senior Real Property Officer.

<http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-2773.pdf>

Executive Order 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*, 05 October 2009

This EO establishes an integrated strategy towards sustainability in the federal government and to make reduction of greenhouse gas emissions a priority for federal agencies. The EO established a series of deadlines critical to achieving greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, as well as numerical targets for agencies.

White House Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies: *Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments*, 29 April 1994

This memorandum calls for consultation between federal agencies and federally recognized Native American tribes on a government-to-government basis. The designated tribal representative will be treated as the representative of a government. Consultation shall occur formally and directly between the head of the federal agency and the tribal leader.

http://nodis3.gsfc.nasa.gov/displayEO.cfm?id=EO_13084_

White House Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies: *Policy Concerning Distribution of Eagle Feathers for Native American Religious Purposes*, 29 April 1994

This memorandum provides that because religious practices of Native Americans are protected by AIRFA, Native Americans are permitted to use eagle feather for religious, ceremonial, or cultural activities by Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations Part 22.22. This memorandum requires Installation Commanders to collect and transfer eagle body parts and carcasses for use in Native American religious activities. Carcasses considered salvageable should be shipped to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Forensic Laboratory.

<http://www.thepeoplespaths.net/news/eglfther.htm>

1.5.3 Military Regulations and Guidance

Annotated Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy

This policy establishes DOD principles for interacting and working with federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native governments.

<https://www.denix.osd.mil/portal/page/portal/denix/.../NA>

Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02, *DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes*, 14 September 2006

This instruction implements DoD policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for DoD interactions with federally recognized tribes in accordance with EO 13175 and the Presidential Memorandum on “Government-to-Government Relationships with Tribal Governments.”

www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/471002p.pdf

Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16, *Cultural Resource Management*, 18 September 2008

This instruction establishes the sustainable preservation and management of cultural resources as DoD policy, assigns responsibilities to comply with statutory and regulatory requirements for ICRMPs, and provides additional guidance concerning implementation, consultation, and the coordination of cultural resources programs with other DoD programs. (DoDI 4715.16 replaces the cultural resource sections of DoDI 4715.3.)

<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/471516p.pdf>

SECNAV Instruction 4000.35A, *Department of the Navy Cultural Resources Program*, 09 April 2001

SECNAV 4000.35A provides additional amplifying legislation, regulations, directives and guidance, and Department of the Navy contacts for cultural resources inquiries. It iterates policy of DoN for the protection of historic buildings, structures, districts, archaeological sites and artifacts, ships, aircraft, and other cultural resources as an essential part of the defense mission. The instruction provides cultural resources related definitions and responsibilities for the Assistant Secretary of the Navy Installations and Environment.

<https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/go/cr>

SECNAV Instruction 11010.14 and 11010.14A, *Department of the Navy Policy for Consultation with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes*, 11 October 2005

This policy clarifies Navy procedures and responsibilities for consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes.

<http://doni.daps.dla.mil/Directives/...11.../1010.14A.pdf>

MCO P5090.2A, *Environmental Compliance and Protection Manual, Chapter 8*, 21 May 2009

This manual establishes Marine Corps policy and responsibilities for compliance with statutory requirements to protect historic and archaeological resources. Chapter 8 addresses requirements for development and implementation of a historic and archaeological resources

protection program, specifically outlining NHPA and ARPA. Procedures, in conformity with DoD specifications, detail the management of cultural resources under DoD control.

www.marines.mil/news/publications/.../Publications44.aspx

MCO P5750.1G, Manual for the Marine Corps Historical Program, 28 February 1992

This document sets forth policies and procedures governing the administration of the USMC Historical Program and delineates the respective responsibilities of USMC Headquarters and field commands in the execution of this program. It is published for the instruction and guidance of commanders, staff members, and individuals.

www.marines.mil/news/.../MCO%20P5750.1G%20W%20CH%201.pdf

U.S. Marine Corps Guidance for Completion of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans, 09 February 2009

This Marine Corps guidance document provides direction on the preparation of ICRMPs for Marine Corps installations. It includes a summary of the required elements of an ICRMP and provides guidance on the preparation of required information.

MCAS Environmental Compliance Program Standard Operating Procedures (ECSOP), Chapter 9, Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection

This SOP provides general guidance for cultural resources protection within MCAS Miramar.

Programmatic Agreement, World War II Temporary Buildings, 07 July 1986, and amended 01 May 1991

This PA among DoD, the ACHP, and the National Conference of SHPOs provided a nationwide program of evaluation and documentation to mitigate potential adverse effects to all World War II (WWII)-era temporary structures that might be eligible for the NRHP. The agreement defined streamlined procedures for installation compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 in regard to this specific building type. In compliance with the PA, the DoD established a historical context for the construction of these buildings, examples of these property types were identified and preserved, and all others can now be demolished without further consultation.

Program Comment for Wherry and Capehart Era Family housing, 18 November 2004

This Program Comment (PC) facilitated NHPA compliance with regard to the management of Wherry and Capehart era family housing at Air Force and Navy bases constructed between 1949 and 1962. The comment defined streamlined procedures for installation compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 in regard to this specific building type. In compliance with the PC, the Air Force and Navy appended a historical context for the construction of these buildings previously developed by the Army, and properties of particular importance were identified.

Program Comment for World War II and Cold War Ammunition Storage Facilities, 18 August 2006

This PC facilitated NHPA compliance with regard to the management of WWII and Cold War ammunition storage facilities at DoD installations constructed between 1939 and 1974. The comment defined streamlined procedures for installation compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 in regard to these specific building types. In compliance with the PC, the Army expanded their historical context for the construction of these buildings to include the Cold War and undertook detailed documentation of these buildings at nine installations. The Air Force and Navy developed supplemental historical contexts as appendices to the Army's context, and documented a representative sample of the basic types of both aboveground and underground ammunition storage facilities. MCAS Miramar served as the USMC study site for the Navy because of the number and variety of different building designs present that dated from WWII through the Cold War. Installations have no further requirements to identify, evaluate, treat, mitigate or consult with their SHPO regarding any WWII or Cold War ammunition storage facilities. Installations may proceed with actions affecting these properties without further NHPA Section 106 compliance responsibilities.

Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, 18 August 2006

This PC facilitated NHPA compliance with regard to the management of Cold War unaccompanied personnel housing (barracks) at DoD installations constructed between 1946 and 1974. The comment defined streamlined procedures for installation compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 in regard to this specific building type. In compliance with the PC, the Air Force and Navy developed supplemental historical contexts as appendices to that previously developed by the Army, and documented a representative sample of the range of unaccompanied personnel housing types constructed during the Cold War. Installations have no further requirements to identify, evaluate, treat, mitigate or consult with their SHPO regarding any Cold War unaccompanied personnel housing. Installations may proceed with actions affecting these properties without further NHPA Section 106 compliance responsibilities.

1.5.4 Other Guidance

ACHP Policy Statement Regarding the Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects, 23 February 2007

This ACHP policy statement covers the treatment of all human remains and associated artifacts, regardless of ethnicity, religious belief, nationality or geographical location, providing principles for the treatment of such remains as a universal human rights concern.

<http://www.achp.gov/docs/hrpolicy0207.pdf>

MCAS Miramar Web Site, Cultural Resources Page

Accessible to the public, this web site provides information on MCAS Miramar's Cultural Resources Program including a program overview, history of the station, laws and regulations,

and other records and supporting information including this ICRMP.
http://www.miramar.usmc.mil/ems/environmental_programs/cultural/default.htm

USMC Environmental Management Portal, MCAS Miramar, Cultural Resources Web Page

Accessible only by Marine Corps personnel, this intranet site contains the same information as the public website, as well as additional information and references for Marine Corps personnel.

<https://intranet.emportal.usmc.mil/sites/mi/cr/default.aspx>

1.6 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1.6.1 Military Personnel Responsibilities

Users of this updated ICRMP will principally be facilities and training planners with the offices of the Environmental Management (S-7), Installation and Logistics (S-4), Operations and Training (S-3), and Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS). The Environmental Management Officer, through the cultural resources program, serves to coordinate with the other departments, divisions, and contractors as the roles of each have the potential to generate projects that could impact cultural resources.

Divisions that will integrate the updated ICRMP into plans and daily operations are Natural Resources (EMD; S-7), Public Works (S-4), Maintenance (S-4), and Ground Training (S-3T). The Counsel's office and higher Headquarters may use the updated ICRMP as a reference to the Station's cultural resources, and Native American Tribes and the public may use it to familiarize themselves with the Station's management program concerning cultural resources. Civilian contractors will also use it, as they often perform tasks that may impact cultural resources.

Environmental Management Officer's responsibility in this coordination effort is detailed below with the general roles of the other departments.

Environmental Management Department, S-7:

- Consults with Station departments on master planning activities to determine if adverse effects may occur
- Participates in the Public Works site approval process
- Reviews project proposals that may affect cultural resources
- Works with project proponents to implement projects that minimize effects on cultural resources
- Communicates with Native American Tribes
- Prepares documents and communicates with the SHPO through the NHPA Section 106 process
- Develops strategy with SHPO to mitigate adverse effects

- Completes annual ICRMP review/updates and 5-year command reviews (see Appendix H).

Installation and Logistics, S-4:

- Plans, coordinates, and implements Command policy regarding transportation, plant maintenance, Public Works, equipment maintenance
- Plans military construction projects
- Manages and maintains facilities
- Manages requests for disposal of facilities
- Operates and manages billeting facilities for permanent and transient officers, staff non-commissioned officers, transient enlisted and command sponsored guests
- Operates the Consolidated Food Service System
- Processes and coordinates site approvals for the Station
- Manages real estate assets, leases, easements, licenses, and other land use agreements with non-military tenants

Operations and Training, S-3:

- Coordinates air field operations, air traffic control, ground training, and range management
- Plans, coordinates, and implements Command policy on security operations, special threats, and intelligence/counter intelligence matters
- Develops and coordinates planning for disaster preparedness and interfaces with local governmental agencies for regional coordination
- Develops mobilization plans
- Prepares Command Chronology

Marine Corps Community Service: MCCS programs provide for the physical, cultural, service, and social needs of Marines, Sailors, and their families. MCCS strives to provide community support systems, quality programs, services and facilities to meet the needs of eligible patrons and improve quality of life. Some of the services offered by the MCCS include:

- The Flying Leatherneck Museum
- Golf Course
- Fish Pond
- Temporary Lodging
- Theaters
- Fitness Centers
- Information, Tour, and Travel Services Offices
- Veterinary Clinic

1.6.2 Nonmilitary Participants

Nonmilitary participants include Native American tribes, the SHPO, the ACHP, and other stakeholders. Their participation, which is required by regulations, is described in detail in Chapter 3. In summary, consultation with Native Americans includes government-to-government interactions related to the ownership, use, access, and disposal of properties of significance to Native Americans; and as interested parties in consultation pursuant to the NHPA and NEPA (SOP No. 2). Non-federally recognized tribes are consulted as interested parties, whereas federally recognized tribes (Section 1.4) are consulted in both instances. Consultation with the California SHPO is required for NHPA Section 106 implementation, and the ACHP may be invited to comment on the Section 106 process. Other stakeholders include the SDCAS, San Diego History Center, and San Diego Archaeological Center.

Marine Corps Historical Program

The Marine Corps Historical Program is designed by the Marine Corps, for the Marine Corps. MCO P5750.1G sets forth the policies and procedures governing administration of the Marine Corps Historical Program and delineates the respective responsibilities of Headquarters Marine Corps and the field commands in the execution of this program. The Command Chronology component of the Marine Corps Historical Program was established to systematically preserve historical data through records and eyewitness accounts of military actions, events, and operations, and provides for establishment of Command Museums. The Command Chronology itself is a yearly report that documents significant events that have occurred in each organization, providing historical background for new personnel. The Command Historical Summary File archives the “paperwork” from the organization’s past year with documentation on activities such as promotions, unit punishments, and squadron bulletins. The Oral History Program collects and archives the eyewitness accounts.

MCAS Miramar hosts a Command Museum, the Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum (Appendix C), which stands as a tribute to the Marine Corps’ long aviation tradition. Command Museums are developed under the auspices of the Director of Marine Corps History and Museums, Marine Corps Historical Program, to promote the sense of mission through sharing the “sacrifice, dedication, skill, physical, and spiritual endurance, resilience, and courage of Marines of the past” (MCO P5750.1G, par. 6002, 1a). An important requirement of the Marine Corps museum program is that the museums be available to the public. The office of the Director of Marine Corps History and Museums provides the support for the founding of museums and educational outreach, but individual installations that choose to host a Command Museum are responsible for developing and sustaining museum facilities and collections. The order that pertains to this is MCO P5750.1G, par. 6002, 3b which reads: “Commanders of installations, organizations, or activities are authorized to maintain Command Museums with approval of this headquarters.” The Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum functions independently of the Station’s cultural resources management program.

1. Introduction

Note that the Operations Department (S-3) manages the Command Chronology while the Flying Leatherneck Museum is managed in coordination with MCCS and the Director of Marine Corps History and Museums.

2. CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

This chapter provides an overview of the cultural resources and the cultural resources management program at MCAS Miramar. It includes prehistoric, ethnographic (Native American) and historical (Euro-American) contexts for the Station, a summary of past and future management actions, a description of the existing data management system, an outline of internal and external coordination and staffing, details of the tribal consultation program, the curatorial program, and the regulatory restrictions on the release of information concerning cultural resources.

2.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

Cultural resources located on the Station fall into the following principal categories: prehistoric Native American sites; historic Ranch period sites; American agricultural period sites; World War I (WWI) military features; and WWII and Cold War-era military buildings and features. The following section provides the prehistoric, ethnographic and historic contexts for these cultural resources, along with a summary of the resources present. Table 1 summarizes the cultural resources within the Station. A complete data listing of these resources is included in Appendix A. Appendix B contains a detailed history of the Station. Appendix D includes a table providing details about curated archaeological collections.

Table 1. Summary of Previously Recorded Cultural Resources on MCAS Miramar

Cultural Resources	No.
Total Cultural Resources Recorded:	188
Resources Believed to Still Be in Existence:	156
Current Existence Status Unknown:	1
Existing Prehistoric Sites:	76
Existing Prehistoric Isolates:	13
Existing Historic Sites:	47
Existing Historic Isolates:	8
Existing Multi-component Sites:	12
Evaluated and Recommended/Determined NRHP-Eligible Sites:	9
Prehistoric:	2
(SDI-13811, SDI-15884)	
Historic:	3
(SDI-18563H, SDI-9130H, P-37-14271)	
Multi-component:	4
(SDI-4355, SDI-9120/H, SDI-9123/H, SDI-13227/H)	
Evaluated and Recommended/Determined Not NRHP-Eligible Sites:	135
Not NRHP Evaluated:	12

2.1.1 Prehistoric Overview

Archaeological investigations along the southern California coast indicate that human occupation began at least 10,000 years ago. Research into the prehistory of this region was first conducted by Malcolm Rogers in the 1930s and 1940s, followed most notably by True (1958, 1966) and Warren (1964). Rogers developed a general chronology for the region, based on his work in the Colorado Desert as well on his earliest work along mesas and associated drainages, located immediately west of the Station.

Three prehistoric periods are generally accepted for the region: Paleo Indian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric. The latter two periods are commonly found at archaeological sites around the Station. These periods are differentiated by specific trends in social organization and economics, with a large number of artifacts that appear to be distinct to each period.

The Paleo Indian period ranges from approximately 10,000 to 7,200 years before present (B.P.). This period is represented by a group of artifacts known as the San Dieguito Complex that consists almost entirely of flaked stone tools. These tools include large bifaces, scrapers, and choppers, which were thought to be associated with big game hunters. As such, the San Dieguito was defined as a hunting culture. Ground stone artifacts, which are considered to be an important distinction between San Dieguito and later cultures, were initially thought to be missing from the artifact assemblage.

The Archaic period ranges from around 7000 B.P. to 2000-800 B.P., and is represented by a group of artifacts often referred to as the La Jolla Complex. A much greater number of artifacts exist from this period, which allows for more research and theory building on human behavior than earlier periods. Artifacts typically encountered from the Archaic period include cobble grinding tools (manos and basin metates), flexed burials (in a fetal position), and marine shells. In contrast to the Paleo Indian period, the economy of this period is thought to be based on a more general subsistence strategy with emphasis on gathering maritime and plant resources. Archaic shell dumps (middens) are well documented in coastal San Diego County. During the Archaic period, people in this region were dependent on fish, marine mollusks, plant foods, and small and large mammals. Despite this dependence on marine resources, populations settled inland along water ways as well as on the coast. Major changes occurred when lagoon silting became so extensive that it caused a decline in the shellfish population between 4000 and 3000 B.P. at Batiquitos Lagoon and possibly later at other larger lagoons. The decline of shellfish, Torrey pinyon nuts, and drinking water is thought to have drastically affected human populations, with populations potentially adapting to a more mixed exploitation strategy of both coastal and inland regions. Inland Archaic sites in San Diego County are not as well understood as the coastal populations primarily because they often lack well-developed archaeological deposits. The economy at these sites was thought to be oriented toward seed gathering, given the large number of bedrock milling features, grinding stones, and hunting of terrestrial small game.

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by materials associated with the Cuyamaca Complex. This period began between 2000 B.P. and 800 B.P., when there may have been an

influx of populations from the desert regions. Southern San Diego was likely influenced by the Yuman, ancestors of the modern Kumeyaay (also known as Diegueno). Artifacts typically encountered from this period include small, pressure-flaked projectile points and ceramics. Additionally, burial practices changed around 2500 B.P. from flexed burials to cremations. Emphasis was placed on the collection, processing, and storage of plant foods, and acorns are thought to have been a major resource. Inland villages were established along major waterways, and mountain areas were seasonally occupied to exploit acorns and pinyon nuts, resulting in permanent milling stations on bedrock outcrops. Mortars for nut processing increased in frequency relative to seed-grinding basins. Coastal and near-coastal village sites were also occupied as maritime resources continued to contribute to the native diet and lifeways.

Ethnographic information indicates that the Station lands were located within the Kumeyaay traditional territory, which extended into central Imperial County and northern Baja California. Descendants of the Late Prehistoric people, the Kumeyaay had great variability in their social organization and settlement patterns and thrived in a wide variety of environments. Permanent villages and campsites were located in valleys and basins in the coastal zone, the western foothills, the Peninsular Range and, less often, in the desert further east. Temporary camps and other gathering sites were located in more distant areas. Seasonal movements were within communally owned village territories. These movements were directly related to the changing availability of critical resources. Animal resources for the Kumeyaay consisted mostly of small game such as rabbits, hares, woodrats, lizards, some snakes, and grasshoppers. Larger game, mostly mule deer and possibly pronghorn were also hunted. Kumeyaay culture and society remained stable until the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, with the establishment of missions and displacement by Hispanic populations. The effects of the mission system as well as the introduction of European diseases greatly reduced the native population of southern California. By the early 1820s, California was under Mexican rule. The establishment of ranchos under the Mexican land grant program further disrupted the way of life of the native inhabitants.

2.2 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

2.2.1 Spanish/Mexican Period (1769-1848)

Sustained contact with Europeans began with the arrival of Spanish Franciscan missionaries in 1769. The mission system of coerced labor and fundamentally different religious practices, in conjunction with rapid spread of disease, decimated the aboriginal population and made it difficult for native ways to continue as they had in the past. After the war of Mexican independence from Spain, the government no longer supported the efforts of the missionaries and mission lands were secularized and granted to individual citizens as ranchos. In 1846, the land that is now MCAS Miramar was granted to Santiago Arguello, who held the land presumably through the Mexican American war until it was subdivided during the Homestead era in the 1880s.

2.2.2 American Agricultural Period (1848–1941)

In 1850, California became the thirty-first state to enter the Union. San Diego remained a sleepy backwater for much of the early American period. However with the arrival of the railroad and some fantastic promotion in the mid 1880s, San Diego experienced a “boom.” As a result of the population influx, the need for agricultural land increased and several small farming and ranching communities developed in San Diego’s backcountry. Within the current Station boundaries, two such communities developed: Linda Vista and Miramar. Linda Vista was established in 1886, while Miramar came later, in 1890. Linda Vista was centered in the eastern end of San Clemente Canyon (between Interstate 15 and the Rifle Range) and the surrounding mesa lands. Miramar was on the mesa, situated near the current intersection of Miramar Road and Interstate 15.

Linda Vista consisted of a church, a post office, a school, two general stores, a blacksmith and a cemetery. Most residents were engaged in farming; however, the lack of water was a serious problem and inhibited lasting agricultural development. Evidence of attempts to collect water is seen in the many earthen dams constructed across drainage canyons and water cisterns at homestead sites. The community’s agricultural potential declined further with a cycle of droughts that occurred in the late 1890s. The community was further distressed by the devastating 1916 flood, which destroyed property across southern California. Despite these difficulties, several families were still in the area in the mid 1920s.

Miramar was located approximately 4 miles northwest of Linda Vista. The community had a post office and a general store and later a blacksmith and a school. E. W. Scripps, the newspaperman, and his family were a strong influence in the community and the construction and maintenance of their estate was the foundation for the surrounding economy. Described as “highly improved by the building of irrigating reservoirs, fine buildings, and many other extensive improvements” the Scripps Ranch was a local landmark. As with Linda Vista, the residents of Miramar also struggled with the lack of a permanent water supply and were hit hard by the droughts of the late 1890s.

As the twentieth century progressed, it appears residents of the area themselves identified more with Miramar than Linda Vista. After the post office closed at Linda Vista, those residents originally receiving their mail there were now listed as residing at Miramar. The development of Camp Elliot displaced much of the community, though a handful of families remained in the area; all grouped around the village of Miramar.

2.2.3 Camp Kearny–National Guard (1917-1920)

U.S. military involvement in WWI led to major nationwide defense development, including Camp Kearny, an Army National Guard infantry training center. The Camp was located on Station in the region presently serving as the airfield. In May 1917, the U.S. government leased 8,000 acres on Linda Vista Mesa for the facility named for General Stephen Watts Kearney, who distinguished himself during the Mexican War. The name was later shortened from “Kearney” to “Kearny.” The Camp was designed to accommodate 40,000 men and its

facilities comprised 650 buildings including the base hospital complex, a warehouse district and a remount station designed to care for 10,000 cavalry horses and mules (Figure 2). Over 60,000 men received training here. Though an airfield had not been formally established, the first aviation exercise took place in 1918, when an Army aircraft landed on the Camp's parade ground. The Camp was officially closed and dismantled in 1920.



Figure 2. When Camp Kearny was created in 1917, it housed over 10,000 cavalry horses and mules.

A granite monument with a plaque was created to commemorate the 40th Division of the National Guard (A.E.F. of WWI), and placed on what is now MCAS Miramar airfield in 1928. The monument was destroyed in 1942, and the bronze plaque was sent to Camp Roberts. It was last identified at the 40th Infantry Division Headquarters building in Los Alamitos, California (D. Boyer, personal communication, 2010).

2.2.4 Camp Holcomb/Elliott (1934-1944)

In 1934, the Marine Corps rented 19,000 acres of diverse and rugged terrain east of Camp Kearny to use for artillery, anti-aircraft, and machine gun training. The base was called Camp Holcomb after the then Commandant, Major-General Thomas Holcomb. The Camp consisted of a collection of semi-permanent buildings that intermittently housed two battalions of Marines.

Although the U.S. had proclaimed neutrality in the war in Europe, recommendations were made in September 1939 that the Fleet Marine Force acquire property for combat training. Land formally used as Camp Holcomb was chosen and in May 1941, roughly 19,000 acres were acquired through a declaration of taking. The base was designated Camp Elliott for Major-General George F. Elliott, the Corps tenth Commandant. Construction on a completely new base began that year; the Marines occupied the Camp in January 1941, eleven months before the U.S. entered WWII. The buildings were constructed on temporary standards and were designed to serve 14,800 men. By 1943, countless canvas tents had been hoisted to house an additional 8,000 Marines. Over the years, further land was acquired, expanding the Camp to about 26,000 acres. In an effort to consolidate after the war, all Marine training at Camp Elliot was transferred to Camp Pendleton in 1944. With this, the Navy took control of the base and for the remainder of the war used it as a training and distribution facility until 1946.

