



Marine Corps Air Station Miramar

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan

Prepared for:

Marine Corps Air Station Miramar

Under contract with:

**Naval Facilities Engineering
Command Southwest**

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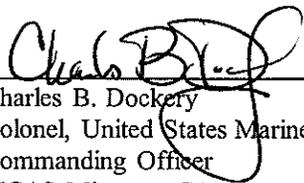
**INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
MCAS MIRAMAR**

March 2020

SIGNATURE PAGE

This 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.

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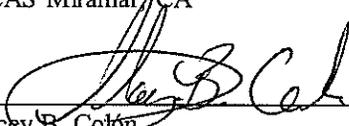
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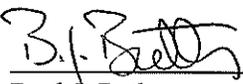
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

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

This update is designed to support and provide information for Station plans such as the Station Master Plan, Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), and other installation orders and directives. It also serves as the Station Commanding Officer's (CO) decision document for the conduct of cultural resources management actions. This updated ICRMP is intended for use 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 (NRD), Environmental Management Department (EMD). 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, NRD of the EMD (S-7).

Cultural Resources Management on MCAS Miramar

The following general goals of the plan are:

- Preserve the opportunity for a high quality of life for present and future generations of Americans;
- Preserve the United States Marine Corps (USMC) mission access to air, land, and sea resources;
- Deliver national defense by strengthening conservation aspects of environmental security.

The following specific goals of the plan are:

- Protecting USMC and national heritage represented by cultural resources that are under Station control. This is recognized as an essential part of the defense mission, including the protection of all National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed and eligible properties (USMC 2009). This goal is facilitated by maintenance of standard operating procedures (SOP) to manage cultural resources in accordance with established laws and regulations. It is the responsibility of the USMC to provide training as necessary for the CO and other Station personnel involved in cultural resources planning. The training includes subject matter and practices relative to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Further, the CRM responsibilities include the evaluation of all buildings and structures that have become 50 years old to determine their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The Cultural Resources Management Program is tasked to continue in its outreach efforts with Native Americans to ensure that any potential sacred sites are not adversely effected by training or construction.
- Maintaining curation standards for archaeological collections as set forth in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 79. All MCAS Miramar artifacts are curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC), which meets the federal standards for curation facilities.

- This includes maintaining the data system for archaeological site information and collections to ensure it is current and accurate, and as such, these are essential parts of meeting the cultural resource goals of the ICRMP. Additionally, the CRM provides continued oversight and maintenance of the Geographic Information System (GIS) database for specific cultural resource site information and for the areas previously surveyed. Related to the GIS archive is the need to 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 NRD of the EMD and the Public Works (PW) (Division S-4). Finally, it is important to digitize the various archival cultural resource documents held by MCAS Miramar that are not already captured in digital formats.

Today MCAS Miramar manages approximately 157 known archaeological sites. Of the existing resources, 89 (57%) are prehistoric, 55 (35%) are historic, and 13 (8%) are a combination of both prehistoric and historic elements. All 157 existing sites have been evaluated to determine NRHP eligibility; of these, ten have been recommended or determined to be NRHP eligible. The California SHPO has concurred on the NRHP ineligibility recommendations for 65 sites. SHPO concurrence is undetermined or has not yet been sought for the remaining sites.

MCAS Miramar has completed evaluation of buildings that are at least 50 years old for NRHP eligibility. None were recommended or determined NRHP eligible. The California SHPO has concurred with the NRHP ineligible determinations.

Conclusion

The development, updating and implementation of an ICRMP must be viewed as an ongoing process. The proposed goals noted above build upon previous efforts. The current Plan presents what is known of the Station's lands and history. As new cultural resource discoveries are made 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 shifting goals for the future.

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ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	TERM
3rd MAW	Third Marine Aircraft Wing
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
APE	Area of Potential Effect(s)
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CDR	Regional Commander
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG	Commanding General
CNRSW	Commander Navy Region Southwest
CRM	Cultural Resources Manager
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDINST	Department of Defense Instruction
DoI	Department of the Interior
DoN	Department of the Navy
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
DVD-ROM	Digital Versatile Disc Read-Only Memory
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECSOP	Environmental Compliance Program Standard Operating Procedures
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMD	Environmental Management Department
EMO	Environmental Manager Officer
EO	Executive Order(s)
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
FoIA	Freedom of Information Act
GEOFi	GEOFidelis
GIS	Geographic Information System
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Records
HALS	Historic American Landscape Survey
HQ	Headquarters
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
KCRC	Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
MCAD	Marine Corps Air Depot
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MCB	Marine Corps Base
MCCS	Marine Corps Community Services
MCHP	USMC Historical Program
MCICOM	Marine Corps Installations Command
MCO	Marine Corps Order
MCRD	Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego

ACRONYM	TERM
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MTP	Maintenance and Treatment Plan
NAAS	Naval Auxiliary Air Station
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NAVFACINST	Naval Facility Command Instruction
NAVFACSW	Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest
NCIS	Naval Criminal Investigative Service
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHL	National Historic Landmarks
NPS	National Park Service
NRD	Natural Resources Division
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation or California State Office of Historic Preservation
PA	Programmatic Agreement(s)
PACT	Pacific Tactical Law Enforcement Team
PDF	Portable Document Format
PW	Public Works
PWO	Public Works Officer
ROICC	Resident Officer in Charge of Construction
SDAC	San Diego Archaeological Center
SDCAS	San Diego County Archaeological Society
SECNAVINST	Secretary of the Navy Instruction
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer(s)
site	archaeological site
SMP	Station Master Plan
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
Station	Marine Corps Air Station Miramar
TCP	Traditional Cultural Properties
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer(s)
U.S.	United States
USMC	United States Marine Corps

1.0 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

1.1 Mission and Goals for the Cultural Resources Program

Internal military regulations require regular updates of the Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), including Department of Defense Instruction (DoDINST) 4715.