Following the war, the property served a variety of temporary uses including use as the headquarters for the National Guard 251st Group as well as an illegal immigrant detention camp operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. With the onset of the Korean conflict, the Navy reactivated Camp Elliot. It served as an auxiliary training center from 1951 to 1953 for additional recruits from Naval Training Center San Diego. In 1960, the Camp was decommissioned and was divided between Naval Air Station Miramar and the Air Force for the creation of the Atlas Missile test facility. Sycamore Annex was developed by General Dynamics under direction of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) as a high security testing area used in the development of the Atlas and Centaur missiles. In 1966, the facility was transferred to NASA and by 1969 the site was determined surplus and title was transferred to the General Services Administration. In December 1972, the Sycamore Annex parcel was transferred to the Navy and incorporated in NAS Miramar.

2.2.5 Naval Auxiliary Air Station Camp Kearny (1943-1946)

Although the Army's Camp Kearny was decommissioned in 1920, the mesa was not completely abandoned. During the interwar years the parade ground was occasionally used as an airstrip by both government and the private sector. In 1929, the Navy decided to use 1,000 acres for an experimental lighter-than-air-ship base. A mooring mast and accessories were installed in 1932, but following a series of disasters, the Navy abandoned plans to use dirigibles. In 1939, the Naval Air Station, San Diego paved a portion of the Camp Kearny parade ground to be used as an emergency landing strip.

Following the U.S. entry into WWII, a part of the First Marine Aircraft Wing was transferred to Camp Kearny, at which time the runways were enlarged. Additional runways were built between 1940 and 1941; however, training demands were such that even these were insufficient. In 1943, the Navy completed an extensive redesign and resurfacing of the airfield, and construction of associated facilities including taxi lanes, aprons and hangars. This new facility, at what is now considered "Main Station," was called Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) Camp Kearny with the principal charge of training pilots to fly multiengine aircraft.

2.2.6 Marine Corps Air Depot (1943-1946)

Following the commission of NAAS Camp Kearny, the Marine Corps established the Marine Corps Aviation Base (MCAB) Kearny Mesa, sharing the airfield with NAAS, which was located to the south. Within six months, MCAB was renamed Marine Corps Air Depot (MCAD) Miramar. Its primary purpose was to supply and house additional Marines from North Island. After the war, MCAD Miramar served as a separation center. In May 1, 1946, MCAD Miramar was decommissioned and merged with NAAS Camp Kearny and renamed Marine Corps Air Station Miramar (MCAS Miramar). One year later, in June 1947, the Marines at MCAS Miramar were transferred to MCAS El Toro and the Station was then apportioned to the Navy.

2.2.7 Naval Air Station (1949-1997)

Once the Marine air units moved to El Toro, the Station was taken over by the Navy and was again designated an auxiliary air station, known as NAAS Miramar. In an effort to enhance military preparedness, Congress passed the Woods Plan in 1949, appropriating funds for the development of a Master Jet Air Station at Miramar. Major construction and rehabilitation of the runways soon followed and on April 1, 1952, the site received the official designation Naval Air Station (NAS) Miramar. By 1955, the Station housed nearly 400 jets, the principal fleet support air station of the Navy. In 1961, NAS Miramar acquired former Camp Elliot, nearly doubling its size. In December 1972, NASA transferred Sycamore Annex to the Navy, increasing the size of the Station to nearly what it is today.

Early in the Vietnam War, concerned with relatively low air-to-air kill ratios, the Naval Air Systems Command established a graduate-level school. In 1969, TOPGUN was founded at NAS Miramar to produce fighter crews highly trained in Air Combat Maneuvering. The Navy operated NAS Miramar until October 1997 when the property was transferred to the Marines as a result of the Base Realignment and Closure Act of 1990, and the TOPGUN school was relocated to NAS Fallon.

2.2.8 MCAS Miramar (1997-present)

Rather than close the Station, the 1993 and 1995 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission made the decision to realign NAS Miramar to MCAS Miramar. The changeover officially occurred 01 October 1997 with the relocation of all Marine personnel, aircraft and equipment from MCAS Tustin and MCAS El Toro to MCAS Miramar. The Station is now a 24,000-acre installation, one of the largest in the vicinity, with a mission to maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to support operations of a Marine Aircraft Wing. Currently MCAS Miramar supports the Third Marine Air Wing, whose mission is to provide combat-ready, expeditionary aviation force capable of short-notice, world-wide deployment to Marine Air Ground Task Force, fleet and unified commanders.

2.2.9 MCAS Miramar Cultural Resources

Cultural resources management on MCAS Miramar provides regulatory compliance, manages significant (NRHP-eligible) resources, and provides for the planning and processing of federal undertakings. These activities require a series of activities, described in the SOPs in Chapter 3, including site surveys, NRHP evaluations, consultation with a variety of parties and stakeholders, and database management, using GIS.

Approximately 21,641 acres of the Station have been adequately surveyed for cultural resources (Figure 3). This represents coverage of 93 percent of the total Station surface area. This is effectively all of the area that has not been previously disturbed/developed. Remaining unsurveyed areas of the Station have very minimal potential to preserve cultural resources.

A total of 188 localities has been recorded as sites on MCAS Miramar, including prehistoric and historic resources, combinations of the two and, in a few cases, standing structures (Appendix A). A number of previously recorded localities no longer exist, as a result of natural degradational processes, complete artifact collection during evaluations, re-analysis demonstrating that the originally recorded remains were natural rather than cultural in origin, and/or due to construction disturbance. Currently 156 cultural resources are known to exist within the Station (Appendix J; see Table 1). Prehistoric resources comprise 89 (57 percent) of the total of extant localities; 76 (~49 percent of the Station total) are sites and 13 (~8 percent) are isolates. Fifty-five (~35 percent) resources are historic in age, 47 (30 percent of the total) of which are sites, with 8 (5 percent) isolated artifacts/features.

Forty-six sites and 310 buildings have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Nine (~6 percent) of the Station sites have been evaluated as eligible for the NRHP. These sites are as follows:

Historic sites SDI-18563, SDI-9130H, and P-37-14271;

Prehistoric sites SDI-13811 and SDI-15884; and

Multiple component sites SDI-4355, SDI-9120/H, SDI-9123/H, and SDI-13227/H.

SHPO concurrence on these eligibility recommendations has been obtained for seven of the nine sites. Of the remaining sites, 135 existing sites have been recommended as not NRHP-eligible, whereas the eligibility status of 12 sites is currently undetermined. Existing Station records indicate that, overall, the SHPO has concurred on the NRHP eligibility recommendations for 49 sites. Concurrence is undetermined or has not yet been sought for the remaining sites.

All 310 evaluated buildings were recommended as not NRHP-eligible; SHPO has concurred with this recommendation. Certain of these structures are less than 50 years old and were evaluated under the NRHP exceptional significance Criterion G; they will require reevaluation under the other eligibility criteria as they become 50 years of age.

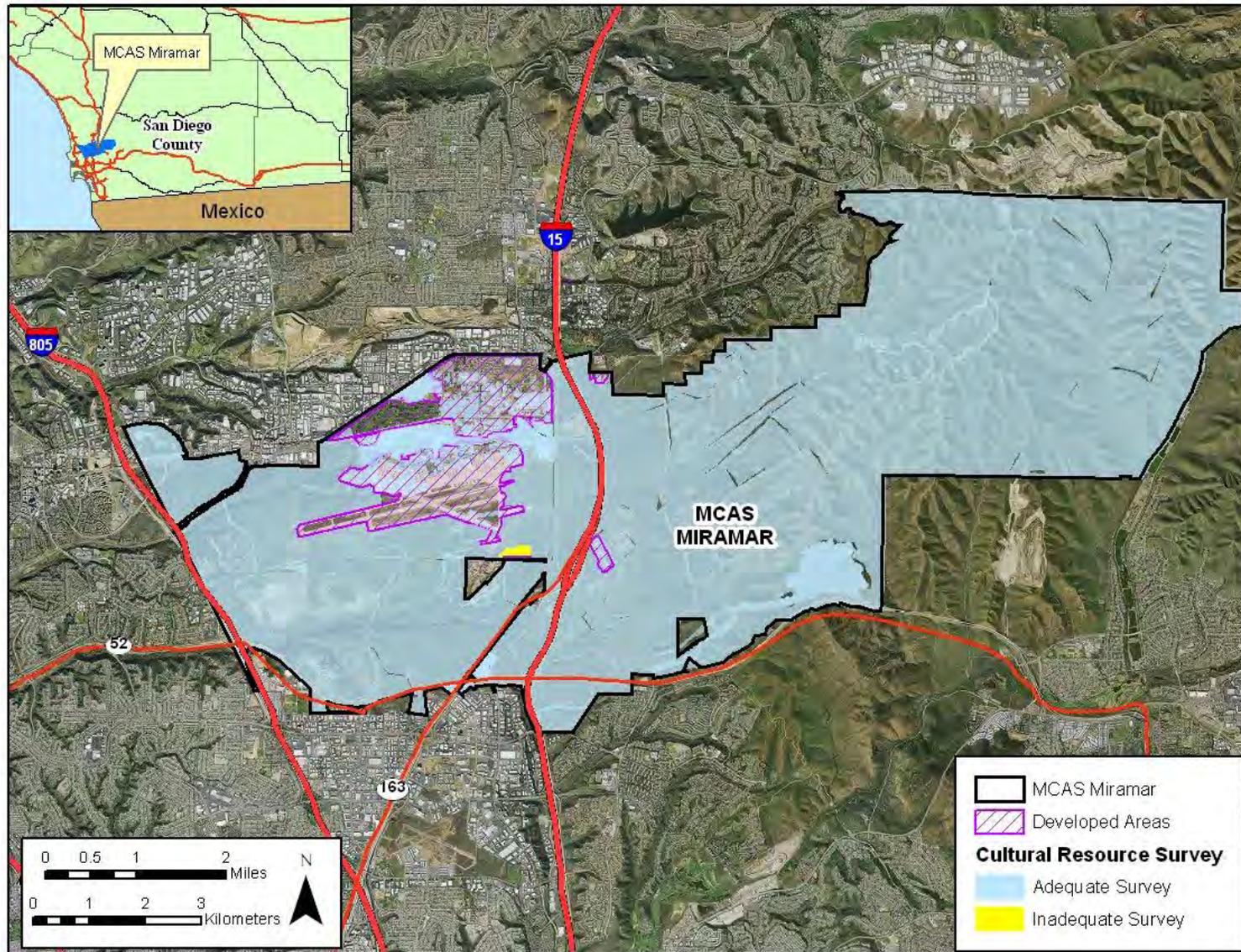


Figure 3. MCAS Miramar showing adequately surveyed areas.

All known artifact collections derived from excavations on the Station since 1967 are now curated at the SDAC. Currently, this includes artifacts from 86 Station sites, occupying 83 cubic feet, with 17 linear feet of archaeological reports from surveys and excavations (Appendix D).

2.3 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES WITHIN MCAS MIRAMAR

2.3.1 Archaeological Surveys and Inventories

This section describes previous archaeological research that has been conducted on MCAS Miramar. Formal inventories on Station property were initiated by enactment of the NHPA in 1966, and the earliest recorded survey dates from 1967. The key inventories that have been conducted since, prior to the writing of the previous ICRMP (Anteon Corporation 2004), include Carrillo (1981), Cheever (1990), City of San Diego (1990), Collett and Cheever (1989), Corum (1977a, 1977b, 1978, 1984), Fink (1973, 1974, 1977), Gallegos and Strudwick (1992), Hector (1986a, 1986b), Kyle and Gallegos (1994), Mason (1994), Norwood (1977), Schroth et al. (1996), Smith (1991), and Tolles (1975). Since the completion of the 2004 ICRMP, inventories have been completed by Becker and Hector (2006), Becker et al. (2009), Becker and Daniels (2010), and Giacomini and Caudell (2004). Archaeological investigations to date have resulted in the survey of virtually the entire Station: they have provided intensive and adequate inventories of all lands within the Station that might reasonably contain extant archaeological remains (i.e., areas not heavily disturbed by construction or grading). The only areas not surveyed have been developed and support buildings, parking lots, roads, landscaping, and similar (see yellow area on Figure 3).

Several major studies serve as the primary data sources for information regarding MCAS Miramar cultural resources. A project by Flower and Roth (1981) was intended as an initial comprehensive study of cultural resources on the Station for use as a planning guide. It assessed known historic sites and included a sample survey based on factors such as terrain, vegetation, and land-use that were used to identify areas with archaeological potential. The intent of the report was to lay the groundwork for a Station-wide cultural resources inventory, to provide an historical context, assessments of potential site significance, and recommendations for future database compilation. The surveys conducted during this project identified 14 previously unrecorded prehistoric and historic sites. Because the surveys were somewhat unsystematic, the total acreage covered cannot be determined.

One aspect of the Flower and Roth (1981) project was the documentation of the Linda Vista community and associated businesses and residences in San Clemente Canyon. The community once included two general stores, at least one church, a post office, a blacksmith shop, and two schools. Archival research allowed Flower and Roth (1981) to identify 37 potential historic sites, but they were only able to relocate evidence of 16 of these. Sites lying to the east of Linda Vista, to the south of Beeler Canyon, and within or to the west of Sycamore Canyon (the

historic community of Stowe) were associated with Linda Vista and were included in their study.

The purpose of a project by Gallegos et al. (1992), similarly, was to assemble data on cultural resources on then NAS Miramar for management purposes. Their project consisted of a systematic survey of 600 hectares (approximately 1,482 acres) in six parcels selected by a stratified random sample. The Station was divided into six different environmental strata, including developed areas, mesa, drainages, gentle slopes, ridgelines, and steep slopes. These areas were then ranked according to their potential for cultural resources. The study helped create a predictive model which demonstrated that the ridgelines contain the highest density of resources (one site per 25.6 hectares, or about 63 acres), with steep slopes containing the lowest density.

Manley et al. (1995) produced another detailed inventory of the cultural resources located on the Station as a component of the Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection (HARP) plan for land use management. This resulted in the inventory of 120 previously recorded sites and three previously recorded isolates, along with the identification and recording of 15 new sites and six new isolates. Survey was conducted within six discrete environments in an attempt to classify and predict areas likely to have cultural resources. Due to BRAC realignment planning in 1995 – 1996, the final report on this project with a HARP was never completed. The baseline data collected during the project, however, have contributed to the Station's GIS site database and inventory program.

A series of inventories have been completed since the 2004 ICRMP, effectively resulting in full survey coverage of the Station. Giacomini and Caudell (2004) surveyed 9,635 acres following a region-wide brushfire (2003 Cedar Fire) that resulted in improved access and ground-surface visibility. The purpose of this inventory was to cover previously unexamined areas, and portions of the Station where the then-existing survey coverage had been deemed inadequate. The study resulted in the identification and recording of 13 new sites and two isolates. Six of the sites were prehistoric and consisted of three milling (grinding) sites, and three concentrations of stone artifacts. Seven historic sites include the remains of a 1929-1930 pick-up truck, a brick-lined homestead era well, a homestead site with a stone-lined well, a small trash dump, a dump consisting of WWII helmets, a complex of six concrete barricades, and a complex of concrete slabs with a concrete and stone dam that are likely associated with the military.

Bowden-Renna and Apple (2004) surveyed an access road area for MFH 8, a proposed family housing area, representing approximately 35 acres. They identified and recorded one prehistoric site, a large lithic scatter, and three isolated artifacts. Becker and Hector (2006) subsequently surveyed approximately 118 acres for MFH 8, and an alternative access road to that location. They identified and recorded one new prehistoric site, a surface lithic scatter.

Underwood et al. (2006) inventoried 47 acres for a proposed jet fuel storage and pipeline project. No new archaeological sites were identified during this project.

Becker et al. (2009) surveyed 17 areas within the Station, covering 2,208 acres. The goal of this inventory was to complete the survey coverage for the entire Station. Two prehistoric artifact scatters and seven historic sites were identified and recorded during this project. The historic sites included four dumps/refuse scatters, one site with structural remains, a WWII era gravel operation, and the Skeet Range Munitions Response site just reached an historic age. Finally, Becker and Daniels (2010) completed the survey coverage with the inventory of an additional 54 acres (omitted from the 2009 survey) in seven separate parcels in the flight-line area of the Station, as proposed construction, staging and work areas. No new sites were identified during this survey, although a single historical feature was recorded as an isolate.

2.3.2 Archaeological Site Evaluations

Most archaeological sites on MCAS Miramar have undergone excavations for testing and NRHP eligibility evaluation (Figure 4). Results of these excavations have provided useful information about prehistoric land use patterns, but typically have yielded recommendations of NRHP ineligibility, reflecting the small size and lack of significant deposits that characterize many of the Station sites (especially the prehistoric sites). Inventories conducted prior to the previous ICRMP (Anteon Corporation 2004) were completed by Berryman and Cheever (2000), Carrico et al. (1997), Cooley et al. (1996), Giacomini et al. (2003), Gross et al. (1992), and Schroth and Gallegos (1998).



Figure 4. Archaeological testing for NRHP evaluations often requires the excavation of 1-x-1-m test pits, as shown here.

Cooley et al. (1996) conducted a study in support of the proposed Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) plan. The BRAC program was implemented to facilitate Station reorganization in accordance with the needs of the Marine Corps in the transfer of the facility from the Navy to the Corps. The research plan for this project included inventory and significance evaluation of historic and prehistoric resources located in areas under consideration for development associated with the Station conversion. An inventory was created for all historic buildings and structures on the Station constructed prior to 1946 in an effort to determine their NRHP eligibility. The resource inventory in the proposed project areas resulted in updated records for seven previously recorded sites and new records for 25 sites first discovered during survey. The significance evaluation resulted in the determination of three prehistoric sites, SDI-9120/H, SDI-9123/H, and SDI-13811, as eligible for the NRHP. SDI-9120/H and SDI-9123/H contained subsurface rock features, while SDI-9123/H displayed evidence of regional trade/exchange in the form of obsidian and jasper materials. SDI-13811 included an extensive surface and subsurface artifact assemblage, and displayed multiple occupations.

Carrico et al. (1997) tested several sites for a proposed water re-purification project, including three sites (SDI-14266, SDI-14275, and SDI-14276) on the southern edge of MCAS Miramar. All three of the sites fit the description of sparse lithic scatters as defined by Jackson et al. (1988) and were recommended as not eligible to the NRHP (Carrico et al. 1997). SDI-14266 was classified as a core reduction site (Figure 5), and SDI-14275 and SDI-14276 as quarry sites. However, the testing results indicated that artifacts from SDI-14275 represented natural and/or modern modification, and thus the location did not constitute an archaeological site (Carrico et al. 1997:Table VII-1).



Figure 5. Many of the sites on MCAS Miramar include lithic cores, or source stones from which flakes, eventually chipped into smaller tools, were struck. This example is a core with a re-fitted flake, showing where and how the core was worked in the tool-making process.

Schroth and Gallegos (1998) evaluated 16 resources, 12 of which were prehistoric, two historic, and two multi-component, in the proposed East Miramar Housing Project “Site A.” Their study used a modified sparse lithic scatter program to evaluate 13 prehistoric sites (also see Jackson et al. 1988). The sparse lithic scatter program provides a method to evaluate sites thought to be minimal in size and significance on the survey level, based on specific qualifying criteria. The site can contain only flaked stone, must lack substantial subsurface material, and must have low surface artifact densities of less than three items per square meter (see Jackson et al. 1988). Schroth and Gallegos’ (1998) results produced information about behavioral patterning for a series of sites that were otherwise recommended as not NRHP-eligible.

Berryman and Cheever (2000) evaluated 12 archaeological sites within Sycamore Canyon on MCAS Miramar. Only one of the sites, SDI-4335, a rock shelter/overhang, was recommended as eligible for the NRHP. However, two bedrock milling sites (SDI-8335 and SDI-8339) may constitute “contributing elements of a settlement complex oriented around Sycamore drainage” (Berryman and Cheever 2000:44). Both milling sites contained relatively extensive bedrock mortars, basins, and slicks associated with plant and/or animal processing, with limited surface and subsurface artifacts, including ceramics, and flaked stone artifacts (Figure 6). One bone tool was also recovered from SDI-8339. Five site types were defined for the project: Lithic Scatters, solely consisting of stone artifacts, typically represented by flaked stone; Temporary Campsites, defined as “temporary working and living areas” displaying “a small but representative sample of several artifact types, location near a major resource area or travel route, moderate quantities of domestic refuse, a debitage assemblage with an emphasis on the production and use of particular task-related tools, and cooking/processing hearths” (Berryman and Cheever 2000:140); Rock Shelter/Overhangs, a rare site type in western San Diego County; Milling Sites, any site containing bedrock milling features; and Historic (Euro-American) Sites.

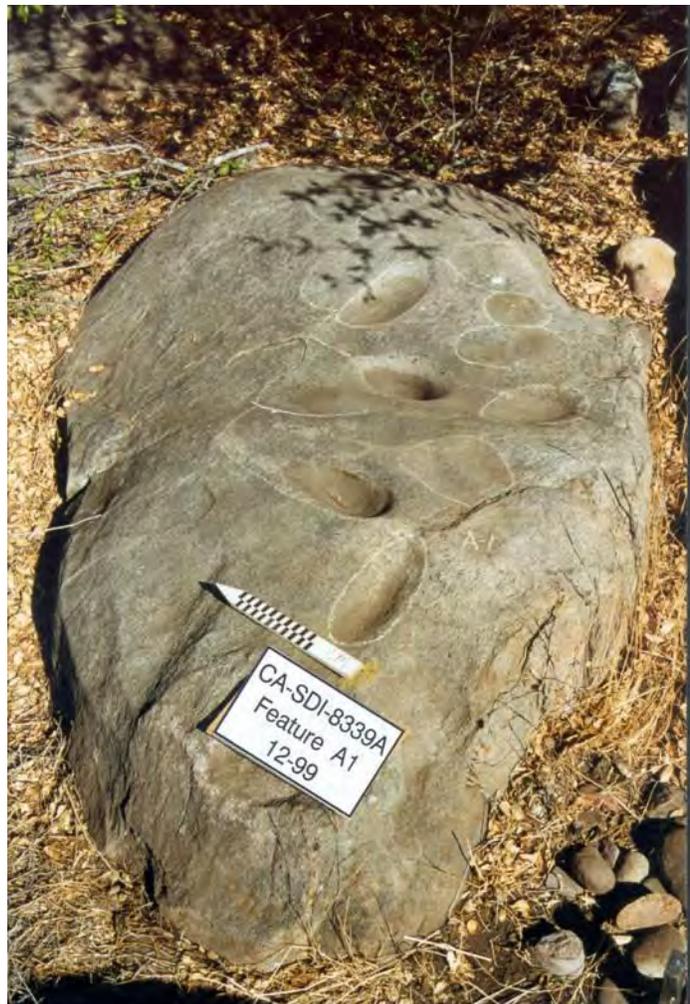


Figure 6. Bedrock milling features at site SDI-8339A, used prehistorically to process plant foods.

Giacomini and Stewart (2002) evaluated three historic military sites (P-37-014269, P-37-014273, and P-37-014274), including jet engine and grenade practice facilities. All three sites were recommended as not NRHP-eligible.

Giacomini et al. (2003) conducted an evaluation of 27 sites on East Miramar. All nine of the prehistoric sites proved to be disturbed surface manifestations, and were recommended as not NRHP-eligible. Fifteen of the historic sites were also recommended as not significant, 10 of which were associated with the town of Linda Vista. However, three historic sites were recommended as potentially eligible: SDI-13227/H and SDI-18563, both associated with the Homestead era; and P-37-014271, which spans the Homestead era, WWI, and WWII.

A series of site evaluations to determine NRHP eligibility have also been completed since the previous ICRMP (Anteon Corporation 2004). This includes projects by Becker and Hector (2006), Bowden-Renna and Apple (2004), Hector et al. (2004), Iversen et al. (2008), Robbins-Wade (2004), Van Wormer and Walter (2004), and York and Bowen-Renna (2006).

Bowden-Renna and Apple (2004) conducted an evaluation of prehistoric site SDI-15729/15730, a single cultural resource located within the footprint of the MFH 8 housing area. The resource had originally been recorded as two separate sites but was recognized as a single continuous locality once the intervening vegetation had been cleared. Surface collection units, shovel test pits, and an excavation unit were used to test the site. It proved to be a moderate density surface scatter of stone tools, primarily consisting of quarrying and manufacturing waste (debitage) associated with locally available cobbles. It was recommended as not NRHP-eligible.

Three prehistoric sites were evaluated by Becker and Hector (2006) for the MFH 8 project: SDI-5654, SDI-16950, and SDI-17456. Surface collection and mapping, shovel test pits, and excavation units were employed to test the sites. SDI-5654 and SDI-17456 proved to be surface scatters of stone tools, primarily waste flakes, cores and modified cobbles; SDI-5654 was also heavily disturbed. SDI-16950, in contrast, had a small and shallow but heavily disturbed subsurface deposit, and was interpreted as dating between A.D. 1000 and 1850. None of these sites were recommended as NRHP-eligible.

Hector et al. (2004) evaluated 19 prehistoric and historic sites/isolates for NRHP eligibility. These included one historic artifact scatter (SDI-9126H), one historic landscaping site (SDI-9128), two historic foundations with artifact scatters (SDI-9129H and SDI-12605), one site of military debris (P-37-019206), two prehistoric lithic scatters, (SDI-12441 and SDI-13810), and 12 sites recorded as prehistoric lithic scatters based on isolated finds (SDI-12603 and P-37-013751, P-37-013752, P-37-013754, P-37-014276, P-37-014277, P-37-014278 [which was reclassified as historic/modern], P-37-014279, P-37-014280, P-37-014281, P-37-018873, and P-37-018874).

Historic sites SDI-9126H, SDI-9128H, SDI-9129H, and SDI-12605H proved to have no or minimal subsurface deposits, were disturbed by various processes that resulted in the mixing of

artifacts of different eras, and/or contained artifact densities too low to establish patterns of consumption. All were recommended as not NRHP-eligible. Site P-37-019206 was determined to be a modern (post-1957) military exercise area, and P-37-014278 was an isolated historic/modern rock cairn. Both were also recommended as not eligible.

Three prehistoric sparse lithic scatters, SDI-12603, SDI-13810, and P-37-014276, had low artifact densities, no subsurface deposits, no diagnostic artifacts or datable materials, and were also recommended as not NRHP-eligible. SDI-12441 and P-37-013754 were prehistoric isolates and, as such, were recommended as not eligible. No artifacts could be re-located at recorded isolates P-37-013751, P-37-014277, P-37-014280, P-37-014281, P-37-018873, and P-37-018874, while P-37-013752 and P-37-014279 were determined to be non-cultural. As isolates or non-cultural, all are recommended as not NRHP-eligible. In summary, all 19 sites and isolates were recommended as not meeting the NRHP eligibility criteria.

Robbins-Wade (2004) conducted a test excavation and NRHP evaluation for historic site SDI-9127H, located in the Station Recreational Vehicle Campground. The 1903 (but not subsequent) USGS topographical quadrangle showed a structure at the approximate site location, where a scatter of adobe bricks had been identified. Surface collection and mapping, shovel test pits and excavation units were used to test the site. It proved to consist of three loci of scattered bricks associated with a small quantity of artifacts, but no evidence of actual construction remains (such as mortar on the bricks or foundation remnants). The bricks and the associated artifacts were interpreted as modern, and not resulting from the mapped 1903 structure. SDI-9127H was recommended as not NRHP-eligible.

The Camp Kearney Hospital dump (SDI-9130H) was evaluated in 2004 by Van Wormer and Walter (2004). They recommended it as NRHP-eligible.

Three prehistoric sites were evaluated in the Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery Annex of the Station by York and Bowden-Renna (2006). Surface collection, shovel test pits and excavation units were used to test each site. SDI-12438 and SDI-12439 proved to contain only a single artifact each, and thus represented isolated artifacts rather than sites. Only five artifacts were recovered from SDI-12438, qualifying it as a sparse lithic scatter. All three sites were recommended as not NRHP-eligible.

The Munitions Response Site (MRS) 5, formerly the skeet range, was evaluated by MARRS Service Corporation (2008). They recommended that it not be considered NRHP-eligible (see also Becker et al. 2009).

More recently, 17 sites were evaluated by Iversen et al. (2008). This included subsurface testing of three prehistoric bedrock milling sites (SDI-9914, SDI-16982, and SDI-16992), five prehistoric artifact scatters (SDI-12411, SDI-13083, SDI-15884, SDI-16973, and SDI-16991), one prehistoric sparse lithic scatter (SDI-12927), and two historic sites (SDI-12642H and SDI-16975H). Limited additional testing was also performed at one prehistoric artifact scatter (SDI-

13811) and two historic sites (SDI-13227/H and SDI-18563), and site visits were conducted to three prehistoric sparse lithic scatters (SDI-14266, SDI-14275, and SDI-14276).

The testing efforts led to the recommendation of one previously unevaluated artifact scatter (SDI-15844) as eligible for NRHP listing, and the concurrence of previous NRHP eligibility recommendations for two historic sites (SDI-13227/H and SDI-18563) and one artifact scatter (SDI-13811), despite extensive burning of the sites by the 2003 Cedar Fire. The remaining 13 sites were recommended as not NRHP-eligible.

2.3.3 Historic Building Inventory and Evaluation

In addition to archaeological site inventories and evaluations, existing Station buildings and structures dating from the World War II era (1942–1945), the 1946–1963 period of the Cold War, the second 1964–1989 Cold War phase, and a single 1910 structure, were identified and evaluated by Popovich et al. (2006). This involved a total of 310 buildings and structures, and included a consideration of NRHP eligibility under criteria A, B, C and D, as well “exceptional” significance under criterion G for the buildings that are less than 50 years old. None of the 310 buildings and structures was recommended as NRHP-eligible. Popovich et al. (2006) also recommended that the post-1963 buildings eventually be re-evaluated under criteria A, B, C, and D (as opposed to only G) when they reach 50 years of age. SHPO provided concurrence on these findings and NRHP eligibility recommendations.

2.4 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

This portion of the ICRMP update describes the objectives, priorities, staffing, policies, and methods to be relied upon and utilized to accomplish the legal compliance requirements for the management of cultural resources at the Station.

2.4.1 Summary and Results of Previous ICRMP

As of 2003, when the previous ICRMP was written (Anteon Corporation 2004), 154 sites had been recorded on the Station. Seventy-nine of these were prehistoric archaeological sites, 21 were isolated prehistoric artifacts, 40 were historical sites, and 14 sites included a combination of prehistoric and historic elements. One hundred eight of these resources had been evaluated for NRHP eligibility (as of March 2003), and seven had been found eligible for listing (Anteon Corporation 2004). A total of 55 cultural resources inventories had been conducted within the facility but only 29 of these were considered adequate at that time. These represented the survey coverage of about 9,544 acres, or approximately 41 percent, of MCAS Miramar.

In 2003, the artifact collections from 65 Station sites, occupying 59 cubic feet of space, were curated at the SDAC. There were also three linear feet of archaeological reports from surveys and excavations.

The previous ICRMP included a series of proposed cultural resources management actions and priorities, addressing inventory, NRHP evaluation, administration, data base management, and site protection issues and concerns (Anteon Corporation 2004).

By category, these were the following;

Surveys

- Complete survey of training areas
- Inventory inadequately surveyed areas of the Station that are operationally important
- Survey recently burned areas
- Re-survey inadequately surveyed areas
- Complete an inventory of sites

Evaluations

- Complete an evaluation of all buildings, structures, and objects constructed between 1946 and 1970 for historical significance
- Conduct evaluation of all known cultural resources

Administration

- Investigate the status of DPR forms produced by BRAC effort – if these have not been submitted for formal site numbers (trinomials), prepare all for submission
- Ground-truth all eligible and untested sites, record GPS locations and mark with a datum that can be relocated (suggest in-ground metal that can be relocated magnetically)
- Continue communication with Tribes to ensure that sacred sites are not impacted by training or construction (no sites have been identified to date; inquiries have included letters and phone calls directed to Tribe representatives and a request for information made by the Station to the Native American Heritage Commission)
- Inventory and catalog cultural resource information (documents, photographs, site and building plans, old real property records, maps, original drawings, personal papers maintained by both the Natural Resources Division of the Environmental Management Department and the Public Works office, S-4)

Database

- Maintain and update the GIS database

Site Protection

- Evaluate options and methods for ensuring protection of sites deemed eligible for the NRHP
- Program for and implement site protection and monitoring measures

2.4.2 Accomplishments of CRM Program Since 2004 ICRMP

A series of studies, inventories, evaluations, management and other projects and procedures have been completed by the Station since the previous ICRMP (Anteon Corporation 2004). The following section describes these projects, and summarizes the status of the Station CRM program with respect to the goals identified in the 2004 ICRMP, including existing needs.

Surveys:

Six cultural resources inventories have been conducted since 2004. These are as follows:

- Giacomini and Caudell (2004) conducted a post-brushfire survey of 9,635 acres, to cover previously unexamined areas, and areas where previous survey coverage had been deemed inadequate. Thirteen new sites (six prehistoric, seven historic) and two isolates were recorded.
- Underwood et al. (2006) inventoried 47 acres; no new sites were recorded.
- Becker and Hector (2006) surveyed approximately 118 acres, with one new prehistoric site recorded.
- Bowden-Renna and Apple (2006) surveyed approximately 35 acres, resulting in the recording of one prehistoric site and three isolates.
- Becker et al. (2009) surveyed 2,208 acres, with the intention of completing the survey coverage for the entire Station. Two new prehistoric and seven historic sites were recorded.
- Becker and Daniels (2010) inventoried an additional 54 acres, omitted from the 2009 study, to complete the survey coverage. No new sites were identified although a single historical feature, recorded as an isolate, was identified.

These projects, in combination with earlier (pre-2004) surveys that have been deemed adequate, have resulted in the coverage of 93 percent of the total Station land. This represents effectively all of the undisturbed areas that might reasonably contain intact cultural resources. These surveys include coverage of lands cleared of vegetation due to a brushfire, inventory of areas covered by previous studies that had been deemed inadequate, and the survey of essentially all of the remaining undeveloped areas within the Station.

In addition, a draft national historical context study has been completed for Hush Houses on Department of Defense facilities (Legacy Resource Management Program 2008). This includes descriptions and a discussion of these facilities at MCAS Miramar. Program comments have also been received from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) concerning World War II and Cold War Era (1939-1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities (2006). The Station served as the USMC study site for the Department of the Navy because of the number and variety of different building designs present that dated from WWII through the Cold War. The ACHP has also provided program comments on Wherry and Capehart Era Family Housing at Air Force and Navy Bases (2004), and Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974) (2006).

Evaluations:

Nine site and building evaluation projects for NRHP eligibility were also completed, resulting in the assessment of 46 sites and 310 buildings and structures. These studies are as follows:

- Becker and Hector (2006) evaluated three prehistoric sites;
- Bowden-Renna and Apple (2004) evaluated site SDI-15729/15730;
- Hector et al. (2004) evaluated 19 prehistoric and historic sites/isolates;
- Robbins-Wade (2004) evaluated historic site SDI-9127H;
- Van Wormer and Walter (2004) evaluated the Camp Kearney Hospital dump (SDI-9130H);
- York and Bowen-Renna (2006) evaluated three prehistoric sites;
- Iversen et al. (2008) evaluated 13 prehistoric and four historic sites;
- Popovich et al. (2006) evaluated 310 buildings and structures; and
- MARRS Service Corporation (2008) evaluated Mmunition Response Site 5.

NRHP eligibility evaluations have been completed for all buildings and structures within the Station that pre-date 1990, not just those dating between 1946 and 1970, thereby exceeding the 2004 ICRMP goal. NRHP evaluations have been completed for 144 of the 156 existing sites within the Station.

Administration:

California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms produced by BRAC have been updated and the sites resulting from this study have received trinomials, and entered into the GIS database as appropriate. All of the older recorded sites were revisited in order to note their coordinates with GPS technology. Note that, because of the current sub-meter accuracy of GPS mapping, the placement of permanent datums on sites is no longer relevant or necessary.

Periodic and ongoing tribal consultation has occurred with the Native American groups identified above in Section 1.4.

Cultural resource information, including archaeological and historical information, survey and evaluation reports, and site records, are housed in the Environmental Management Department, Natural Resources Division (Building 6022), and the Marine Corps Geofidelis-West Geospatial Information System Regional Center (at MCB Camp Pendleton). Documents housed at MCAS EMD include some historical photos, including a set of 1928-1929 aerial photos for the entire station, and a 1957 set for the main station/flightline area. Hard copies of these records are kept in locking file cabinet drawers or in the CRM office (both are inside rooms locked outside of normal working hours). Architectural drawings and many old photographs are housed in the Public Works Division Plan Archive in Building 6311. The Flying Leatherneck Museum also has additional records, artifacts and information related to Marine Corps aviation, although this is not necessarily specific to MCAS Miramar.

The EMD is continually working to develop a complete electronic library of reports, site records, historic development plans, and photos, as time and opportunity permits. No complete inventory of all of the cultural resources information and records, however, has yet been assembled.

Database:

GIS databases of all archaeological surveys and site information were compiled by Anteon Corporation (2004) for the completion of the previous ICRMP. These have been updated by the Station continuously since 2004, as new studies or site information are obtained. A review of the GIS database indicates the following deficiencies/errors:

- Three resources (P-37-014271, P-37-014276, and P-37-016201) need trinomials;
- Three isolated finds (MH-I-1, MH-I-2, and MH-I-3) lack primary numbers;
- Three sites (SDI-8335, SDI-8339, and SDI-13815) were once recorded as part of SDI-133, which no longer appears to be a valid site designation. SDI-133 was initially recorded as a 2-mi.-long site, and subsequently subdivided into eight distinct sites with three on the Station. However, further field analysis is recommended to systematically examine the entire complex of sites to better understand and address significance. These sites should be consolidated in the database and coordinated with the SDAC as they may be holding collections from the sites; and

The iNFADS database provides a building and structure inventory for the Station. This includes heritage resources information including date of construction; NRHP category code; NRHP eligibility determination, status and date; and heritage asset and historical significance codes. The iNFADS codes for heritage assets and historic buildings and structures at MCAS Miramar were last updated by Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, in November of 2009. Although used for a number of data calls, the iNFADS database is primarily used by facilities personnel.

Site protection:

The Marine Corps is required to implement policies and procedures to ensure the preservation and integrity of cultural resources (MCO 9050.2A Ch 2). Archaeological site protection measures for NRHP recommended or determined eligible sites have included: (1) the maintenance of confidentiality on sensitive site locational information; (2) the passive preservation of sites in open-space; (3) where appropriate, protective signage; and (4) where appropriate, protective fencing. In certain cases, due to both natural and military impacts, site condition monitoring has also occurred to ensure that adverse effects have not developed on these sites and to mitigate effects if necessary. For further information on site protection, refer to Section 3.5 (SOP No. 5).

2.4.3 Objectives and Goals for the ICRMP Update

Objectives

The basic objective of this updated ICRMP is to integrate the legal requirements for historic preservation with the planning and accomplishment of military missions, as well as real property and land use decisions at MCAS Miramar. These objectives include:

- **Compliance with Federal Preservation Law.** The Station complies with all laws and regulations pertaining to the identification, management, and preservation of cultural resources. Chapter 1 of this document lists the federal statues, regulations, Executive Orders, and memoranda applicable to the management of cultural resources and the cultural resources management program at MCAS Miramar.
- **Locate, Evaluate, and Protect Archaeological, Historical and Sacred Sites.** In order to comply with those laws and regulations set forth in Chapter 1, the CRM must locate, evaluate, and protect historic properties and sacred sites on Station. The CRM gives priority to the evaluation of archaeological sites located in test and training areas to develop protective strategies or mitigation measures for those sites eligible for nomination to the National Register. The CRM must first determine if the proposed action is an undertaking and determine the APE (SOP No. 1). The CRM must then apply the criteria of effect and adverse effect to determine whether the undertakings at Station will affect historic properties. Planning such projects may proceed with the understanding that changes in design or delay may occur where mitigation must be applied as a result of consultation. The CRM must consult in a timely manner with the SHPO concerning all undertakings that have the potential to affect historic properties not otherwise excluded by a PA or MOA.
- **Contribute to the Body of Knowledge.** Valuable contributions to the regional cultural resources data can be achieved through the analysis and synthesis of data collected on Station. The dissemination of information on areas that, heretofore, may not have been included in regional contexts adds to the richness and viability of that data.

Goals

CRM efforts have resulted in the development of a GIS database which contains specific information on Station sites and areas surveyed, and development of protocols for test excavations and unanticipated discovery. All known artifacts derived from excavation of Station sites have been curated at the SDAC. Further, effectively all of the undeveloped land on the Station has now been evaluated in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA.

The primary objective of the Station Cultural Resources Programs does not change with this update; as provided in the 2004 ICRMP, it is the program's objective to "...integrate the legal requirements for historic preservation compliance with the planning and accomplishment of military training, construction, and other mission essential activities through guidance for real property and land use decisions on MCAS Miramar. Routine management efforts will include in part: protection of eligible sites with periodic visits to ensure good condition, and

maintenance of the archaeological database with updates to reflect the most current knowledge of site status.”

The following proposed goals will build upon previous efforts for this update:

General Goals:

- To preserve the opportunity for a high quality of life for present and future generations of Americans
- To preserve the Marine Corps mission access to air, land, and sea resources
- To strengthen national security by strengthening conservation of aspects of environmental security

Specific Station Goals:

- Protect cultural resources heritage under Station control as an essential part of the defense mission; this includes the protection of all NRHP-eligible properties
- Maintain standard operating procedures to manage cultural resources in accordance with established laws and regulations; and DoD, DoN, and USMC policy
- Enforce federal laws that prohibit vandalism of archaeological sites and historic properties, including casual collection of artifacts on Station property
- Maintain curation standards for archaeological collections as set forth in 36 CFR Part 79
- Maintain the data system for archaeological site information and collection to insure that it is current and accurate
- Provide training as necessary for the Commanding Officer and other Station personnel involved in planning relative to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and Section 106 of the NHPA
- Make periodic visits to all eligible sites to observe their condition
- Provide continued maintenance of the GIS database repository for specific information on the Station’s sites and areas surveyed
- Evaluate all buildings and structures that become 50 years old for their potential for listing in the National Register during the five-year term of this update
- Continue communications with Tribal representatives to insure sacred sites are not adversely impacted by training or construction (Note that no sites have been identified to date)
- Continue to inventory and catalog cultural resource information (documents, photographs, site and building plans, old real property records, maps, original drawings, and personal papers maintained by both the Natural Resources Division of the Environmental Management Department and the Public Works Division, S-4);

digitize the various archival cultural resource documents held by MCAS Miramar that are not already in digital formats.

2.4.4 Cultural Resources Management Actions in Future Years

Anticipated management and compliance actions in the future will include:

- NRHP eligibility evaluations for the 12 sites that are currently not evaluated
- Requests for SHPO concurrence on the resulting eligibility recommendations, and for any other eligibility recommendations that have not yet been submitted
- Curation of the artifact collections obtained during the NRHP site evaluation process at the SDAC
- Periodic condition/status monitoring of the sites recommended or determined to be NRHP-eligible
- Update existing deficiencies in the GIS database
- Maintain GIS data layers for Station cultural resources up-to-date
- Maintain Station CRM records and documents
- Annual review of the ICRMP update (see Appendix H)
- Update of the ICRMP as required
- Station buildings or structures less than 50 years old have already been determined not significant under Criterion Consideration G (a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of *exceptional* importance) of 36 CFR Part 60.4, “Criteria for Evaluation,” per SHPO concurrence; these buildings however have not been evaluated under criteria A, B, C, or D (Popovich et al. 2006). Table 2 lists the buildings that will reach the 50-year threshold in the next five years and that should be evaluated for NRHP eligibility under criteria A, B, C, and D.

Table 2. Buildings Requiring NRHP Eligibility Evaluation

Bldg #	Year Constructed	Description
2471	1965	Gym
4472	1965	Officers’ Club
7459	1963	Fuel Farm Office
7460	1963	Fuel Farm Office
8461	1964	Jet Engine Maintenance
9470	1965	Maintenance Hangar

2.4.5 Programmatic Agreements

Two existing PAs apply to MCAS Miramar. The first involves the west coast basing of the MV-22 Osprey aircraft. This covered construction of airfield facilities at MCAS Miramar and MCAS Camp Pendleton and landing zone/field operations for this aircraft at other installations

such as Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton and the Bob Stump Training Range Complex managed by MCAS Yuma. All of the Station APE's had been previously surveyed and all affected buildings had been evaluated and determined not eligible. With the exception of a future unanticipated discovery, no further action on the part of MCAS Miramar is required. The PA was primarily needed to support field training activities at other installations where archaeological surveys had not been completed.

The second PA relevant to MCAS Miramar provided a nationwide program of evaluation and documentation to mitigate potential adverse effects to all WWII-era temporary structures that might be eligible for the NRHP. The agreement between the DoD, the ACHP, and the National Conference of SHPOs defined streamlined procedures for installation compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 in regard to this specific building type. In compliance with the PA, the DOD established a historical context for the construction of these buildings, examples of these property types were identified and preserved, and all others can now be demolished without further consultation.

2.4.6 Program Comments

A Program Comment (PC) facilitates NHPA compliance requirements for an entire category of undertakings—such as renovation, demolition, or transfer, sale or lease from Federal ownership for a particular building type. Several of these are relevant to MCAS Miramar. These comments define streamlined procedures for installation compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800 in regard to specific building types.

A 2004 comment facilitated NHPA compliance with regard to the management of Wherry and Capehart era family housing at Air Force and Navy bases constructed between 1949 and 1962. In compliance with the PC, the Air Force and Navy appended a historical context for the construction of these buildings previously developed by the Army, and properties of particular importance were identified.

Two comments from 2006 facilitated NHPA compliance with regard to the DoD management of WWII and Cold War ammunition storage facilities (1939-1974) and Cold War unaccompanied personnel housing (barracks) (1946-1974). In compliance with the comments, the Navy developed supplemental historical contexts as appendices to the Army's preexisting contexts for these building types, and documented a representative sample of these buildings and facilities. MCAS Miramar served as the USMC study site for the Navy's WWII and Cold War ammunition storage facilities because of the number and variety of different building designs present that dated from those periods. Installations have no further requirements to identify, evaluate, treat, mitigate or consult with their SHPO regarding any of these buildings or facilities. Installations may proceed with actions affecting these properties without further NHPA Section 106 compliance responsibilities.

2.4.7 Sustainability Initiatives

The intent of cultural resource management is the long-term preservation of resources, insofar as this is possible or realistic in light of the Station's national defense, mission and training needs (MCO 5090.2A, Ch 2, 8104.6). Managing cultural resources to ensure their sustainability is required by federal regulations:

“Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to...Neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction” (36 CFR 800.9[b]).

No Station buildings or structures are currently NRHP-eligible, and hence sustainability programs related to the use of historical buildings are not applicable.

NRHP-eligible properties on the Station consist of nine archaeological sites. Existing professional heritage management practice indicates that maintaining confidentiality concerning sensitive site locational information, and passive site preservation in open space, are adequate to ensure the long-term resource sustainability for archaeological sites. Protective site signage and fencing, and periodic site status monitoring, to guarantee that adverse conditions have not developed, will be completed as appropriate or warranted, in order to achieve compliance with 36 CFR 800.9[b] for site preservation and promote resource sustainability.

2.5 DATA MANAGEMENT

MCAS Miramar will rectify or clarify the existing deficiencies in its GIS and site records databases, identified above. The Station will periodically update the GIS database as needed based on the acquisition of new information, during the life of this update. It will also require all contractors performing CRM studies with the Station to follow digital data guidelines as outlined in SOP No. 6.

2.6 COORDINATION AND STAFFING OVERVIEW

Cultural Resources Management duties are currently the responsibility of the Station's Director of the Natural Resources Division, Environmental Management Department. The Director will act as the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). All proposed projects on the Station are submitted to Public Works to undergo the site approval process. The CRM participates in the Public Works site approval process, as part of a comprehensive environmental evaluation for each proposed project site.

In all cases that require archaeological survey or excavation, qualified contractors will perform tasks relating to the cultural resources in order to comply with the NHPA. These regulations require that the identification and evaluation of historic properties under NRHP criteria be accomplished by a professional who meets the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.

In the event that any Station building or buildings should be determined eligible for listing or listed in the NRHP, then any undertakings with the potential to effect the building or its viewshed must be analyzed to determine if the effect will be adverse or not. An individual meeting the SOI's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History or Historic Architecture must make these determinations in order to comply with the NHPA.

The SOI Professional Qualification Standards can be found in Appendix F.

2.6.1 Internal Coordination

All federal undertakings on the Station must be coordinated through the Environmental Management Department. The primary contact in that office is the Director, Natural Resources Division, who also serves as the CRM for the Station.

The CRM will investigate whether or not an adequate survey has been performed in each project's area of potential effect (APE). To do this, project managers must furnish accurate maps of all planned projects that may affect the ground surface to the CRM for review during the early planning phase. In the event cultural resources are identified in a project's APE, the CRM will coordinate with Tribal representatives (see SOP No. 5), and the SHPO, to ensure that significance of resources will be evaluated within the context of NRHP criteria. All cultural resources will be afforded the same level of protection as that specified under the NHPA and the ARPA for NRHP purposes, until qualified professionals conduct a formal evaluation. Cultural resources that are determined to not be NRHP-eligible and that have no known Native American sacred association, or are not otherwise identified as Traditional Cultural Properties, will not be afforded further protection.

In the event an undertaking may adversely affect a site that has been recommended as NRHP-eligible and the effect cannot be avoided, mitigation plans will be coordinated with Tribal representatives and with the California SHPO by means of a separate Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

2.6.2 External Coordination (Agencies and Stakeholders) Overview

The Marine Corps has the responsibility to consult with internal and external stakeholders on a regular basis (MCO 5090.2A, 8104.4). Coordination with the SHPO, the ACHP, and other stakeholders and parties is described in this section.

California State Historic Preservation Officer Consultation

The SHPO coordinates state participation in the implementation of the NHPA and is a key participant in the Section 106 process. The role of the SHPO is to consult with and assist the Station when identifying historic properties, assessing effects upon them, and considering alternatives to avoid or reduce those effects. The SHPO reflects the interests of California and its citizens in the preservation of their cultural heritage, and helps the Station identify those persons interested in an undertaking and its effects upon historic properties. When the SHPO does not respond within 30 days of receipt of a written request for a review of a finding or

determination the Station may either proceed to the next step of the process based on the finding or determination, or consult with the ACHP, in lieu of the SHPO (36 CFR 800.3[4]). All “undertakings” at Station that fall under Section 106 must be coordinated with the SHPO, or have a PA or memorandum of agreement (MOA) in place that allows for agreed upon procedures in place of normal Section 106 compliance. An “undertaking” is defined as:

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

Consultation with the SHPO is required if the undertaking has the potential to effect a historic property (36 CFR 800.3[f]3); absent that circumstance, no consultation is required (36 CFR 800.3[f]1).

SHPO consultation is also required for eligibility determinations made as part of Section 110 compliance and in the development of Programmatic Agreements. It is preferable for the SHPO to review ICRMPs, although this is not regulatory responsibility.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Consultation

The ACHP may participate in the Section 106 consultation process, if invited, or if comments are requested from any consulting party. Upon such request, the ACHP has 15 days in which to respond as to whether it will participate, and if it does so, it has 45 days to provide comment. Additionally, copies of all agreements are to be provided to the ACHP. The Council’s office address is: ACHP, Old Office Building, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 803, Washington, D.C. 20004. (The Washington office now handles inquiries and reviews previously overseen by the western ACHP office, which has been closed.)

Tribal Consultation

Each time an undertaking is proposed, Section 106 of the NHPA requires a consultation communication with the Native American tribes claiming ancestral use of Station lands. Accordingly, the Station, the SHPO, and the ACHP should be sensitive to the special concerns of Native American tribes in historic preservation issues, which often extend beyond Native American lands to other historic properties (43 CFR 10, USC 1996-1996a, EO 13007, EO 13084, EO 13175, SECNAV Instruction 11010.14 and 11010.14A). When an undertaking will affect traditional or historic territories of Native American tribes, the Station must invite the governing body of the tribes to be a consulting party and to concur in any formal agreements. When an undertaking may affect properties of historic value to a non-federally recognized Native American tribe on non-Native American lands, the consulting parties shall afford such tribe the opportunity to participate as interested persons. Traditional cultural leaders and other Native Americans are considered to be interested persons with respect to undertakings that may affect historic properties of significance to such persons.

Tribes included in the consultation process are listed in Section 1.4. Native American consultation is discussed in more detail in SOP No. 2.

Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder organizations that may act in an advisory role are contacted when a proposed undertaking may interest them (36 CFR 800.3[f]). These organizations typically include the SDCAS, San Diego History Center, Archaeological Institute of America – San Diego Chapter, and the SDAC.

Public Participation

The Station should take into account the views of the public on historic preservation questions and encourage maximum public participation in the Section 106 process (36 CFR 800.3[e]). The Station, in the manner described below, and the 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 at Station under the authority of the 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 view 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.

3. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

As indicated in Chapter 1, MCAS Miramar is responsible for compliance with a wide range of laws, regulations, policies, and directives related to cultural resources. This chapter addresses procedures at the Station to support the installation's compliance with these requirements. In general, the NHPA and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) are the most frequently applicable requirements. Because the laws and regulations form the basis of most day-to-day cultural resources compliance activities, they are discussed in more detail following the applicable SOPs. The chapter also includes guidance for meeting other requirements, including compliance with NAGPRA, ARPA, and the treatment and curation of archaeological collections.

The Environmental Management Officer, and CRM, are the delegated representatives for the Commanding Officer ("Agency Official") for coordination and consultation with outside entities, including the SHPO, Native American tribes, local governments, and other interest groups for cultural resource management (MCO P5090.2A, para. 8302.6). With minor exceptions, all actions that could result in impacts to cultural resources are reviewed during the project review process, which also ensures compliance with NEPA and other environmental requirements. Other Station departments, notably the Public Works Division of the Installations and Logistics Dept. (S-4) and Training Area Management Office of the Operations Dept. (S-3), play important roles for the planning and execution of activities and projects on the Station. When needed, archaeological staff from other Marine Corps installations and NAVFAC Southwest can provide additional, professional support. NAVFAC can also provide cultural resources contract support as needed.

3.1 SECTION 106 NHPA REVIEW

3.1.1 SOP No. 1: Section 106 Review Process

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 577-1125/1108/4088

Purpose: To outline the steps to comply with the NHPA Section 106 review process.

Application: This SOP applies to projects that have been defined as undertakings under 36 CFR 800. An undertaking is:

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

If a project, or undertaking, has the potential to affect a historical property, then Section 106 review is required. This SOP relates to the identification and evaluation of historic properties for individual undertakings, assessing the effects of such undertakings, and resolving potentially adverse affects.

References:

- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
- 36 CFR 800, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Protection of Historic Properties*
- MCO 5090.2A, Ch. 2, 8202.2
- ACHP Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects

Procedures:

- Project proponent submits a written, detailed summary of the project to the CRM;
- CRM reviews summary and determines if Section 106 review is required;
- If a project is defined as an undertaking that has the potential to effect historic properties, an APE is defined and reviewed by the CRM to determine if previous cultural resource studies have been completed for the area;
- Consultation with interested parties and the solicitation of public comments is initiated. This may be coordinated with the NEPA planning process.
- If the APE has not been surveyed, the CRM determines the appropriate methods to complete such an inventory and to evaluate any historic properties identified;
- Once such an inventory is complete, or if the APE has previously been surveyed, the CRM determines if any historic properties are located within the APE. If no such properties exist within the APE, the CRM completes Section 106 review by contacting the SHPO and advises the project proponent that regulatory requirements have been satisfied and that the action may begin;
- If known historic properties exist within the APE, the CRM determines if the undertaking will create an adverse effect on historic properties;
- If no historic properties will be adversely affected, CRM completes Section 106 review by contacting the SHPO and notifies the project proponent that regulatory requirements have been satisfied and that the action may begin.

- If historic properties will be adversely affected, the CRM notifies the project proponent of the adverse effect and the probable impact on the project schedule and then works with the proponent to avoid or minimize impacts;
- If avoidance through project redesign is required, the CRM works with the project proponent to define a new APE, identify historic properties within that APE, and identify any historic properties that are affected;
- If avoidance is not feasible, the CRM consults with the SHPO and other parties to avoid or mitigate adverse effects. Consultation is initiated with the SHPO via certified return receipt letter. This communication describes the proposed project, identifies and explains the APE, describes consultation with local tribes and other parties who may be entitled or interested in participating, provides details concerning the process used to identify historic properties, and outlines public involvement, following the Station's NEPA public notification process. The SHPO has 30 days to respond and comment. If the SHPO fails to comment within 30 days, a second notification by certified return receipt letter is sent, outlining the steps and procedures that were followed to satisfy the requirements of Section 106.
- In consultation with the SHPO, develop any necessary treatment measures, and execute a Memorandum of Agreement or a Programmatic Agreement that identifies project milestones to be completed prior to project initiation.
- Treatment measures and other requirements specified in the agreement are implemented and the CRM then notifies the project proponent that requirements have been satisfied and the action may begin.
- If human remains, burial sites, or funerary objects are found, work must stop immediately, and notify the CRM and Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS). Refer to 3.9.1 (SOP No. 9) and the ACHP Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects, written to address these circumstances.

Background: The following discussion describes in more detail the responsibilities, procedures, and steps required by the implementing regulations for the Section 106 NHPA consultation process (36 CFR Part 800).

36 CFR Part 800.2: Participants in the Section 106 Process

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” (36 CFR Part 800.2a).

Responsibilities include ensuring that actions taken by employees or contractors meet professional standards and that consulting parties are involved in making findings and determinations.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council or ACHP). “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” (36 CFR Part 800.2b).

At its option, the ACHP may determine that its involvement in specific reviews is necessary. Participants and stakeholders in the Section 106 process may seek assistance from the ACHP.

Consulting parties. “The following parties have consultative roles in the Section 106 process:

(1) *State historic preservation officer.*

(i) The 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.” (36 CFR Part 800.2c)

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.” (36 CFR Part 800.2d)

36 CFR Part 800.3: Initiating 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.” (36 CFR Part 800.3a-b)

(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.” (36 CFR Part 800.3e-f)

36 CFR Part 800.4: Identify Historic Properties

“(a) *Determine scope of identification efforts.* In consultation with the SHPO, 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” (36 CFR Part 800.4a-b).

(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 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 (36 CFR Part 800.4c).

(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 make the documentation available for public inspection prior to approving the undertaking" (36 CFR Part 800.4d.1).
- (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" (36 CFR Part 800.4d.2).

36 CFR Part 800.5: Assess 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” (36 CFR Part 800.5a-c).

(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” (36 CFR Part 800.5d).

36 CFR Part 800.6: Resolve Adverse Effects

This section defines the requirements for addressing adverse effects to historic properties. The steps are summarized below and include:

- (1) Continued consultation with SHPO and other consulting parties to resolve the adverse effect;
- (2) requirement to notify the ACHP of adverse effect determinations;
- (3) opportunities for the ACHP and other parties to enter the adverse effect consultation;
- (4) requirements to provide the public with information and opportunities to express their views;
- (5) documentation requirements in accordance with § 800.11;
- (6) negotiation and execution of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which is executed between the Agency Official and the SHPO and filed with required documentation with ACHP. Filing and implementation constitute the formal conclusion of the Section 106 process and must occur before the undertaking is approved.

For further details refer to 36 CFR Part 800.6.

36 CFR Part 800.7: Failure to Resolve Adverse Effects

This section addresses situations when the consulting parties cannot reach agreement. Generally, when consultation is terminated, the ACHP renders advisory comments to the head of the agency, which must be considered when the final agency decision on the undertaking is made. Termination of consultation is an unusual situation and only the head of the agency,

SHPO, or ACHP can request that termination of consultation, and only when it is determined that further consultation will not be productive. The ACHP may also recommend further discussion to try to resolve the matter. For further details refer to 36 CFR Part 800.7.

36 CFR Part 800.11: Documentation Standards

This section requires Agency officials to ensure that adequate documentation is provided for determinations, findings, or agreements to enable reviewers to understand the basis of such determinations, findings, or agreements. It also provides for withholding of sensitive information regarding the location, character, or ownership of historic properties when public disclosure of such information might cause damage to the property, cause an invasion of privacy, or impact the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners. For further details refer to 36 CFR Part 800.11.

3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

3.2.1 SOP No. 2: Native American Consultation

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 577-1125/1108/4088

Purpose: Provides guidelines for Native American consultation.

Application: This SOP applies to communications with Native American groups and individuals regarding cultural resources, and the ways in which their religious and cultural interests can be addressed. Federal requirements, as well as DoD policies, define two primary aspects of consultation with Native Americans: 1) as a government-to-government relationship related to ownership, use, access, and disposal of properties of significance to Native Americans; and 2) as interested parties in consultation pursuant to the NHPA and NEPA. To facilitate efficient consultation, a conciliatory relationship with tribal representatives should be maintained at all times. Addresses of the Tribes typically contacted by MCAS Miramar are provided in Appendix G.

References:

- NHPA and associated regulation (36 CFR Part 800)
- NAGPRA and associated regulation (43 CFR Part 10)
- ARPA and associated regulation (36 CFR Part 67)
- MCO 5090.2A, 8203.2
- DoDI 4710.02, *DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes*

- E.O. 13084, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*, 14 May 1998
- E.O. 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*, 06 November 2000
- White House Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies: *Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments*, 29 April 1994

Procedure:

- CRM initiates consultation with federally recognized Indian tribes and other Native American entities at the conceptual phase of any major project requiring formal consultation.
- Consultation is narrowly focused on the proposed undertaking or discovery.
- A good faith effort to consult with the Native American community must be demonstrated, and may be in writing, electronic, telephone, and face-to-face communication.
- Initial contact is made by letter explaining the reason for the contact; a description of the proposed project; a Station contact person; a specific request for the kind of input needed; provision of an opportunity to meet in person; and solicitation of the names and contact information for additional persons who should be contacted regarding the project. Additional information may also be requested, including referrals to appropriate consulting partners; suggestions for dates and times to meet; and documentation requests.
- Returned letters are followed by additional attempts at consultation.
- Evidence of notification and consultation (or failure of such efforts) is documented (certified letters sent return receipt aid in this process).
- If consultation is refused or declined, the Station's good faith effort has been met.
- Once decisions on projects are made, those consulted are notified of the decision.
- Consultation involving Native American graves, funerary objects and sacred artifacts also requires compliance with NAGPRA (SOP No. 9).

Background: Consultation is narrowly focused on the proposed action to concentrate on specific descriptions of the places and/or values that are at issue and potential management

strategies to be used in order to avoid or minimize impacts to Native American cultural and religious values and practices. The goal of Tribal consultation is to identify both resource management concerns and the strategies for addressing them through ongoing, credible communication with appropriate Native American entities and individuals. Addressing Native American concerns requires a different kind of approach than the strategies that are used in addressing the concerns of other groups. Resources that concern the Native American community are not limited to the cultural resource domain and may include lands, wildlife, fisheries, forestry, lands, minerals, and other types of resources as well as the access to lands that may hold these resources.

Consultation is initiated under Section 106 NHPA (36 CFR Part 800) for any undertaking that is of a type that may affect historic property. As a part of this process, consultation with Native American tribes is important to identify any religious and cultural significance they may attribute to the area. Unlike general public notification procedures where the goal is to provide the public with the opportunity to comment on proposed actions, a good faith effort must be demonstrated when consulting with the Native American community; this may include written, electronic, telephone, and face-to-face consultation. Importantly, the appropriate consultation partners are identified early on and may include officials of both federally recognized and non-recognized tribal governments, traditional cultural or religious leaders and practitioners, or lineal descendants of deceased Native American individuals depending on the subject. While initial inquiries with a tribe are directed to the Tribal Chairman, consultation partners can include other individuals designated by tribes to act as spokesperson during the consultation process.

To facilitate efficient consultation with Native Americans, a conciliatory relationship with tribal representatives is established in advance of major projects requiring formal consultation. The quality of information provided during consultation can be dependent upon the relationship between the government representative and the individual or group that represents the tribe; owing to the sensitive nature of the resources that may be discussed during consultation, a sense of trust is established and maintained in consulting partners. Special attention is given to those previously recorded sites or areas that contain resources that are likely to be culturally sensitive (e.g., human burial sites, shrines, prayer sites, rock art, natural features that have traditionally used for religious practices, etc.). Commanding officers also play a prominent role in government-to-government consultation; however, consultation functions are also delegated to other staff, as appropriate. If consultation is refused or declined, the Marine Corps' responsibility for providing a good faith effort has been met.

Once the need for consultation has been established and the consulting partners for the project identified, reasonable efforts are taken to obtain information from affected Native Americans. Initial contact is made with all interested Native American parties by letter explaining the reason for the contact and containing a description of the proposed project. Certified letters may be followed by telephone calls or direct contact. Returned letters are followed by additional and/or more direct attempts at consultation.

Evidence of notification and consultation (or the failure of such efforts) are documented and maintained in the environmental documentation for projects. Any attempts at telephone contact and the results of discussion should be documented by a signed note and included in the permanent record.

The Marine Corps does not take responsibility for resolving external conflicts arising from Native American consultation. However, the Corps does retain final decision-making authority over its assets and actions. All information gathered during consultation is considered in the decision-making process and documentation is maintained regarding the basis for selecting a particular alternative.

Once final decisions on projects are made, the Native American groups and individuals that have been involved in consultation are notified of the decision. The notice provided includes a discussion of the basis for the Corps' decision, how the decision was influenced by consultation, and the available means of protesting or appealing the decision.

3.3 RECORD SEARCHES AND SURVEYS

3.3.1 SOP No. 3: Archaeological Resources Record Searches and Surveys

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 577-1125

Purpose: To provide procedures for the conduct of archaeological resources record searches and surveys (site inventories) for planning purposes.

Application: For general land-use planning, as well as regulatory compliance, an archaeological resources record search must be conducted for a proposed project area to determine whether or not any known cultural resources exist within the project area. This record search is necessary for compliance with NHPA Section 106 review and NHPA Section 110.

References:

- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
- 36 CFR 800.4(a), *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Protection of Historic Properties*
- MCO 5090.2A, 8201.1

Procedures:

- At early stages in project planning, determine the project APE (SOP No. 1), plus one mile buffer.

3. Standard Operating Procedures

- Examine project APE plus buffer and Station GIS system information. Refer to the cultural resources data layers to determine if APE and buffer have been previously surveyed and/or whether they contain known cultural resources;
- If known cultural resources are located in project area, or if portions of the project area have *not* been adequately surveyed, confer with Station CRM to determine if an archeological consultant is needed to conduct survey and provide survey report;
- Survey report should include historical contexts, summary of existing studies, methodology, maps of survey coverage, and identification of any resources located including map of approximate site boundaries using GPS equipment meeting Station geo-data requirements (SOP No. 5);
- For each newly-identified site, the report should also include completed California DPR 523A, 523C, 523K, and 523J forms. For each newly identified isolate, the report should include completed California DPR 523A and 523J forms. As appropriate or necessary, additional forms should be included for specific resource types (e.g., Building or structure record [DPR 523B], milling feature record [DPR 523F], etc.);
- For previously recorded sites, report should include site updates using California DPR 523L forms;
- Confer with Station CRM and obtain approval on project's Scope of Work. If requested, conduct limited testing for purposes of NRHP eligibility on identified sites;
- Submit completed DPR forms to the South Coastal Information Center and obtain Primary Numbers and Trinomials for newly identified sites, and Primary Numbers for isolated artifacts;

Background: Records searches are performed to provide general knowledge concerning the types of resources that may be located, or have already been identified, within a project area. They also provide information needed to determine whether the area of a proposed APE has been adequately surveyed, and whether a site survey is required for Section 106 consultation. A records/literature search is sometimes accompanied by a reconnaissance field visit. A report or summary may be prepared to document overall impressions and concerns, with recommendations as appropriate. This alone may not be adequate to fulfill Section 106 requirements. Compliance with Section 106 necessitates additional studies, unless the review reveals that previous work has properly surveyed and evaluated the area of potential effect. A record/literature search analysis level of inquiry can be appropriate for planning purposes for archaeological and historical resources.

Unsurveyed areas within an APE must be inventoried for Section 106 compliance. As of 2010, effectively all of the Station that might contain extant archaeological sites has been inventoried, and site and report data have been compiled in the Station GIS system, which is updated as new cultural resources information is obtained. Records searches should be completed using

the Station cultural resources data. While the need for additional survey is not currently anticipated, small areas within the Station may require survey at some point.

All discovered sites are treated as eligible for listing on the NRHP until the determination of eligibility is final (see SOP No. 4, below). Recommendations are crafted based on a proposed project or action. If there are no immediate plans for a property, recommendations may include avoidance.

3.4 NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

3.4.1 SOP No. 4: National Register of Historic Places Evaluations

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 577-1125/1108/4088

Purpose: To provide guidance for determining whether cultural resources are significant and require management treatment, as defined by the NHPA.

Application: This SOP concerns evaluating cultural resources to determine if they are potentially eligible for the NRHP. After consultation with the SHPO, eligible properties are treated as a “historic property,” as defined under the NHPA, and subject to the protections afforded to such properties.

References:

- NHPA, as amended
- 36 CFR 800, *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for the Protection of Historic Properties*
- MCO 5090.2A, Ch. 2, 8202.2

Procedure:

- Prior to fieldwork, a research design is prepared to identify the issues that the project will address, as well as the kinds of data that will be collected and the analyses that will be performed;
- For buildings and structures, evaluations include in-field documentation of the property, a history of the property, and historical context studies;
- For archaeological resources, evaluations require some level of intensive data collection intended to determine the size and nature of the site, its integrity and its components. This data collection may include controlled surface collection and test excavations;
- Contractors or NAVFAC architectural historians or archaeologists apply the NRHP criteria of eligibility, and make a recommended determination of eligibility;

- If a property is recommended as not eligible for listing, the CRM consults with the SHPO, seeking concurrence. If the SHPO concurs, the property is determined not eligible to the NRHP, and MCAS Miramar is not required to manage it as a historic property;
- If a property is recommended as NRHP eligible, the CRM, by direction of the CO, may prepare a letter of this determination to SHPO, for concurrence. If the SHPO does not concur, the CRM, in consultation with Headquarters (HQ) USMC, either agrees to accept the SHPO's determination or will request a determination from the Keeper of the NRHP;
- A property determined to be eligible is reviewed to determine if it meets the USMC HQ's policy for formal nomination. If it does meet the policy for formal nomination, the CRM coordinates the intent to nominate the property with HQ USMC.
- Once a nomination has been forwarded to the SHPO and all questions have been addressed and additional information obtained, the SHPO will return the signed nomination form to the CRM. The CO then forwards the nomination to HQ USMC who will approve and send the nomination to the Keeper. If the Keeper does not concur that the property is eligible, it will not be listed but will be managed as a historic property. If the Keeper does concur, the property is listed in the NRHP.

Background: Evaluation or testing of archaeological sites varies depending upon the size and probable nature of an individual site. Many tests involve shovel test pits, shovel surface scrapes, auger holes, and sample excavation units with surface mapping, controlled artifact collection, and special studies. The number of excavation units placed at a site will vary based on the size of the site and its complexity. Upon completion of test excavation, a report is prepared to summarize the testing and make a recommendation of eligibility.

Historic resources are evaluated for eligibility for the NRHP or the California Register of Historic Resources based on separate, but similar, criteria. An evaluation report details the findings including a historic context, description of the resource(s), explanation of ineligibility or eligibility, and recommendations.

3.5 TREATMENT OF NRHP-ELIGIBLE CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.5.1 SOP No. 5: Treatment of NRHP Eligible Resources

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 577-1125/1108/4088

Purpose: To provide procedures for the treatment of significant (NRHP-eligible) cultural resources.

Application: This SOP applies to archaeological sites and historical resources that have been determined eligible to the NRHP. Cultural resources are deemed significant if they have been determined eligible for listing, or are listed, in the NRHP. Significant resources must be managed by the Station, and adverse affects to such resources must be avoided or mitigated.

References:

- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
- 36 CFR 800, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Protection of Historic Properties*
- MCO 5090.2A, Ch. 2, 8202(2)

Procedures:

- Whenever possible, passive preservation of archaeological sites is the preferred management approach (see Section 2.4.2, Site Protection). Where needed, fencing and/or marking with Endangered Species or general Sensitive Resource Area signs/marker can be used to prevent damage to archaeological sites of importance;
- In cases where archaeological sites are eligible for NRHP listing, a periodic monitoring program will be established to ensure that the resources do not suffer from natural or cultural degradation or destruction;
- For NRHP-eligible buildings and structures, the Station will develop a Maintenance and Treatment Plan (MTP) to guarantee the long-term preservation of these resources;
- If adverse affects cannot be avoided, as determined through the Section 106 consultation process (SOP No. 1), a treatment plan must be developed and should be reviewed by the SHPO, and Native American Tribes (if appropriate).
- For archaeological resources, data recovery (“salvage excavation”) is the common form of mitigation for adverse effects. This requires a treatment plan that describes the site, kinds of information that will be gained by the data recovery, study questions, sample design, cataloging methods, special studies, and report preparation. Data recoveries vary in size and intensity, depending upon the nature and size of a given site, the site’s setting, and its geographical context. Archaeological data recoveries generally include site mapping, controlled surface collection, controlled subsurface excavations, artifact analyses and interpretations, report preparation and artifact curation. The artifact sample sizes obtained during data recoveries vary depending upon the size of the site, but they must be statistically representative of the site as a whole.
- For historic structures, Historic American Building Survey (HABS) level documentation typically serves as mitigation;

- For industrial historical resources, especially machinery, Historic American Engineering Records (HAER) documentation typically serves as a mitigation of adverse effects;
- Adverse effects to historical and cultural landscapes are mitigated using Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) documentation.

Background: Mitigation measures vary, depending upon the nature of the cultural resource.

Data Recovery for archaeological sites includes mapping and controlled surface collection, subsurface excavations, mapping and photography of surface and sub-surface features, and artifact analyses and interpretations, following the research design in the Treatment Plan. The goal of Data Recovery is the acquisition and preservation of a representative sample of the site's contents, including artifacts and features. Generally, larger sites will require proportionally smaller samples than are adequate for smaller sites. All artifacts recovered during data recovery must be properly processed and curated (see SOP No. 10).

Historic American Building Survey. HABS recordings are often completed as mitigation prior to the demolition or significant alteration to a historical or culturally significant building, or in the aftermath of a catastrophic incident (such as after a natural disaster or fire). On certain occasions, HABS documentation is undertaken for historical or culturally significant buildings for the sole purpose of generating documented information on them even when there are no plans to make significant changes, such as National Historic Landmarks.

HABS recording combines drawings, history, and photography to produce a comprehensive, interdisciplinary record. HABS documentation ranges in scope depending largely upon the level of significance, complexity, and size of the property being surveyed. All HABS reports must include a statement of significance supported by a description of the architectural and historical context in which the structure was built and subsequently evolved, an architectural description and bibliographic information; as well as architectural drawings of floor plans, elevations, details, and construction elements; and large-format, black-and-white photographs recording the environmental setting, elevations, and significant details, both inside and out of the property. This provides a comprehensive understanding of the property.

Historic American Engineering Records. HAER is similar to HABS, but focuses less on the building fabric and more on the machinery and processes within a structure, although structures of distinctly industrial character continue to be recorded. HAER combines drawings, history, and photographs to produce a comprehensive, multidisciplinary record that ranges in scope with a site's level of significance and complexity. For HAER, the focus on structures and processes rather than buildings has shaped the elements of the documentation in distinct ways to take on an engineering historical perspective. Otherwise, the HAER documentation process is very similar to the HABS processes described above. Appropriate subjects for documentation are individual sites or objects, such as a bridge, ship, or steel works; or larger systems, like railroads, canals, electronic generation and transmission networks, parkways and roads.

Historic American Landscape Surveys (HALS). HALS is similar to HABS and HAER, but focuses on historic and cultural landscapes. HALS combines measured drawings and interpretive drawings, written histories, and large-format black-and-white photographs and color photographs to produce a comprehensive, multidisciplinary record that ranges in scope with a site's level of significance and complexity. For HALS, the focus on landscape rather than buildings or structures has shaped the elements of the documentation in distinct ways to take on perspectives of landscape architecture and ethnography. Otherwise, the HALS documentation process is very similar to the HABS and HAER processes described earlier. Historic landscapes vary in size from small gardens to several thousand-acre national parks. In character they range from designed to vernacular, rural to urban, and agricultural to industrial spaces. Vegetable patches, estate gardens, cemeteries, farms, quarries, nuclear test sites, suburbs, and abandoned settlements all may be considered historic landscapes.

3.6 DIGITAL DATA STANDARDS

3.6.1 SOP No. 6: Specifications for Digital Data

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 577-1125/1108/4088

Purpose: To ensure compatibility in all Station CRM digital data with the existing database.

Application: This SOP applies to digital data requirements for cultural resources contracts let at the MCAS Miramar, and any archaeological research that may be permitted on the Station. Compatibility between all digital data is critical for the maintenance and upgrading of the Station CRM text, mapping and architectural databases. A series of different kinds of digital data are involved.

References:

- MCO 5090.2A, Ch. 2 8202(2)
- MCO 11000.24

Procedure: All cultural resources contractors and archaeological researchers working within the Station will provide digital data in the format and to the operational standards outlined below.

Operational Standards:

A. Text, Spreadsheet, and Database Files:

- The Marine Corps standard computing software is Microsoft Office. Final Reports and other text documents shall be provided in the current Microsoft Word format or version currently in use by the Marine Corps *AND* Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF).

3. Standard Operating Procedures

- Spreadsheet files shall be provided in the current Microsoft Excel format or version currently in use by the Marine Corps. Databases shall be provided in Microsoft Access format unless specified otherwise, as approved by the Government (MCAS Miramar CRM).
- Prior to database development, the Contractor shall provide the Government (MCAS Miramar CRM) with a Technical Approach Document for approval, which describes the Contractor's technical approach to designing and developing the database.
- All text, spreadsheet, and database files shall be delivered on a Compact Disk read-only memory (CD-ROM) or Digital Versatile Disc read-only memory (DVD-ROM).

B. Maps, Drawings, and Sketches (Digital Geospatial Data):

- Geospatial Data Software Format: Geographic data must be provided in a form that does not require translation, preprocessing, or post processing before being loaded to the Installation's regionally hosted geodatabase.
- The Contractor shall validate any deviation from this specification in writing with the Government (MCAS Miramar CRM's GIS staff).
- Digital geographic maps and the related data sets shall be delivered in the following software format:
 - GIS: Personal geodatabase format (Microsoft Access database file) using the current ArcGIS version or the ArcGIS shapefile format, as indicated by the Government (MCAS Miramar CRM's GIS staff).
 - The personal geodatabase must be importable to a multi-user geodatabase using ArcSDE 9.2 or current ArcSDE version in use by MCAS Miramar.
 - The delivered data layer(s) shall be provided with x, y domain precision of 1000 (unless otherwise identified by the Installation).

-AND / OR-

- CADD: The Government may approve the use of AutoCAD when it is determined that the format will not compromise the spatial accuracy or structure of the delivered data and that the data will easily integrate with the enterprise GIS system.
- All CADD data shall be provided in the AutoCAD version currently in use by the Government and shall be in the same projection and use the same coordinate system, datum, and units as stated below in the paragraph titled Geospatial Data Projection.

Drawing files shall be full files, uncompressed, unzipped, and georeferenced.

Background: ArcGIS and ArcSDE are geographic information system software produced by the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) of Redlands, California. AutoCAD is software produced by Autodesk, Inc. Use of this software is required by the Marine Corps

GEOFidelis Program. The GEOFi program has developed a standardized GIS data model that must be followed, but that is pending approval.

3.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT (ARPA) PERMITTING

3.7.1 SOP No. 7: ARPA Permitting

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 577-1125/1108/4088

Purpose: To provide guidance for issuing ARPA permits.

Application: ARPA permits are required when a proposed archaeological project is located on federal land, will involve excavation and/or the collection of artifacts, *and* when the individuals or parties involved are not directly contracted by or on behalf of MCAS Miramar. ARPA is intended to protect archaeological resources which are defined as, for the purposes of this law, objects that are 100 years or older in age. ARPA permits can take up to six months to acquire.

References:

- Archaeological Resources Protection Act, as amended (16 U.S. Code 470aa-470mm)
- 43 CFR 7, A and B, “*Protection of Archeological Resources, Uniform Regulations*” and “*Department of the Interior Supplemental Regulations*” (duplicated in 32 CFR 229)
- 36 CFR 79, “*Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections*”
- MCO 5090.2A, 8201(4)a

Procedure:

- Upon receipt of an ARPA permit request, the CRM consults with culturally affiliated Native American tribes, and documents this consultation as part of the record of each such permit;
- The Station CO provides the approval to issue the permit by means of a report of availability.
- Review requirements of paragraph 8201(4)a of Marine Corps Order P5090.2A;
- Contact the Head, Conservation Section, at Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps for the current permit format to be used. A copy of NAVFAC permit procedures is on file with the Miramar CRM.

Background: ARPA permits must provide for the disposition of NAGPRA cultural items; that is, Native American sacred objects and funerary artifacts. ARPA permits must further require that:

- Any interests that federally recognized tribes may have in the permitted activity are addressed in a manner consistent with the requirements of the NHPA and NAGPRA prior to issuance of the permit;
- Permitted activities are conducted according to the SOI's applicable professional standards (Appendix F);
- The excavated archaeological artifact collection and associated records are permanently housed in a curation facility that meets the requirements of 36 CFR Part 79.

Archaeological resources, objects of antiquity, and significant scientific data from federal installations belong to the installations, except where NAGPRA requires repatriation to a lineal descendant or federally recognized tribe.

MCAS staff or qualified contractors carrying out official duties associated with the management of archaeological resources, and whose investigations meet the DoD Uniform Regulations for the Issuance of Permits (32 CFR 229.8), are not required to obtain a permit under ARPA or the Antiquities Act for the investigation of archaeological resources on a federally owned or controlled installation (43 CFR 7.5(c)). However, intentional excavation of potential NAGPRA items or an NHPA "historic property" requires the completion of applicable processes prior to excavation.

For the purposes of MCAS Miramar compliance with ARPA, the CO is considered the federal land manager as defined in the DoD Uniform Regulations for the Protection of Cultural Resources (32 CFR Part 229.3[c]). As the federal land manager, the CO may determine that certain archaeological resources in specified areas under CO jurisdiction, and under specific circumstances, are not or are no longer of archaeological interest and are not considered archaeological resources for the purposes of ARPA (in accordance with 32 CFR Part 229.3(a)(5)); that is, "any material remains of human life or activities which are at least 100 years of age and which are of archaeological interest" (32 CFR 229.3(a)). "Of archaeological interest" is defined as:

"capable of providing scientific or humanistic understandings of past human behavior, cultural adaptation, and related topics through the application of scientific or scholarly techniques such as controlled observation, contextual measurement, controlled collection, analysis, interpretation and explanation" (32 CFR 229.3(a)(1)).

All such determinations must be justified and documented by memorandum and shall be formally staffed for review.

The CO ensures that military police, installation legal staff, in addition to the EMD, are familiar with the requirements and applicable civil and criminal penalties under ARPA. Also in

accordance with ARPA section 9, the CO may withhold information concerning the nature and location of archaeological resources from the public under Subchapter II of Chapter 5 of Title 5 of the United States Code or under any other provision of law. Under ARPA (43 CFR Part 7) and NHPA (Sec 304(a)), the Marine Corps is responsible for the protection of culturally sensitive information from public disclosure. This includes Freedom of Information Act exemptions and withholding information from written summaries and transcripts. Specific site locational information is considered particularly sensitive in this regard.

3.8 INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS

3.8.1 SOP No. 8: Response to Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 577-1125/1108/4088

Purpose: Provide guidance when archaeological remains are unexpectedly discovered during operations or construction.

Application: This SOP applies to actions necessary when unanticipated cultural materials or historic properties are discovered at any phase of a project, for example, during construction excavation and grading. Archaeological resources, including artifacts, sites and human remains, may be discovered in locations where they were previously not thought to be present. Alternatively, natural erosion may expose buried remains (e.g., following a major storm). Activities that may affect any such archaeological discovery must cease immediately, and appropriate steps must be taken to ensure protection until proper treatment of the archaeological resources can occur.

References:

- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
- 36 CFR 800, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Protection of Historic Properties*
- MCO 5090.2A Ch 2, 8202(3)
- NAGPRA and associated regulation (43 CFR Part 10)

Procedure:

- The Resident Officer in Charge of Construction (ROICC), Facilities Maintenance, and other individuals charged with project execution, will immediately stop work in the vicinity of the discovery, secure the area, and notify the CRM;

3. Standard Operating Procedures

- If human remains or other NAGPRA-related objects (see SOP No. 9) are identified, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) will be notified;
- Given the nature of the discovered remains, CRM will consider the applicability of NAGPRA;
- The CRM will notify the SHPO, Native American tribes, and other parties as appropriate, within 48 hours by telephone; notification will include the nature of the discovery, steps being taken in response, and any time constraints, if applicable;
- The CRM will consult with SHPO and other parties as appropriate, including Native American Tribes, to determine appropriate actions to be taken. The SHPO and any other consulting parties have 48 hours to respond.
- Work may proceed following agreement with the SHPO and other parties on the proper course of action, or 30 days after notification of the discovery for NAGPRA associated remains.
- If the remains or objects must be excavated, they are removed following consultation guidelines, and NAGPRA procedures, if applicable (see SOP No. 9).

Background: 36 CFR 800.13 (3) sets a 48 hours time-limit for notification and response:

(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” (36 CFR 800.13 (3)).

36 CFR 800.13 (3)c further allows for an assumption of NRHP eligibility, with documented justification, for inadvertent discoveries:

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” (36 CFR 800.13 (3)c).

3.9 NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT COMPLIANCE

3.9.1 SOP No. 9: NAGPRA Compliance

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 577-1125/1108/4088

Purpose: To provide guidance for compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Application: This SOP applies to Native American burials, human remains, funerary objects, and objects of religious significance connected to a current Native American tribe or group. The proper protection and process for treating and disposing of such human remains or cultural objects has been established by NAGPRA. There are no known Native American human burials on MCAS Miramar, but it is possible that one might be encountered in the future. This SOP does not apply to human remains identified as a historic settler or murder victim.

References:

- NAGPRA and associated regulation (43 CFR 10)
- ACHP Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects
- NHPA and associated regulation (36 CFR 800)
- ARPA and associated regulation (36 CFR 67)

Procedures:

- CRM determines if NAGPRA-related items may be encountered during a project.
- If so, CRM informs known lineal descendants and tribes affiliated with the area of the planned activity in writing, requesting a face-to-face meeting and proposing treatment and disposition of NAGPRA-related objects.
- If there is no response to written notification, contact the tribe by telephone.
- If excavation or removal of NAGPRA-related items is undertaken by a government entity or their contractors, no ARPA permit is required. However, an ARPA permit is required if the activity is undertaken by a non-government entity.
- The plan of action is provided to and signed by the tribes and/or lineal descendants.
- Prior to transfer of NAGPRA-related objects, a general notice of the proposed disposition is published twice (one week apart) in a newspaper with circulation that covers an area in which interested Native American parties currently reside. Transfer of the objects occurs at least 30 days after publication of the second notice.

3. Standard Operating Procedures

- Priority for disposition of NAGPRA-related objects is given first to lineal descendants then the tribe on whose land the objects were excavated, and lastly to the tribe with the closest affiliation to the objects (see Background below).
- The Station transfers custody of NAGPRA-related objects to the tribe with respect to their traditional customs and practices.

Background: NAGPRA establishes a “systematic process for determining the rights of lineal descendants and Indian tribes to Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony with which they are affiliated” (Federal Register Vol. 60, No. 232; 43 CFR 10). The law applies to such collections in federal possession or control; in the possession or control of any institution or state or local government receiving federal funds; or excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently on federal lands. NAGPRA does not relieve the Station of its responsibility to adhere to Section 106 of the NHPA and Section 3 of the ARPA (36 CFR Part 800).

Briefly, NAGPRA requires:

- an ARPA permit to excavate or remove NAGPRA-related items from federal or tribal lands, unless undertaken by a Federal employee or their contractors (43 CFR 7.5(c));
- that objects are excavated only after Native American consultation has been conducted;
- that the disposition of the objects is consistent with 46 CFR 10.6;
- that proof of Native American consultation be provided to the agency that issued the ARPA permit.

With respect to the disposition of human remains, funerary objects and religious artifacts, 46 CFR 10.6 states that:

(a) Custody of these human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony is, with priority given in the order listed:

(1) In the case of human remains and associated funerary objects, in the lineal descendant of the deceased individual as determined pursuant to §10.14 (b);

(2) In cases where a lineal descendant cannot be ascertained or no claim is made, and with respect to unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony:

(i) In the Indian tribe on whose tribal land the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony were excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently;

(ii) In the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that has the closest cultural affiliation with the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony as determined pursuant to §10.14 (c);
or

(b) Custody of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony and other provisions of the Act apply to all intentional excavations and inadvertent discoveries made after November 16, 1990, including those made before the effective date of these regulations.

(c) *Final notice, claims and disposition with respect to Federal lands.* Upon determination of the lineal descendant, Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization that under these regulations appears to be entitled to custody of particular human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently on Federal lands, the responsible Federal agency official must, subject to the notice required herein and the limitations of §10.15, transfer custody of the objects to the lineal descendant, Indian tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization following appropriate procedures, which must respect traditional customs and practices of the affiliated Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations in each instance. Prior to any such disposition by a Federal agency official, the Federal agency official must publish general notices of the proposed disposition in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony were excavated intentionally or discovered inadvertently and, if applicable, in a newspaper of general circulation in the area(s) in which affiliated Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations members now reside. The notice must provide information as to the nature and affiliation of the human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony and solicit further claims to custody. The notice must be published at least two (2) times at least a week apart, and the transfer must not take place until at least thirty (30) days after the publication of the second notice to allow time for any additional claimants to come forward. If additional claimants do come forward and the Federal agency official cannot clearly determine which claimant is entitled to custody, the Federal agency must not transfer custody of the objects until such time as the proper recipient is determined pursuant to these regulations. The Federal agency official must send a copy of the notice and information on when and in what newspaper(s) the notice was published to the Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

3.10 TREATMENT AND CURATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

3.10.1 SOP No. 10: Treatment and Curation of Archaeological Collections

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 577-1125/1108/4088

Purpose: To provide procedures for the treatment and curation of archaeological collections.

Application: This SOP applies to artifacts and artifact collections recovered from the Station. Long-term preservation of those artifacts requires careful treatment and curation. Collections consist of both the material remains removed during a archeological project and the records prepared during the project. The Station's archaeological collections are permanently curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC).

References:

- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
- 36 CFR 800, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Protection of Historic Properties*
- 36 CFR 79, "*Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections*"
- MCO 5090.2A Ch. 2, 8202(7)

Procedures:

- Before permanent curation, all artifacts recovered on the Station will be analyzed using commonly accepted methods for artifacts in the region. Artifact analyses will be consistent with current archaeological research objectives for the region.
- Cleaning, curation, and storage of artifacts and associated documents will meet professional standards outlined in 36 CFR 79, and as required by the SDAC.
- All field, laboratory, and other project records are reproduced on archival-quality paper.
- Artifacts, collections, and associated documents will be submitted to the SDAC for curation, as part of the MCAS Miramar collection.
- Contractors will provide an acceptance receipt from the SDAC, signed by all parties.
- Contractors will pay for the first year's curation costs, as part of their contracts.
- The Station CRM will ensure that periodic inspections of the MCAS Miramar archaeological collections occur.

Background: The overall goal of the federal curation program is to ensure the preservation and accessibility of cultural resource collections and documents for use by members of the public interested in the archaeology and history of the region (36 CFR Part 79). The CRM ensures that all collections are possessed, maintained, and curated in accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR Part 79. Collections from federal lands should be deposited in a repository that meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79, to ensure that they will be safeguarded and permanently curated in accordance with federal guidelines. Currently, all

archaeological collections from MCAS Miramar are curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center.

Inspection of federal archaeological collections is conducted periodically by a qualified representative selected by the CRM, in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 U.S.C. 484 and 41 CFR Part 101). This has typically been done, at Station CRM request, by the NAVFAC Southwest archaeologist managing the artifact curation contract or agreement for the Station. Consistent with 36 CFR Part 79.11(a), the CRM or the representative thereof should:

- maintain a list of curated U.S. Government-owned archaeological materials and records;
- periodically inspect the physical environment in which all archaeological materials are stored for physical security and environmental control measures;
- periodically inspect the collections to assess the condition of the material remains and associated records and monitor for possible deterioration and damage;
- periodically inventory the collections by accession, lot, or catalog record to verify the location of the material remains and associated records;
- periodically inventory any other U.S. Government-owned material remains and records in the possession of the CRM;
- obtain an annual status report from each curation facility where collections are housed.

3.11 CONFIDENTIALITY

3.11.1 SOP No. 11: Confidentiality of Archaeological Data and Information

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 577-1125/1108/4088

Purpose: To provide guidelines for the treatment and distribution of archaeological data and information.

Application: This SOP applies to all archaeological data, including site records, maps and technical reports. The Marine Corps is responsible for the protection of culturally sensitive information from public disclosure. This includes Freedom of Information Act exemptions and withholding information from written summaries and transcripts. The locations of specific archaeological sites are considered particularly sensitive in this regard.

References:

- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (Section 304; 36 CFR 800.6(a)(5))

3. Standard Operating Procedures

- ARPA, Section 9A, and associated regulation (36 CFR 67)
- MCO 5090.2A, Ch 2, 8204

Procedures:

- The Station CRM will maintain information on the location of archaeological sites as a confidential set of files and maps.
- Contractors' reports will include confidential appendices detailing the location of archaeological sites, including site maps and site record forms.
- The location of archaeological sites will be available to project planners on a need-to-know basis; such information cannot be included in subsequent analyses, reports, or studies that might be made available to the general public.

Background: Section 304 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.6(a)(5)) provides for confidentiality of archaeological site locations. National Register documentation is part of the public record and generally is made available to the public. However, many types of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and sacred places are fragile resources that can easily be destroyed. To protect them, Section 304 of the NHPA, as amended, Section 9(a) of the ARPA, and MCO 9050.2A Ch 2 provide authority to limit access to information about the location of vulnerable resources.

Requests for site location data from professional archaeologists not under Station contract and from the general public will be referred to the South Coastal Information Center of the CHRIS. Their current contact information is:

Coordinator
South Coastal Information Center
San Diego State University
4283 El Cajon Blvd, Suite 250
San Diego, CA 92105
619-594-5682

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Tables of Complete Data Listing for MCAS Miramar Cultural Resources

Confidential Appendix Not Included

APPENDIX B

Historical Overview of Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego, California

(source: Noah Stewart 2004, Anteon Corporation)

Appendix Posted Separately on Web Page

APPENDIX C

Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum Documents

The Flying Leatherneck Museum is run by the Flying Leatherneck Historical Foundation, which is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization created in 1989 to preserve and promote the history of U.S. Marine Corps aviation. The mission of the Foundation is to actively support the operation of MCAS Miramar Command Museum—the Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum (FLAM). The Foundation accomplishes this mission by providing a volunteer base to support day-to-day museum operations.

FLAM is one of only three certified Marine Corps Command Museums, and it is the only museum in the world dedicated to preserving Marine Corps Aviation history. The museum includes an outdoor area displaying up to 25 vintage aircraft, and an indoor exhibit that includes the history of, and artifacts and memorabilia from, Marine Corps Aviation. The museum also houses an archive with extensive research materials, including photos, videos and other materials.

The museum is open Tuesday through Sunday from 9:00 AM to 3:30 pm, and by special arrangement. Public access is through the Museum Gate, off Miramar Road in Mira Mesa. Last year, the museum had 20,000 visitors.

Attached is the SO 5755.1A, which provides instructions governing the operation and use of FLAM.



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR
P O BOX 452001
SAN DIEGO CA 92145-2001

StaO 5755.1A
MCCS

19 MAR 2007

STATION ORDER 5755.1A

From: Commanding Officer
To: Distribution List

Subj: MARINE CORPS AIR STATION (MCAS) MIRAMAR FLYING
LEATHERNECK AVIATION MUSEUM (FLAM)

Ref: (a) MCO P5750.1G
(b) DODI 1000.15
(c) DODI 1100.21
(d) OPNAVINST 5380.1
(e) DOD 5500.7-R (Joint Ethics Regulation)
(f) MCO P5800.16A

Encl: (1) Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum Scheduling
Procedures
(2) Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum Event Planning
Form
(3) Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum Agreement/Contract
(4) Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum Tour Request Form

1. Situation. To promulgate amplifying instructions governing the operation and use of the MCAS Miramar Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum (FLAM) facilities for tours and special events by military or private organizations or individuals.

2. Cancellation. StaO 5755.1.

3. Mission. To publish instructions and set forth procedures for the MCAS Miramar Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum (FLAM) facility and grounds, and to officially recognize the relationship between the FLAM and the Flying Leatherneck Historical Foundation.

4. Execution

a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations

19 MAR 2007

(1) Commander's Intent. The FLAM is designated and certified as a Command Museum in accordance with reference (a), operated under the cognizance of the Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar. The aircraft, memorabilia, artifacts, library, archives and all other historical museum assets are the property of the United States Marine Corps under the History and Museums Division at Quantico, VA.

(2) Concept of Operations

(a) The FLAM is managed and operated by the Museum Director, Museum Curator and other government employees on the FLAM staff. This management responsibility function includes supervision of all FLHF volunteers who provide their services to the FLAM.

(b) Facilities Description. Building T4203 is a 4,200 square foot museum display building and has a conference room that seats 25. Museum facilities are also available for use by active duty and reserve military units, other eligible individuals and groups on a priority and "not to interfere" with museum events basis. The museum grounds, more than 7 acres, are spacious and landscaped and are available for all types of events, including but not limited to, ceremonies, promotions, reenlistments, parties, catered events and command events. The restoration building, Bldg. 2264, is 27,000 square feet. It includes a workshop, paint booth, restoration storage, offices for the Curator and other FLAM staff. It is adjoined by an outdoor storage area.

(c) Scheduling Events at the Museum. Scheduling procedures and required forms are outlined in enclosures (1) through (4).

b. Subordinate Element Missions

(1) The Flying Leatherneck Historical Foundation (FLHF) is an independent 501(c)(3) non-profit organization chartered for the purpose of proactively supporting and promoting the FLAM and the U.S. Marine Corps. It operates aboard MCAS Miramar under a license as an approved private organization per reference (b). The license, which is subject to annual review, includes authorization to operate a Foundation Gift Shop within the FLAM facility.

(2) The FLHF supports the FLAM by providing docents and other volunteers as authorized by, and in accordance with references (c) and (d).

19 MAR 2007

(3) The FLAM is a mission-funded operation of MCAS Miramar. The FLHF may as it deems appropriate, offer gifts in support of restoration of aircraft, exhibit display development, special events, educational programs, and other collateral operations of the FLAM. The FLHF may also, from time to time donate historical artifacts to the Marine Corps for display in the FLAM. All gift offers are evaluated per reference (e) and processed per reference (f).

5. Administration and Logistics. This Order is issued under Distribution Statement A and is published electronically. It can be accessed on line via the MCAS Miramar web page at <http://intranet.miramar.usmc.mil/s1/>.

6. Command and Signal

a. Command. This Order is applicable to all personnel assigned to Marine Corps Air Station Miramar.

b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.


C. E. O'CONNOR

Distribution: A

FLYING LEATHERNECK AVIATION MUSEUM
SCHEDULING PROCEDURES

1. The Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum is open to the public free of charge from 0900-1530 on Tuesday through Sunday, closed Monday and holidays. The Museum is also available for military and private organization tours and special events (i.e., change of command ceremonies, retirement ceremonies, promotions, reenlistments, parties, etc.).

2. Use of the museum facilities is welcome, subject to the conditions and procedures described below. The museum is staffed and funded at a minimal level and is dependent upon Flying Leatherneck Historical Foundation (FLHF) volunteer and financial support to provide visitors, guests and users the most pleasant experience possible. All eligible units, groups, and individuals are encouraged to maximize their use of museum facilities and programs, in addition to becoming members of the FLHF in their support of the museum's mission. Donations to the FLHF in support of the museum's mission is encouraged and greatly appreciated.

Scheduling Events

1. Group Tours. Tours are available during normal hours of operation for community groups (i.e., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, school groups, etc.) and individuals. Estimated head count must be included to ensure that enough docents will be available for the tour group. To schedule a group tour call the FLHF office at (858) 693-1723 who will complete enclosure (4) for the record.

2. Special Events. Reservations for special events must be scheduled through the FLHF office at (858) 693-1723 with as much advance notice as possible, preferably not less than two weeks prior to the event, in order to ensure that there will be sufficient docents and volunteers available. A specific individual within the group will be designated as the Sponsor and must be present during the special event.

a. The Sponsor will be responsible for:

(1) All additional support (tables, chairs, PA systems, etc.) and logistics needed, unless otherwise determined in advance.

(2) Set-up and tear-down and clean-up of the area, unless otherwise determined in advance.

ENCLOSURE (1)

(3) Personally liable to the U.S. Government for any and all damage to government property and/or any other violations of the law.

b. After-Hours Scheduling. Due to special planning considerations for after-hours special events, adequate advanced notice is required for coordination. Special needs include, but are not limited to: set-up, tear down, clean-up, staffing, security, lighting and chemical toilets. Prior to the event, enclosure (1) must be reviewed and enclosures (2) and (3) must be completed by the Sponsor.

c. Security. Security at the FLAM during all events is of the highest importance for the safety of visitors and guests and for the preservation of museum assets. Security during events is mandatory and will be provided by the FLHF and will be charged to the Sponsor based on the size of the event.

3. Military Special Events

a. Events held during normal business hours by military personnel and their family members are usually available on a priority and "Not-to-interfere" basis at no charge. The FLAM and FLHF staffs will provide coordination and supervisory support as necessary.

b. Events held after normal business hours are staffed and supported by the FLHF and are subject to a fee schedule based on the nature of the event which will be determined during the initial planning session.

4. Non-Military Special Events. Special events for non-Marine Corps groups or individuals during or after normal business hours are staffed and supported by the FLHF and are subject to a fee schedule based on the nature of the event and to be determined during the initial planning session.

5. Food and Beverages/Catering

a. The MCCS Catering Office is the primary source of food and beverage catering for special events held at the FLAM. Catering menus will be made available during the initial planning session by the MCCS Catering staff representative. Contact the MCCS Catering Office at (858) 577-4814 to arrange food and beverage catering.

ENCLOSURE (1)

b. In the event the MCCS Catering Office is unable to support a particular special event the FLHF will coordinate approved alternative catering companies. Groups/individuals are not authorized to hire off-base catering services for use at special event at the FLAM without prior approval of the Museum Director or Curator.

ENCLOSURE (1)

Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum Event Planning Form

Sponsor's Name:		Name of Group:	
Work Phone:	Home Phone	Cell Phone	
E-mail address:		Home address:	
Type of Organization:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Profit/Profit		<input type="checkbox"/> Military/Veterans	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other			
Date of Event:		Time of Event:	
Set-up time:		End Time:	
Clean-up Point of Contact:		How many will assist?	
Clean-up complete time:			
Extra charge evening events:		Extra charge late fees:	
Number of guests (charges vary between \$2.00 to \$10.00 per person)			
Adults: _____		Children (3-12) _____	
Handicapped: _____		VIP: _____	
Protocol requirements: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Guest counts above 150 must rent chemical toilets and hand wash stations.			
Please provide a guest list with names, rank/position and phone numbers on a separate sheet of paper.			
Number of Car/Buses (for parking purposes only):			
Catering:			
Name of Company:		Totally Self Contained?	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Type of Food:		Chance of Messes?	
Barbecue <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Is Alcohol Being Served? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Will minors be present? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Security: Usually 4 to 6 required, extra if alcohol is being served. (Minimum charge of \$250 for four security people.)			
Special requirements:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Lighting <input type="checkbox"/> Music <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical power			
<input type="checkbox"/> Extension cords <input type="checkbox"/> Tables and chairs <input type="checkbox"/> Podium			
<input type="checkbox"/> Tours <input type="checkbox"/> Moving equipment/aircraft (extra charge)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Inflatable kids toys <input type="checkbox"/> Trash receptacles			
Protocol Requirements: <input type="checkbox"/> PAO <input type="checkbox"/> CP&L <input type="checkbox"/> CO/XO			
<input type="checkbox"/> Local media <input type="checkbox"/> PMO (enter/exit gates)			

ENCLOSURE (2)

FLYING LEATHERNECK AVIATION MUSUEM FACILITIES AGREEMENT/CONTRACT

I/we have read the Marine Corps Air Station Miramar Station Order 5755.1A and will comply with all the procedures outlined therein. Further, the museum has many valuable items and aircraft on display and we agree to bear the costs of repairs for any damages to the Museum premises, artifacts, exhibits and/or aircraft.

Assesment of penalty fees may be charged for failing to properly clean-up after an event, for extending an event beyond agreed times, or for other deviations from the agreement/contract that incur additonal time or expenses to the museum. The museum reserves the right to engage private janitorial services to clean-up after events and parties and charge the expense to the person(s) sponsoring the event, as well as hiring private contractors to repair any/all damage casued during the event or party. Sponsor agrees to pay for all applicable services mentioned within this agreement/contract. All fees will be payable to M CCS.

Sponsor Name	Organization
Phone	E-mail
Signature	Date

ENCLOSURE (3)

FLYING LEATHERNECK MUSEUM TOUR REQUEST FORM

Point of contact:	Phone number:
E-mail address:	Cell phone number:
Date of Tour:	Name of Group:
Time of Arrival:	Number of Adults & Children: Adults: Children:
Special Requirements:	

Note:

- Tours should begin no later than 1400 to be completed before 1530 when the museum closes unless otherwise coordinated.
- Tours are usually given for groups of five (5) or more and children above the age of seven (7).

APPENDIX D
Artifact Collections Documents

Cultural Resources Inventory
MCAS Miramar

Date Arrived	SDAC ID	Project Name	Site(s)	Artifact Boxes	Oversize Objects	Small Boxes	Artifacts / Cat. Items	Ln.ft Docs	Curation	Required Associated Documents
11/18/99	MIR01	Nobel Drive/I-805, An Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Nobel Drive/Interstate 805 Interchange and Extension Project	SDI-12408, SDI-12410	3	0	0	174	1	Completed	Complete
11/18/99	MIR02	Base Realignment, Technical Report of Archaeological Monitoring of Base Realignment Construction Activities From January 1997 to November 1997 at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Miramar, San Diego County	SDI-14426, SDI-14737H, SDI-14738H, SDI-14739, P-37-016201	9	0	0	751	1	Completed	Complete
11/18/99	MIR03	Miramar Landfill, Historical/Archaeological Survey and Test Report for Miramar Landfill, General Development Plan EIS/EIR. San Diego	SDI-12138, SDI-13139, SDI-12140	3	0	0	78	1	Completed	Complete
11/18/99	MIR04	East Miramar Housing, Evaluation Cultural Resources Within the East Miramar Housing Project "Site A" Naval Air Station, Miramar, San Diego	SDI-12602, SDI-12603, SDI-12604, SDI-13637, SDI-13789, SDI-13810, SDI-13816, SDI-13821, SDI-13822, SDI-13823, SDI-13824, SDI-13825, SDI-13826	7	0	6	170	1	Completed	Complete
11/18/99	MIR05	Cultural Resources Technical Report Naval Air Station Miramar Realignment, San Diego, California	SDI-9120, SDI-9123, SDI-11762, SDI-13787, SDI-13788, SDI-13788, SDI-13790, SDI-13795, SDI-13800, SDI-13801, SDI-13806, SDI-13811	22	1	4	1636	1	Completed	Complete

Cultural Resources Inventory
MCAS Miramar

04/30/03	MIR06	Archaeological Test Excavation at Sites CA-SDI-5655, 5658, 9239, 9240, 9246, 9247 & 9913 in Shepherd Canyon, Can Diego, California	SDI-5655 SDI-5658 SDI- 9239 SDI-9240 SDI- 9246 SDI-9247, SDI-9913	1	0	2	381	1	Completed Complete
04/30/03	MIR07	Report of an Archaeological Test Excavation at Site CA-SDI-8646	SDI-8646	1	0	0	197	1	Completed Complete
04/30/03	MIR08	Archaeological Data Recovery Investigations of the Sycamore Canyon Substation Site (CA-SDI-12254) San Diego, California	SDI-12254	0	0	1	51	1	Completed Complete
04/30/03	MIR09	Archaeological Test Excavations of 27 Sites on East Miramar, Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar, San Diego, California	SDI-8868 SDI-9119 SDI-9122 SDI-9124 SDI-12639 SDI-12640 SDI-12641 SDI-13227 SDI-13762 SDI-13763 SDI-13764 SDI-13787 SDI-13788 SDI-13814 SDI-13820 SDI-13822 SDI-15094 SDI-15095 SDI-15096 SDI-15731, P-37-013753, P-37-014261, P-37-014263, P-37-014264, P-37-014265, P-37-014266, P-37-014271, P-37-014272, P-37-014275	3	0	15	878	1	Completed Complete
03/30/04	MIR10	Evaluation of the Camp Kearny Hospital Dump (SDI-9130H) at MCAS Miramar, San Diego, California	CA-SDI-9130H	10	0	0	258	1	Completed Complete

Cultural Resources Inventory
MCAS Miramar

10/25/04	MIR11	Archaeological Evaluation of 19 Sites on Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	SDI-9126H, SDI-9128H, SDI-9129H, SDI-12441, SDI-12603, SDI-12605, SDI-13810, P-37-13751, P-37-13752, P-37-13754, P-37-14276, P-37-14277, P-37-14278, P-37-14279, P-37-14280, P-37-14281, P-37-18873, P-37-18874, P-37-19206	3	0	6	1858	1	Completed	Complete
03/07/05	MIR12	Evaluation of Site CA-SDI-15729/15730 Proposed Housing Area 8 and Survey of Access Route, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego Country, California	SDI-15729, SDI-15730	1	0	0	33	1	Completed	Complete
10/26/2006	MIR13	Archaeological Survey of MFH Site 8 and the Testing of 3 Sites, MCAS Miramar, San Diego County, California	SDI-5654, SDI-16950, SDI-17456	0	0	3	62	1	Completed	Complete
1/18/2007	MIR14	Final National Register Eligibility Determinations for Twelve Archaeological Sites Located on MCAS Miramar	SDI-4335 SDI-8355 SDI-8339 SDI-9118 SDI-9121/H, 11760/H SDI-13221 SDI-13812 SDI-13813 SDI-13815 SDI-13818 SDI-13819	1	0	5	121	1	Completed	Complete
7/7/2007	MIR15	Evaluation of CA-SDI-12409, CA-SDI-12438, and CA-SDI-12439 Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery Annex Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	SDI-12409, SDI-12438, SDI-12439	0	0	3	7	1	Completed	Complete
5/2/2008	MIR16	Archaeological Evaluation of 17 Sites on Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	SDI-9914, 12411, 12642, 1297, 13083, 16973, 16975, 16982, 16991, 16992, 18563.	3	1	10	236	1	Completed	Complete

Cultural Resources Inventory
MCAS Miramar

	Archaeological Survey and Extended Phase I Investigations for the Caltrans Interstate 805 North Corridor Project, San Diego County, California								
6/27/2008	MIR17	SDI-12418	0	0	1	9	1	Completed	Complete
Totals			67	2	56	6900	17		
Number of Collections			17						
Artifacts Boxes			81						
Document Boxes			17						
Oversized Objects			2						
Total			100						

APPENDIX E
NRHP Eligibility Criteria

NRHP ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

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

(a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(c) that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations. Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

(a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

(b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

(c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life.

(d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

(e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

(f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

(g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance. [This exception is described further in NPS's "How To" booklet No. 2, entitled ["How to Evaluate and Nominate Potential National Register Properties that Have Achieved Significance Within the Last 50 Years,"](#) available from NPS.]

APPENDIX F

Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualifications Standards

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS STANDARDS

The federal professional qualification requirements are published in the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 48 CFR 44716." They include the following:

History

The minimum professional qualifications in history are a graduate degree in history or closely related field; or a bachelor's degree in history or closely related field plus one of the following:

1. At least two years of full-time experience in research writing, teaching, interpretation or other demonstrable professional activity with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or
2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of history.

Archaeology

The minimum professional qualifications in archaeology are a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related field plus:

1. At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archeological research, administration or management.
2. At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archeology; and;
3. Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.
4. In addition to these minimum qualifications, a professional in prehistoric archeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archeological resources of the prehistoric period. A professional in historic archeology shall have at least one year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archaeological resources of the historic period.

Architectural History

The minimum professional qualifications in architectural history are a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field, with coursework in American architectural history; or a bachelor's degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field plus one of the following:

1. At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, or teaching in American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or

2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history.

Architecture

The minimum professional qualifications in architecture are a professional degree in architecture plus at least two years of full-time professional experience in architecture; or a State license to practice architecture.

Historic Architecture

The minimum professional qualifications in historic architecture are a professional degree in architecture or State license to practice architecture, plus one of the following:

1. At least one year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or closely related field; or
2. At least one year of full-time professional experience on historic preservation projects. Such graduate study or experience shall include detailed investigations of historic structures, preparation of historic structures research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects.

Historic Preservation Planning

The minimum professional qualifications in Historic Preservation Planning are a graduate degree in Planning, or a closely related field, with coursework in Historic Preservation, plus a minimum of two (2) years of full-time professional experience in Planning, or a Bachelor's degree in Historic Preservation Planning or a closely related field with related coursework, plus a minimum of four (4) years of full-time professional experience in Historic Preservation Planning. Relevant professional experience in Historic Preservation Planning involves work that enabled professional judgment to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, protection or treatment of historic and archaeological properties in the United States.

Historic Landscape Architecture

The minimum professional qualifications are a Masters degree in Landscape Architecture with relevant course work plus two years of full-time professional experience and relevant products and activities, or a four-year or five-year Bachelors degree in Landscape Architecture plus three years of full-time professional experience, or a State Government-recognized license to practice Landscape Architecture plus two years of full-time professional experience. Professional experience must demonstrate application of the theories, methods, and practices of Landscape Architecture that enable professional judgments to be made about the identification, evaluation, documentation, registration, or treatment of historic properties in the United States. Relevant work products must demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies in the discipline to the practice of historic preservation.

**Full-time professional experience is defined as one continuous year or discontinuous periods (full or part-time) adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.*

APPENDIX G
ICRMP Coordination

ICRMP Coordination

Development and review of the ICRMP update involved the coordination of efforts with both internal and external sources. These included the distribution of scoping letters to solicit comments and feedback; and the distribution of the draft update for internal and external review, similarly to obtain comments and responses. Copies of the scoping letters and all comments and responses are included below.

Internal Coordination:

The ICRMP Update was made available for review on the MCAS Miramar (EMS) web site.

Installation Commanding Officer
Station XO
Public Works Officer
Environmental Management Officer (S-7)
Installation and Logistics Officer (S-3)
Community Plans and Liaison Office
Marine Corps Community Services
Counsel
Fire Department
Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (Conservation Section, LFL-1)
Marine Corps Installations-West (Environmental Plans, Natural and Cultural Resources)

External:

Tribes

Each of the tribes claiming affiliation with Miramar lands was consulted and their input was requested for the purposes of updating this ICRMP. Contact information for the currently known Tribal representatives claiming ancestral affiliation with Station lands is as follows:

Mr. Edwin Romero, Chairman
Barona Band of Mission Indians
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Mr. Bobby Barrett, Chairman
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Viejas Tribal Council
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Mr. Harlan Pinto, Sr., Chairman
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA 91903

Mr. Daniel Tucker, Chairman
Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Nation
5459 Sycuan Road
El Cajon, CA 92019

Mr. Johnny Hernandez, Spokesperson
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 130
Santa Isabel, CA 92070

Mr. Allen E. Lawson, Jr., Spokesperson
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 365
Valley Center, CA 92082

Mr. Mark Romero, Chairman
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 270
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Mr. Leroy J. Elliott, Chairman
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Indians
P.O. Box 1302
Boulevard, CA 91905

Ms. Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
La Posta Band of Kumeyaay Indians
P.O. Box 1120
Boulevard, CA 91905

Mrs. Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Mission Indians
2005 South Escondido Blvd.
Escondido, CA 92025

Mr. Kenneth A. Meza, Chairman
Jamul Indian Village
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935

Ms. Monique LaChappa, Chairwoman
Campo Kumeyaay Nation
36190 Church Road, Suite 1
Campo, CA 91906

Other external sources consulted included:

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

San Diego Archaeological Center
16666 San Pasqual Valley Rd.
Escondido, CA 92027

San Diego County Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 81106
San Diego, CA 92138

San Diego History Center
1649 El Prado, Suite 3
San Diego, CA 92101

Letters Sent to Internal Sources

The following letter is an example of the letter sent on April 5, 2010, to the below listed internal sources. It is representative of the correspondence associated with these actions.

Installation Commanding Officer

Station XO

Public Works Officer

Environmental Management Officer (S-7)

Installation and Logistics Officer (S-3)

Community Plans and Liaison Office

Marine Corps Community Services

Counsel

Fire Department

Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps (Conservation Section, LFL-1)

Marine Corps Installations-West (Environmental Plans, Natural and Cultural Resources)



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR
P.O. BOX 452001
SAN DIEGO, CA 92145-2001

50903081
05 APR 2010

From: Environmental Management Officer

Subj: MCAS MIRAMAR INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

Ref: (a) DoD Inst. 4715.16 - Cultural Resource Management
(b) MCO P5090.2A w/ change 2, chapter 8
(c) HQMC (LFL-1) Guidance for ICRMP Update of Feb 2009

1. We are in the process of preparing an update of the MCAS Miramar Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). References (a) thru (c) require that Marine Corps installations develop and implement an ICRMP in consultation and partnership with internal and external stakeholders. As internal stakeholders with important roles in managing MCAS Miramar, we seek your early input for revision of the current MCAS Miramar ICRMP.

2. The current ICRMP was prepared in January 2004. Since that time most of the Station has been surveyed for archaeological sites, most identified archaeological sites have been evaluated for historical significance, and a historic building inventory and evaluation has been completed. It is important to note that while the Flying Leatherneck Museum is identified in the ICRMP, the plan in no way attempts to cover management of the museum.

3. Please review the 2004 ICRMP and provide any comments or input that you would recommend for the update. If you no longer have a copy in your office, it is on the MCAS Miramar web site, Cultural Resources page at: www.miramir.usmc.mil/ems/environmental_programs/cultural/default.htm. The maps showing archaeological sites have been removed to prevent looting.

4. We also want to share with you that reference (c) now requires that ICRMP's have a signature page containing approval and authorization of the "Commanding Officer", "Training Officer", and "Facility Management Officer". Your assistance now will facilitate this process at completion.

5. We request any information or comment you would like to provide by 14 May. Our point of contact is Mr. David Boyer, Director, Natural Resources Division, at 577-1125.

B.M. Hall
B.M. HALL

Distribution: XO
S-4
S-3
CP&L
MCCS
Counsel
Fire Dept

Letters Sent to Indian Tribes

The following copy of the letter to the Barona Band of Mission Indians is an example of the letter sent on October 5, 2010, to Chairpersons of the below listed tribes. It is representative of the correspondence associated with these actions.

Barona Band of Mission Indians
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Nation
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Indians
La Posta Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Inaja-Cosmit Band of Mission Indians
Jamul Indian Village
Campo Kumeyaay Nation



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR
P.O. BOX 452001
SAN DIEGO CA 92145-2001

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5090 3 2 8 3
0 5 OCT 2010

Mr. Edwin Romero, Chairman
Barona Band of Mission Indians
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, California 92040

Dear Mr. Romero:

SUBJECT: REQUEST REVIEW OF DRAFT INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MCAS MIRAMAR

We at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar are continuing our work to update our Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). At this time we seek your input on the draft ICRMP that we provide on the enclosed CD-ROM. To meet our planned schedule of completion by the end of December 2010, we request that you provide any comments you have such that we will receive them by 22 November.

We have previously sought your Tribe's input on this ICRMP update via letters in March of 2009 and April of 2010. We did not receive any comments. If comments were prepared, we request that you also provide those comments as previously sent. Our previous ICRMP was completed in 2004, and it can be viewed on our Miramar web site (without site maps): www.miramar.usmc.mil/ems/environmental_programs/cultural/default.htm.

In addition to seeking your review and comment, we are also transmitting a copy of the draft ICRMP to the California Office of Historic Preservation, the San Diego Archaeological Society, San Diego Historical Center, and San Diego Archaeological Center to solicit their review and comment. Please let us know if you believe we should contact others regarding this effort.

Our point of contact is Mr. David Boyer, Director, Natural Resources Division at telephone number (858) 577-1125 and e-mail david.a.boyer1@usmc.mil. Please contact Mr. Boyer if you have any questions, concerns, or require the draft ICRMP as a paper copy.

Sincerely,

T. C. FRIES
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Environmental Management Officer
By direction of the Commanding Officer

Enclosure: CD-ROM copy of ICRMP

Letters Sent to SHPO

The following letter is a copy of the letter sent on April 5, 2010, to the State Historic Preservation Officer.



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR
P.O. BOX 452001
SAN DIEGO, CA 92145-2001

5090 3 8 0
0 5 APR 2010

Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson
State Historic Preservation Officer
California Department of Parks and Recreation
1416 9th Street, Room 1442-7
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

SUBJECT: UPDATE OF MCAS MIRAMAR INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar is in the process of preparing an update of the MCAS Miramar Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). At this early stage in our effort, we seek any information and comment you believe is relevant to our ICRMP update.

Our current ICRMP was prepared in January 2004. Since that time most of MCAS Miramar has been surveyed for archaeological sites, most identified archaeological sites have been evaluated for historical significance, and a historic building inventory and evaluation has been completed. Many Sec. 106 National Historic Preservation Act consultations have also been completed to support projects on the Station since preparation of our 2004 plan. Our update will use new U.S. Marine Corps Guidance for Completion of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update (2009). This will result in a format that is different from our 2004 ICRMP.

In 2005, a copy of the ICRMP was sent to your office for review, comment, and reference. However, if you cannot locate a copy, our current ICRMP can be viewed on the MCAS Miramar web site, Cultural Resources page at (maps showing archaeological sites removed):
www.miramar.usmc.mil/ems/environmental_programs/cultural/default.htm.

In addition to contacting you, we have and will again be inviting local tribes to provide information and participate in our ICRMP update. Additionally, we will be contacting the San Diego Archaeological Society and San Diego Historical Center to solicit scoping comment and later review comment on a draft. If you are aware of other likely interested stakeholders please share this information with us.

5090 3 0 8 0
0 5 APR 2010

We request a reply by 17 May, as our process is continuing. The later we receive your comments or information, the more difficult and costly it will be to make substantial revisions. Our point of contact is Mr. David Boyer, Director, Natural Resources Division at telephone number (858)577-1125 and e-mail "david.a.boyer1@usmc.mil".

Sincerely,

B.M. Hall

B.M. HALL
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Environmental Management Officer
By direction of the Commanding Officer

Letters Sent to Interested Parties

The following copy of the letter to the San Diego Archaeological Center is an example of the letter sent on April 5, 2010, to the below listed organizations. It is representative of the correspondence associated with these actions.

San Diego Archaeological Center
San Diego County Archaeological Society
San Diego History Center



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR
P.O. BOX 452001
SAN DIEGO, CA 92145-2001

5090 3082
05 APR 2010

Ms. Cindy Stankowski, Executive Director
San Diego Archaeological Center
16666 San Pasqual Valley Rd.
Escondido, CA 92027-7001

Dear Ms. Stankowski:

SUBJECT: MCAS MIRAMAR INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar is early in the process of preparing an update of the MCAS Miramar Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). Because archaeological artifacts from MCAS Miramar are curated at the Center, we seek any information and comment you believe is relevant to our ICRMP update.

Our current ICRMP was prepared in January 2004. Since that time most of MCAS Miramar has been surveyed for archaeological sites, most identified archaeological sites have been evaluated for historical significance, and a historic building inventory and evaluation has been completed. Many Sec. 106 National Historic Preservation Act consultations have also been completed to support projects on the Station since preparation of our 2004 plan. Our update will use new U.S. Marine Corps Guidance for Completion of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update (2009).

Our current ICRMP can be viewed on the MCAS Miramar web site, Cultural Resources page at (maps of archaeological sites removed): www.miramamar.usmc.mil/ems/environmental_programs/cultural/default.htm.

In addition to contacting you, we have and will again be inviting local tribes to provide information and participate in our ICRMP update. Additionally, we are contacting the California Office of Historic Preservation, San Diego County Archaeological Society, and San Diego Historical Center to solicit scoping comment. If you are aware of other likely interested stakeholders please share this information with us.

We request a reply by 17 May, as our process is continuing. The later we receive your comments or information, the more difficult and costly it will be to make substantial revisions. Our point of contact is Mr. David Boyer, Director, Natural Resources Division at telephone number (858)577-1125 and e-mail "david.a.boyer1@usmc.mil".

Sincerely,

B.M. Hall

B.M. HALL
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Environmental Management Officer
By direction of the Commanding Officer

APPENDIX H
Annual Review and Metrics

ANNUAL REVIEW AND METRICS

Cultural Resources Metrics are specified in DoDI 4715.16 (18 September 2008). Metrics have been defined for the health of the inventory of cultural resources (built infra-structure, curated archaeological collections and associated records), health of the cultural resources program (real property assets, archaeological sites), GIS database, ICRMP, and public access to cultural resources information.

For historic building/built infrastructure, the goal is that the resources be maintained in good order and used to support mission needs. Baseline data that must be reported are the number of structures that qualify as historical properties. The metrics employed are the percent of historic properties with a high facility physical quality code, the percent that are used to support mission needs, and the number of historic properties demolished in the previous fiscal year. All buildings and structures 50 years or older on MCAS Miramar at the time of the writing of this ICRMP have been assessed, and currently there are no buildings or structures that qualify as historic properties.

For archaeological collections and records, the goal is curation per existing regulations and standards. The metrics employed are the number of collections and records curated in compliance with these requirements.

The health of a cultural resources program considers the inventory and evaluation of historical properties, with the goal of accurately identifying all such resources, and obtaining adequate survey coverage of installation real estate. All cultural resources information will be available in GIS format. ICRMPs will be developed and periodically updated, and public outreach programs will be developed.

Previous ICRMP annual reviews for 2008, 2009, and 2010 are attached here. In February 2009, the USMC also produced guidance on annual reviews and updates, available at: [http://www.miramar.usmc.mil/ems/environmental_programs/cultural/USMC%20ICRMP%20Guidance%20\(Feb09\).pdf](http://www.miramar.usmc.mil/ems/environmental_programs/cultural/USMC%20ICRMP%20Guidance%20(Feb09).pdf)

MARINE CORPS	FY2010	
Curation (Please pay attention to cubic vs linear feet)	Compliant	
1. Total volume of collections requiring curation (cubic feet) - includes all currently curated collections	83	
2. Volume of collections curated to the standards of 36 CFR 79 (cubic feet)	83	
3. Volume of collections acquired during FY10 (cubic feet)	-	
4. Total volume of associated records requiring curation (linear feet)	17	
5. Associated records curated to the standards of 36 CFR 79 (linear feet)	17	
6. Associated records acquired during FY10 (linear feet)	-	
Archaeological Survey Status		
1. Total DoD-managed acres within the installation boundaries	23065	
2. Of the total DoD-managed acres, number of acres available for survey (i.e., acres not paved over, not in duded impact areas, not under water)	21859	
3. Of the acreage available for survey, number of acres that have been surveyed for archaeological sites (as of the end of FY10)	21820	
Archaeological Data in GIS		
1. Number of recorded archaeological sites (total for all reporting years including current FY) on your installation	156	
2. Does the installation GIS depict the boundaries of all completed archaeological surveys (through end of FY10)?	YES	
3. If not, what percentage of survey data is NOT in the installation GIS?	N/A	
4. Does the installation GIS include data (points/polygons) for all known archaeological sites?	YES	
5. If not, what percentage of site locations are NOT in the installation GIS?	N/A	
6. Does the installation GIS include data for all eligible, listed, or unevaluated buildings, structures, districts, landscapes, etc?	N/A	Note: We do not have any unevaluated items that are 50 yrs old or older. All those evaluated were found not eligible.
7. If not, what percentage of eligible, listed, or unevaluated buildings, structures, districts, landscapes, etc. are NOT included in the installation GIS?	N/A	
ICRMP		
1. Does the installation have a signed ICRMP less than 5 years old? (HARPs don't count)	NO	Update is in progress.
2. Did the SHPO review your ICRMP?	NO	
Public websites and/or tour programs		
1. Does your installation have a cultural resources public web page or a cultural resources area on the installation's main web page?	YES	
2. Does your installation have regularly scheduled public tours of cultural resources?	NO	The Flying Leatherneck Museum is regularly open to the public, but this museum is managed separately.
3. Does your installation include cultural resource information in a welcome package for new residents and/or employees and visitors?	NO	

Native American Consultation (TABLE 1)		
	FY 10	
Installations where tribes have a cultural or historical affiliation with installation lands		
1. Do any tribal entities have a cultural or historical affiliation with the lands encompassed by the installation?	NO	Local tribes historically used lands of MCAS Miramar, but none have expressed any modern affiliation with Station lands.
2. Did the installation consult with Federally-recognized Indian tribes during ICRMP development or revision?	YES	
3. If yes to Question 2, does your ICRMP include a discussion of that consultation process, or document the consultation through correspondence?	YES	
4. Does the installation utilize a process separate from the ICRMP for consultation with tribes (e.g. MOU, Agreement documents, consultation protocols)?	NO	
Native American Consultation (TABLE 2)		
	FY 10	
Installations where tribal treaty rights or other known tribal rights to natural resources may potentially be affected		
1. Does the installation include lands governed by tribal treaty or other instruments that guarantee tribal rights (i.e., subsistence or traditional hunting, fishing, medicinal plants)?	NO	
2. Did the installation consult with Federally-recognized Indian tribes during INRMP development or revision?	YES	
3. If yes to Question 2, does your INRMP include a discussion of that consultation process, or document the consultation through correspondence?	YES	
4. Does the installation utilize a process separate from the INRMP for consultation with tribes (e.g. MOU, Agreement documents, consultation protocols)?	NO	
Native American Consultation (TABLE 3)		
	FY 10	
Collections Subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)		
1. Is the installation currently in possession or control of archaeological, historical, or ethnographic collections that have not been professionally evaluated for NAGPRA "cultural items"?	NO	
2. Is the installation currently in possession or control of human remains/funerary objects that have been professionally evaluated and documented as NAGPRA "cultural items"?	YES	
3. If the response to Question 2 was "yes," what is the "Minimum number of individuals" (MNI) held by the installation?	0	
4. If the response to Question 2 was "yes," what is the number of non-skeletal "cultural items" that are held by the installation?	2	
5. Of the MNI noted for Question 3, what is the MNI for human remains designated as "culturally unidentifiable"?	N/A	
6. Of the total number of non-skeletal "cultural items" noted for Question 4, how many are "culturally unidentifiable"?	0	
7. Of the MNI noted for Question 3, what is the MNI for remains that are included in on-going consultations with tribes?	0	
8. Of the total number of non-skeletal "cultural items" noted for Question 4, how many are included in on-going consultation with tribes?	2	
9. MNI included in the response to Question 3 that are pending transfer of custody from the installation	0	
10. Number of non-skeletal "cultural items" included in the response to Question 4 that are pending transfer of custody	2	
11. Did the installation acquire possession/control of human remains/funerary objects this reporting period?	NO	

Native American Questions

Native American Consultation (TABLE 1)

	FY 09	
Installations where tribes have a cultural or historical affiliation with installation lands		
1. Do any tribal entities have a cultural or historical affiliation with the lands encompassed by the installation?	No	Not that any of the local tribes have expressed. Pre-historically some existing tribes would have occupied and used the land that is now MCAS Miramar.
2. Did the installation consult with Federally-recognized Indian tribes during ICRMP development or revision?	No	Local tribes were repeatedly contacted, but none actively participated in the process.
3. If yes to Question 2, does your ICRMP include a discussion of that consultation process, or document the consultation through correspondence?	N/A	
4. Does the installation utilize a process separate from the ICRMP for consultation with tribes (e.g. MOU, Agreement documents, consultation protocols)?	No	

Native American Consultation (TABLE 2)

	FY 09	
Installations where tribal treaty rights or other known tribal rights to natural resources may potentially be affected		
1. Does the installation include lands governed by tribal treaty or other instruments that guarantee tribal rights (i.e., subsistence or traditional hunting, fishing, medicinal plants)?	No	
2. Did the installation consult with Federally-recognized Indian tribes during INRMP development or revision?	No	Local tribes were contacted and invited to comment or participate/consult, but none chose to do so.
3. If yes to Question 2, does your INRMP include a discussion of that consultation process, or document the consultation through correspondence?	N/A	Copy of written correspondence is in INRMP Appendix.
4. Does the installation utilize a process separate from the INRMP for consultation with tribes (e.g. MOU, Agreement documents, consultation protocols)?	No	

Native American Consultation (TABLE 3)

	FY 09	
Collections Subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)		
1. Is the installation currently in possession or control of archaeological, historical, or ethnographic collections that have not been professionally evaluated for NAGPRA "cultural items"?	No	
2. Is the installation currently in possession or control of human remains/funerary objects that have been professionally evaluated and documented as NAGPRA "cultural items"?	Yes	Two quartz crystals are housed at the San Diego Archaeological Center in a secured vault. The Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee has been contacted about these. Additional information regarding the site of recovery was provided (recovered at a historic homestead site). We are awaiting word from the KCRC about whether they are interested in these artifacts.
3. If the response to Question 2 was "yes," what is the "Minimum number of individuals" (MNI) held by the installation?	0	
4. If the response to Question 2 was "yes," what is the number of non-skeletal "cultural items" that are held by the installation?	2	
5. Of the MNI noted for Question 3, what is the MNI for human remains designated as "culturally unidentifiable"?	N/A	
6. Of the total number of non-skeletal "cultural items" noted for Question 4, how many are "culturally unidentifiable"?	0	
7. Of the MNI noted for Question 3, what is the MNI for remains that are included in on-going consultations with tribes?	N/A	
8. Of the total number of non-skeletal "cultural items" noted for Question 4, how many are included in on-going consultation with tribes?	2	
9. MNI included in the response to Question 3 that are pending transfer of custody from the installation	0	
10. Number of non-skeletal "cultural items" included in the response to Question 4 that are pending transfer of custody	2	
11. Did the installation acquire possession/control of human remains/funerary objects this reporting period?	No	



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR

P.O. BOX 452001

SAN DIEGO CA 92145-2001

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5090

24 Sep 2008

MEMORANDUM

From: Director, Natural Resources Division
To: Environmental Management Officer *frmt*
Via: Deputy Environmental Management Officer *wcm*

Subj: ANNUAL REVIEW OF INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN (ICRMP)

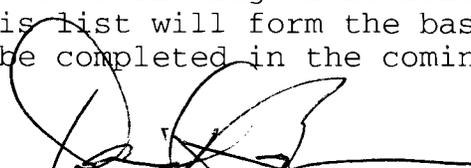
Ref: (a) DoD Inst 4715.16 - Cultural Resources Management
(b) MCO P5090.2A, Chapter 8 - Historical and Archaeological Resources Protection

Encl: (1) List of Needed Revisions

1. Reference (a) states that ICRMP shall be reviewed annually, updated as mission or environmental changes warrant, and revised and approved by appropriate command levels at least every 5 years. Reference (a) does not provide any additional clarification as to what the review should include, nor does the applicable Marine Corps Order (reference (b) provide any guidance or requirements. The purpose of this memorandum is to document an annual review for FY08.

2. I have reviewed the MCAS Miramar ICRMP for continued applicability, accuracy, and for the purpose of identifying revisions needed during our 5-year update for which the contract award process has just been completed.

3. Findings. While the information in the 2004 ICRMP remains applicable and valid, there are substantial information updates and revisions that are warranted based on work done since original preparation of the ICRMP and new policies that have been enacted. Enclosure (1) provides a listing of revisions and updates that are needed. This list will form the basis of our 5-year update to the ICRMP to be completed in the coming year.


D. A. BOYER

List of Revisions and Updates Needed
MCAS Miramar ICRMP
September 2008

General

New DoD Instruction 4715.16 on Cultural Resources Management recently signed (18 Sep 08). This replaces DoD Inst. 4715.3. This Instruction provides general and specific contents of ICRMP's. We can now expect new USMC ICRMP guidance (currently drafted) and "change 2" to MCO P5090.2A to be produced within a year or so.

Need to clearly discuss public access, "as appropriate". More detail on the Flying Leatherneck Museum and their events should be provided, along with any other "reasonable and appropriate" activities (see DoD Inst). Need a description of installation areas appropriate for public access (see DoD Inst). Current ICRMP text not adequate.

Need to update Statues, Regulations, Executive Orders, and Military Instructions/Orders and associated web links. Need to reference and summarize the 2007 Station Order on Env. Compliance and Protection SOP. Need to add anything that is applicable to the historic cemetery on Miramar (consider ACHP's "Policy Statement regarding Treatment of Human Remains and Grave Goods" 1988 - if applicable to non-Indian sites).

Need substantial update of Station Resources, including tables, considering the significant survey and evaluation work done since the last ICRMP.

Reduce discussion of INRMP Management Areas by eliminating site tables. However, retaining the concept that areas with high densities of regulated natural resources are less likely to have cultural resource damage and more conservation attention is still valuable to build into our management philosophy.

Re-evaluate the benefit of tables and text discussing cultural resources by training area.

Since most, if not all of the Station will have been surveyed and site evaluated at least once, revise applicable sections relating to survey and evaluation requirements/needs (at a minimum Sec. 106 process discussion needs to address this - p. 53).

Need to figure out how and where to include information and reference to relevant NHPA Program Comments that are, or could be, relevant to MCAS Miramar (WWII Temporary Buildings?, WWII & Cold War Era Ammunition Storage Facilities, Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1989)

SOP's should be more clearly identified and listed in Table of Contents.

Specific

Cover. It might not be such a good idea to show map that even crudely shows archaeological sites. Let's consider photos.

Add an inside cover page that includes a "Recommended Citation".

Place the Executive Summary before the Table of Contents.

Station and 3rd MAW mission statements need to be reviewed/ verified (see applicable web pages)(p.3).

Station management and command structure have changed and need to be revised (p. 3-5).

EO 13084 was superseded by EO 13175 (p.10).

Revise station acreage (p.11).

Station Boundary Layer - changed from 2004 ICRMP (Figures).

Add Live Fire Ranges and SDZ's to figures (Fig. 2 at least).

Update Historic Context description (p. 17-21) and Appendix A with any new history information for the Station. Need to retain this extensive history in new ICRMP as an Appendix.

Camp Kearney-National Guard historical context (p. 19-20) need to update with information about granite monument placed in area now occupied by runways as a memorial to the 40th Infantry Division U.S. Army service in WWI. The plaque from the monument is reportedly located at the 40th Infantry Division headquarters building (back wall) at Los Alamitos California National Guard Base (CA). We have some photos of the monument on what is now MCAS Miramar.

Update Figure 3 showing areas surveyed, to include those done at the beginning of the ICRMP update process.

Update Figure 4 with new site information. Retain current training area boundary information. Add live fire range and associated SDZ information. Reconsider the benefits of showing the INRMP Management Areas.

Re-evaluate the CR Program goals listed on p. 45.

Include a more extensive description of tribal consultation needed (relative to Sec. 106 process on p. 50 and NAGPRA in that discussion(see DoDInst 4710.02, enclosure 3, sub-para E3.1.1).

Add the procedure for issuing ARPA permits through NAVFAC (ECE recommendation referencing 36 CFR 296.6(b)(1) (possibly at p.59). NAVFAC has procedures set up and conditions for requiring one (we have a copy of a 1992 procedure).

Revise the section on Inadvertent/Unanticipated Discovery to more clearly stand out as a procedure and supplement (p. 61-62). See stand alone Plan/Procedure developed in Feb 2000.

Include guidance form ACHP Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and funerary Objects of 23 Feb 2007 (p.61). This might be a reasonably supplement/subset to a discussion on Inadvertent / Unanticipated Discovery.

Update Table 14 on Collections and Curation (p.64).

Provide more SOP detail on NAGPRA based on 43 CFR 10.5(b)(1) regarding how the Station would take appropriate steps to determine lineal descendents and interested tribes. Again, the ACHP Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and funerary Objects of 23 Feb 2007 is relevant and should be included and referenced. Part of the solution is likely to point to the Kumeyaay Repatriation Committee as the "go to" entity. This was an Env. Compliance Eval. Recommendation.

Appendix B. Verify continued applicability of the Station MOU with the Flying Leatherneck Museum Foundation and/or provide the new one.

Appendix C. Update tribal contact list with newest information.

Appendix D. Need to provide an updated explanation of the master artifact curation agreement/contract with the SDAC. A copy of the current contract may, or may not, be the best solution.

Appendix E. National Register Significance Criteria would seem to be better placed at the appropriate text discussion in the ICRMP rather than having a one page appendix.

Appendix F. Not sure we need to have the PA for Temporary WWII buildings as an appendix. It would seem that mention, discussion and reference in the appropriate section of the text would be sufficient.

Need to append letters to tribes, SHPO, and others seeking information/participation.



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR
P.O. BOX 452001
SAN DIEGO CA 92145-2001

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5090
16 Sep 2009

MEMORANDUM

From: Director, Natural Resources Division
To: Environmental Management Officer *Bmt*
Via: Deputy Environmental Management Officer

Subj: FY2009 ANNUAL REVIEW OF INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN (ICRMP)

Ref: (a) DoD Inst 4715.16 - Cultural Resources Management
(b) MCO P5090.2A, Chapter 8 - Historical and
Archaeological Resources Protection
(c) USMC Guidance for Completing ICRMP Update (Feb 2009)

Encl: (1) Dir, NR Div Memo of 24 Sep 2008 - FY08 Annual Review
(2) FY08 SECDEF Env Awrd - Cultural Resources Mgmt

1. References (a) and (b) state that ICRMP shall be reviewed annually, updated as mission or environmental changes warrant, and revised and approved by appropriate command levels at least every 5 years. The purpose of this memorandum is to document an annual review for FY09. Neither reference provides additional clarification as to what the review should include, although reference (c) is identified in reference (b). Reference (c) provides a few paragraphs of guidance on what annual reviews should include, including:

- a. Changes in points of contact;
- b. Initiatives completed and proposed for coming year;
- c. Review program performance over past year;
- d. Determine whether the ICRMP needs to be updated;
- e. Identify new or changes to consulting parties, statutes, policy, or regulation.

2. I have reviewed the MCAS Miramar ICRMP considering the guidance provided in reference (c). The results of my review are provided below:

Subj: FY2009 ANNUAL REVIEW OF INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN (ICRMP)

a. Station, MCI-West, and Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps points of contact have not changed since last year. Tribal contact information and chairpersons have changed. Our primary contacts at the California Office of Historic Preservation have also changed, although the SHPO remains the same. This contact information is maintained up-to-date separate from the ICRMP.

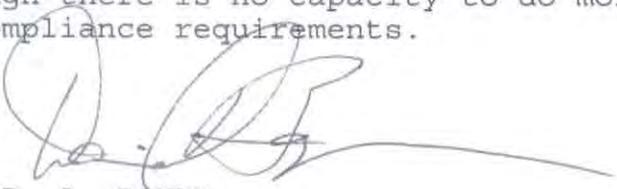
b. The primary initiative undertaken over the past year has been to complete "phase I" archaeological survey of some remaining portions of the Station, scope the needed revisions and provide data for the ICRMP update currently in progress, and most recently, award a small task to have most of the last remaining unsurveyed land of the Station surveyed. Completion of the ICRMP update and the supporting surveys will be the cultural resource program focus in the coming year.

c. The program has supported many project planning efforts well by having up-to-date GIS data that shows which areas have been surveyed with cross reference to report citations. Surveys conducted last winter/spring in support of the ICRMP update have been very supportive of MV-22 West Coast Basing, JSF West Coast Basing, and many smaller planning efforts. Nearly all of the undeveloped land on MCAS Miramar has now either been surveyed for cultural resources or is under contract to be surveyed. Curation of artifacts from the station continues to be done at the San Diego Archaeological Center with no problems encountered. We submitted a nomination package to HQMC for the SECNAV/SECDEF Cultural Resources Management award (enclosure 2), but it was not selected by as the Marine Corps entry to move forward.

d. Update of the ICRMP is needed and is currently in preparation. Many revisions needed were identified by enclosure 1. There are substantial information updates and revisions that are warranted based on work done since original preparation of the ICRMP in 2004, to include reference (c).

e. There were no changes in parties with which we typically consult, other than points of contact changes. No statute or regulatory changes of any significance to Miramar occurred. Change 2 of reference (b) and reference (c) were completed and distributed this past year.

3. Conclusion. With the update of the ICRMP that is underway, the program is providing adequate to good support of the Station's mission, although there is no capacity to do more than meet and support basic compliance requirements.



D. A. BOYER



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR
P.O. BOX 452001
SAN DIEGO CA 92145-2001

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5090
15 September 2010

MEMORANDUM

From: Director, Natural Resources Division
To: Environmental Management Officer *Jef*
Via: Assistant Environmental Management Officer *WOM*
Subj: FY2010 ANNUAL REIVEW OF INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN (ICRMP)

Ref: (a) DoD Inst 4715.16 - Cultural Resources Management
(b) MCO P5090.2A, Chapter 8 - Historical and Archaeological
Resources Protection
(c) USMC guidance for Completing ICRMP Update (2009)

1. References (a) and (b) state that ICRMP's shall be reviewed annually, updated as mission or environmental changes warrant, and revise and approved by appropriate command levels at least every 5 years. The purpose of this memorandum is to document an annual review for FY10. Neither references (a) nor (b) provide additional clarification as to what the review should include, although reference (c) is identified in reference (b). Reference (c) provides a few paragraphs of guidance on what annual review should include:

- a. Changes in points of contact;
- b. Initiatives completed and proposed for coming year;
- c. Review program performance over past year;
- d. Determine whether the ICRMP needs to be updated; and
- e. Identify new or changes to consulting parties, statues, policy, or regulation.

2. The MCAS Miramar ICRMP is currently in the process of substantial update. Most if the topics identified in reference (c) regarding annual review are being revised or updated as a part of this process. Results of my review are provided below:

- a. Points of contact for USMC have not changed except at MCAS Miramar where we have a new Commanding Officer, Col. Frank Richie, Executive Officer, LtCol. Thomas Kerley, and Environmental

Subj: FY2010 ANNUAL REIVEW OF INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN (ICRMP)

Management Officer, LtCol Thomas Fries. The address for the California Office of Historic Preservation recently changed, and this is included in the ICRMP update. Local Tribal Chairpersons/ Spokespersons change periodically, and the ICRMP update will contain the most up-to-date information.

b. Work on ICRMP update continues, with delivery of a draft ICRMP for USMC, SHPO, and Tribal review in September 2010. Archaeological surveys of 54 ac in support of F-35B (Joint Strike Fighter) planning were completed such that now about 99% of the undeveloped land on the Station has been surveyed. The MV-22 Osprey West Coast Basing Sec. 106 National Historic Preservation Act consultation resulted in a Programmatic Agreement covering all installations involved. However, since areas of MCAS Miramar to be affected have already been completely surveyed, no action is required, unless there is an "unanticipated discovery" of buried archaeological resources during project construction.

c. Program is meeting compliance requirements which are particularly focused on Sec. 106 National Historic Preservation Act consultation and proper curation of archaeological artifacts. Having an extensive GIS data set and maintaining records regarding resources and surveys have been important contributors since most of the Station has been surveyed. There have been no problems.

d. The ICRMP is being updated currently with a goal for completion being December 2010.

e. There have been no changes to consulting parties, statutes, policy, or regulations that affect the program at MCAS Miramar.

3. Conclusion. With the update of the ICRMP underway, the program is providing adequate to good support for the Station's mission, although there is no capacity to do more than meet and support basic compliance requirements due to very limited staffing.



D. A. BOYER

APPENDIX I
Glossary

GLOSSARY

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP): The independent federal agency charged by the NHPA (Section 201), as amended, to advise the President, Congress, and federal agencies on matters related to historic preservation. The ACHP also administers Section 106 of the NHPA through its regulation at 36 CFR Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*.

Alluvial: Pertaining to processes or materials associated with transportation or deposition by running water.

Alluvial fan: A major semiconical or fan-shaped constructional landform that is built of more or less stratified alluvium, with or without debris flow deposits, that occurs on the upper margin of a piedmont slope and that has its apex at a point source of alluvium debouching from a mountain valley into an intermontane basin. Also, a generic term for similar forms in various other landscapes.

Alluvium: Deposits of organic and inorganic material made by streams on riverbeds, floodplains, and alluvial fans, particularly deposits of clay or silty clay laid down during a time of flood.

Archaeological resources: Any material remains of past human life or activities that are capable of providing scientific or humanistic understandings of past human behavior and cultural adaptation through the application of scientific or scholarly techniques such as controlled observation, contextual measurement, controlled collection, analysis, interpretation, and explanation (see the ARPA and 32 CFR §229.3).

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979: This act (16 U.S. Code [U.S.C.] 470) strengthened protection of archaeological resources on federal and tribal lands by increasing the penalties first included in the Antiquities Act of 1906 for unauthorized excavation, collection, or damage of those resources from misdemeanors to felonies, including fines and imprisonment for first offenses. Trafficking in archaeological resources from public and tribal lands is also prohibited by ARPA. ARPA requires notification of affected Native American tribes if archaeological investigations would result in harm to or destruction of any location considered by tribes to have religious or cultural importance.

Archaeology: The study of the human past, primarily using material remains (artifacts, sites and monuments).

Archaic: In the San Diego area, a prehistoric period dating from approximately 8500-7500 to 1000 B.P.

Area of Potential Effect (APE): The area within which any existing historic properties may be affected by a federal undertaking. The APE includes the footprint of the proposed project and areas around the footprint that might be affected by visual, auditory, erosional, and other direct and indirect results of the undertaking. The APE may consist of a single area or two or more geographically discontinuous areas.

Bedrock: The solid rock that underlies the soil and other unconsolidated material or that is exposed at the surface.

Biface: A stone tool with a knife-like edge, created by micro-flaking along both sides of the tool edge. Bifaces commonly include stone knives, drills and spear and arrow points.

Blade: A stone flake that is twice as long as it is wide. The manufacture and use of blades is characteristic of some but not all prehistoric cultures.

Bioturbation: Soil disturbance due to biological agents, such as gophers and ground squirrels. Both can cause substantial destruction to archaeological deposits.

Boulder: A rock fragment larger than 2 ft. (60 cm) in diameter.

Building: One of the five NRHP property types. A structure created to shelter any form of human activity—includes houses, barns, churches, and other buildings, including administration buildings, dormitories, garages, and hangars.

Chronometric techniques: Scientific analyses used to determine the age of specific kinds of material. The most widely used chronometric technique in archaeology is radiocarbon (¹⁴C) dating, which can provides estimated ages for carbon and other organic materials.

Clovis: An early prehistoric cultural period, dating from about 12,000 B.P. to 10,000 B.P., that is widely present across North America.

Cobble: A rounded or partly rounded fragment of rock 3–10 in. (7.6–25 cm) in diameter.

Cobble tool: Stone tool made from a natural cobble. Cobble tools are typically large (roughly fist-sized) and were used for heavy pounding, chipping and scraping tasks. Commonly cobble tools include hammerstones, choppers and scaper planes.

Cold War historic resources: Buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts built, used, or associated with critical events or persons during the “Cold War” period (1945–1989) that possess exceptional historic importance to the nation or that are outstanding examples of technological or scientific achievement (see DoDI 4715.3).

Colluvium: Soil material or rock fragments, or both, moved by creep, slide, or local wash, and deposited at the base of steep slopes.

Conglomerate: A coarse-grained clastic rock composed of rounded or subangular rock fragments more than 2 mm in diameter. It commonly has a matrix of sand and finer-textured material. Conglomerate is the consolidated equivalent of rounded or subrounded gravel.

Conservation: Planned management, use, and protection of natural and cultural resources to provide sustainable use and continued benefit for present and future generations and to prevent the exploitation, destruction, waste, and/or neglect (DoDI 4715.3).

Consultation: A reasonable and good-faith effort to involve affected parties in the findings, determinations, and decisions made during the Section 106 process and other processes required under other statutes and regulations. Consultations with Indian tribes must be on a government-to-government level to respect tribal sovereignty and to recognize the unique legal relationship between the federal government and Indian tribes set forth in the Constitution, treaties, statutes, and court decisions.

Core: A naturally occurring stone that has been hammered to detach flakes, which were subsequently used to make flake tools such as knives and spear or arrow points.

Cottonwood Triangular point: A stone arrow point that dates after about 800 B.P. In the San Diego area, the appearance of this arrow point (along with Desert Side-Notched points) marks the introduction of the bow and arrow into the region.

Cultural landscape: A geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, sites, and/or natural features.

Cultural resource: Cultural resources represent the nation's collective heritage, and broad public sentiment for protecting these heritage resources has been codified over the years in numerous federal, state, and local laws (King 1998; King et al. 1977). This term includes: (1) buildings, structures, sites, districts, and objects that may be eligible for or that are included in the NRHP (historic properties); cultural items as defined in 25 USC 3001; American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, or Native Hawaiian sacred sites for which access is protected under 42 USC 1996; archaeological resources as defined by 16 USC 470bb; archaeological artifact collections and associated records defined under 36 CFR 79 (see DoDI 4715.3); and any definite location of past human activity, occupation, or use, identifiable through field inventory (survey), historical documentation, or oral evidence.

Culture: The traditions, beliefs, practices, lifeways, arts, crafts, and social institutions of any community, be it an Indian tribe, a local ethnic group, or the people of the nation as a whole. Humans' use of and adaptation to the environment as seen through his behavior, activities, and the methods employed to transmit customs, knowledge, and ideas to succeeding generations.

Curation: The process of managing and preserving an archaeological collection of artifacts and records according to professional museum and archival practices, as defined in 36 CFR 79. For details, see Legacy Resource Management Program Office, Legacy Project No. 98-1714, Guidelines for the Field Collection of Archaeological Materials and Standard Operating Procedures for Curating Department of Defense Archaeological Collections.

Debitage: Flakes and shattered angular bits of stone that are the by-product and waste materials resulting from stone tool manufacture. Debitage is typically the most common kind of archaeological remains found at prehistoric sites. Debitage can provide useful information about stone tool manufacturing processes.

Desert Side-Notched point: A stone arrow point that dates after about 800 B.P. In the San Diego area, the appearance of this arrow point (along with Cottonwood Triangular points) marks the introduction of the bow and arrow into the region.

Digging weight: A donut-shaped stone placed at the distal end of a fire-hardened stave or pole used for digging in the ground. Digging sticks were useful for obtaining certain plant foods, such as tubers.

District: One of the five NRHP property types. Districts are concentrations of significant sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

DoDI 4715.3, *Environmental Conservation Program (3 May 1996)*: This instruction covers a wide range of topics pertinent to the integrated management of natural and cultural resources on properties under DoD control and describes means and assigns responsibilities for implementing policies, and prescribes appropriate procedures. It also directs DoD installations to take a proactive approach to consultation with Native American tribes, both in the Section 106 process and with respect to tribal cultural concerns in general. Among other things, it also directs installations to select a staff member to serve as a liaison to tribes and to educate appropriate staff about tribes with cultural ties to lands managed by DoD.

Effect: Any change in the characteristics that contribute to the uses determined appropriate for a cultural resource, or to the qualities that qualify a cultural property for the NRHP. Determination of effect is guided by criteria in 36 CFR Part 800.9.

Ethnography: The branch of anthropology that describes and analyzes extant cultural systems.

Ethnohistory: Ethnographic information that can be obtained from historical documents; for example, diaries of early explorers and early newspaper accounts.

Ethnology: The branch of anthropology that deals with the comparative cultures of various peoples, including their distributions, characteristics, folkways, religions, and social organizations.

Evaluation: Assessing the historic significance and historic integrity of a site, building, structure, district, or object by applying the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

Flake: A typically small, lenticular-shaped stone, created by striking a core with a hammerstone or antler baton. Flakes were sometimes subsequently further worked (e.g., to create arrow points), or could be used without further modification (e.g., as expedient cutting or scraping edges), or might simply be the waste by-product of stone tool manufacture ("debitage").

Hammerstone: Typically a fist-sized cobble used for hammering and pounding tasks.

Historic archaeology: Investigation of historical-period sites through archaeological techniques; study of the material culture of people living during recorded history in order to understand cultural history and human behavior.

Historic context: An organizing structure for interpreting history that groups together information about historic properties sharing a common theme, geographical location, and time period. The development of historic contexts is a foundation for decisions about the planning, identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties based upon comparative significance.

Historic integrity: The ability of a property to convey its historic significance. To be eligible for the NRHP, a property must be historically significant. It also must possess historical integrity, which is a measure of authenticity and not necessarily condition. Elements of integrity to be considered include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Not all seven aspects of integrity need to be retained, but a property must have sufficient physical remnants from its period of historical importance to illustrate significant aspects of its past. The integrity of archaeological sites typically is evaluated by the degree to which they can provide important contextual information. The integrity of traditional cultural places is interpreted with reference to the views of closely affiliated traditional groups, if traditional people will write or talk about such places so information can be filed with a public agency. If a place retains integrity in the perspective of affiliated traditional groups, it probably has sufficient integrity to justify further evaluation. NRHP Bulletin 38, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*, provides guidance for identifying and assessing traditional cultural places.

Historic preservation: 16 U.S.C. 470w, Section 301(8), states that historic preservation "includes identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training" regarding cultural resources.

Historic property: Any district, site, building, structure, or object listed in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its historic significance. The regulation at 36 CFR 60.4 explains criteria for determining eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Historic significance: The importance of a property to the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture of a community, a state, or the nation. It is achieved by meeting one or more of the following criteria: association with events, activities, or patterns (Criterion a); association with important persons (Criterion b); distinctive physical characteristics of design, construction, or form (Criterion c); potential to yield important information (Criterion d).

Historic theme: A trend or pattern in history or prehistory relating to a particular aspect of cultural development.

Holocene: The second epoch of the Quaternary period of geologic time, extending from the end of the Pleistocene (about 10,000–12,000 years ago) to the present.

Identification: The first step in the NHPA Section 106 process includes preliminary work (such as archival research or literature review), actual efforts to identify properties through field survey, and the evaluation of identified properties to determine if they qualify as historic properties. The standard is a “reasonable and good faith effort” for identification and evaluation.

Indian tribe: The term Indian tribe includes federally recognized American Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages, and Native Hawaiian organizations. A federally recognized tribe is one that the U.S. government formally recognizes as a sovereign entity requiring government-to-government relations. The federal government holds lands in trust for many, but not all, Indian tribes. Some tribes are not federally recognized and are not afforded special rights under federal law, with the following exception. According to NRHP guidelines, traditional cultural places include places of cultural significance to both federally recognized tribes and other groups. Non-federally recognized tribes may be consulted as interested parties.

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP): A document that defines the procedures and outlines plans for managing cultural resources on DoD installations (see DoDI 4715.3).

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP): An integrated plan based, to the maximum extent practicable, on ecosystem management that shows the interrelationships of individual components of natural resources management to mission requirements and other land-use activities affecting an installation’s natural resources (see DoDI 4715.3).

Intensive archaeological survey: A pedestrian survey that is designed to locate and record all archaeological resources within a specified area from surface and exposed profile indications. Crewmember spacing of 20 m or less is considered appropriate for surveys.

Inventory: A process of descriptive listing and documentation of cultural resources within a defined geographic area based on a review of existing data, fieldwork, and other means. Also referred to as archaeological survey.

Isolate: An artifact found in isolation; that is, unaccompanied by additional archaeological remains.

Ipai-Tipai: An alternative name for the Kumeyaay people, the Native American tribe that occupied the Miramar area.

Kumeyaay: The Native American tribe that occupied the Miramar area. Also sometimes called the Ipai-Tipai or Dieguneño.

La Jollan: Archaic period coastal sites, dating from approximately 8500-7500 to 1000 B.P.

Landform: A three-dimensional part of the land surface, formed of soil, sediment, or rock that is distinctive because of its shape, its significance for land use or to landscape genesis, its repetition in various landscapes, and its fairly consistent position relative to surrounding landforms.

Late Prehistoric: The local prehistoric cultural period dating from about 1000 to 300 B.P.

Lithic technology: Stone tool making and using process tradition.

Lithic scatter: An archaeological site with material remains restricted to stone tools and debitage which only occur on the ground surface; i.e., lithic scatters, lack a buried or subsurface soil deposit and remains.

Mano: A handstone or muller, employed for grinding vegetal materials, especially seeds. Used with a metate.

Metate: A basal grinding slab, used with a mano or handstone.

Midden: An archaeological soil deposit containing an admixture of ash and charcoal, originally from cooking fires. Midden deposits are characteristic of villages and camps.

Milling stones: Stone tools used for grinding or pulping vegetal materials.

Mission Indians: Southern California Native Americans who were historically subjugated by the Spanish under the mission system. "Mission Indian" is sometimes used generically for a number of distinct tribes. Federally-recognized Mission Indian tribes can also represent groups consisting of tribally-mixed individuals, reflecting the forced congregation, and subsequent inter-marriages, of different tribes under the mission system.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): The official federal list of sites, districts, buildings, structures, and objects worthy of preservation consideration because of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. The NRHP is administered by the Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Criteria for eligibility,

and the procedures for nomination, making changes to listed properties, and removing properties from the NRHP are detailed in 36 CFR 60, *National Register of Historic Places*. Significance may be local, state, or national in scope. NRHP eligibility criteria are published in 36 CFR 60.

Native Americans: American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians (DoDI 4715.3).

Object: One of the five NRHP property types. Objects typically are small in scale, sometimes movable, and often artistic in nature, and include sculpture, monuments, airplanes, boundary markers, and fountains.

Outcrop: That part of a geologic formation or structure that appears at the surface of the earth.

Paleoindian: An early prehistoric cultural period dating locally from about 10,000 to 8500–7500 B.P.

Paleolithic: The prehistoric cultural period present in Eurasia and dating from about 35,000–10,000 B.P. Siberian Paleolithic cultures are believed to be ancestral to Pre-Clovis cultures in the Americas.

Paleontology: The study of the biological past, typically as expressed in fossils.

Paleosol: A soil that formed on a landscape of the past, with distinctive morphological features resulting from a soil-forming environment that no longer exists at the site. The former pedogenic process was either altered because of external environmental change or interrupted by burial.

Pauma: Inland Archaic sites, dating from approximately 8500–7500 to 1000 B.P.

Pleistocene: The first epoch of the Quaternary period of geologic time (about 2 million–10,000 years ago), following the Pliocene epoch and preceding the Holocene.

Pre-Clovis: An early but poorly understood cultural period in North America, dating to > 12,000 B.P. Pre-Clovis sites are believed to represent the first colonization of the Americas although when this first occurred is still the subject of research and debate.

Prehistory: That period of time before written history. In North America, prehistoric usually refers to the period before European contact.

Projectile point: A generic term that includes both stone arrow and spear points.

Protohistory: The study of historical-period groups who themselves did not maintain written records. The protohistoric period is usually defined as between A.D. 1492 and A.D. 1700.

Quaternary: The second period of the Cenozoic era of geologic time, extending from the end of the Tertiary period (about 2 million years ago) to the present and consists of two epochs, the Pleistocene (Ice Age) and the Holocene (recent).

Remnant: A remaining part of some larger landform or of a land surface that has been dissected or partially buried.

Ridge: A long, narrow elevation of the land surface, typically sharp crested with steep sides and forming an extended upland between valleys.

Riparian habitat or area: A zone of transition from the aquatic to terrestrial ecosystems, whose presence is dependent upon surface and/or subsurface water, which reveals the influence of that water through its existing or potential soil/vegetation complex. Riparian habitat may be associated with features such as lakes, reservoirs, estuaries, potholes, springs, bogs, wet meadows, muskegs, and ephemeral, intermittent, or perennial streams. Riparian areas are often characterized by dense vegetation and an abundance and diversity of wildlife.

San Dieguito: The local variant of the Paleoindian cultural period, dating from about 10,000 to 8500-7500 B.P.

Sandstone: Sedimentary rock predominantly containing sand-sized particles.

Scraper: A common stone tool with a unifacially worked edge (similar to a chisel edge), used for scraping tasks.

Scraper plane: A cobble tool commonly used to pulp dense vegetal material such as agave leaves (used to make fibers for string).

Shovel test-pit (STP): A quickly excavated small pit used to determine whether a subsurface deposit is present at a site and, if, so, the density of the subsurface archaeological remains. STPs are commonly 25 x 25 cm or 30 cm in diameter in size.

Site: One of the five NRHP property types. The physical location of a significant activity or event; often refers to archaeological sites or traditional cultural places, although the term also may be used to describe military properties such as testing ranges, treaty signing locations, and aircraft wrecks. All sites are the location of past human activities or events.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): The official appointed by the governor of each state or territory to carry out the functions defined in the NHPA and to administer the state's historic preservation program. SHPOs provide advice and assistance to federal agencies regarding their historic preservation responsibilities.

Stewardship: The management of resources entrusted to one's care in a way that preserves and enhances the resources and their benefits for present and future generations (DoDI 4715.3).

Stratified: Arranged in strata or layers.

Stream terrace: One of a series of platforms in a stream valley, flanking and more or less parallel to the stream channel, originally formed near the level of the stream and representing the dissected remnants of an abandoned floodplain, streambed, or valley floor produced by a former stage of erosion or deposition.

Structure: One of the five NRHP property types. A work constructed for purposes other than human shelter, including bridges, tunnels, dams, roadways, and military facilities such as missiles and their silos, launch pads, weaponry, runways, and water towers.

Subsurface deposit: A soil deposit containing archaeological remains below the ground surface. Subsurface deposits are common at villages and camps.

Topography: The relative position and elevation of the natural or man-made features of an area that describe the configuration of its surface.

Traditional cultural property (or place): A property that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. The traditional cultural significance of a historic property is derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices. Examples of properties possessing such significance include: a location associated with the traditional beliefs of a Native American group about its origins, its cultural history, or the nature of the world; a rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-term residents; a location where Native American religious practitioners have historically gone, and are known or thought to go today, to perform ceremonial activities in accordance with traditional cultural rules of practice; a place where Native Americans still go to collect traditional tools or raw materials to make traditional items such as basketry or pottery..

Tribe: A federally recognized tribe or other federally recognized Native American group or organization (DoDI 4715.3).

Undertaking: Any project, activity, action, or program wholly or partly funded under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency. Includes projects and activities that are executed by or on behalf of a federal agency; federally funded; require a federal permit, license, or approval; or are subject to state or local regulation administered through delegation or approval authority by a federal agency. Also, any action meeting this definition that may

have an effect on NRHP-eligible resources and thereby triggers procedural responsibilities under 16 USC 470 et seq. (see DoDI 4715.3).

Unexploded ordnance (UXO): Military munitions that have been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action, and have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installation, personnel, or material, and remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause.

Upland: Land at a higher elevation than the alluvial plain or stream terrace; land above the lowlands along streams.

Valley: An elongate, relatively large, externally drained depression of the earth's surface that is primarily developed by stream erosion.

Viewshed: The total area visible from a point (or series of points along a linear transportation facility) and conversely the area that views the facility.

Weathering: All physical and chemical changes produced in rocks or other deposits at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric agents. These changes result in disintegration and decomposition of the material.

APPENDIX J

Confidential: Existing Archaeological Sites, MCAS Miramar

Not provided with this version.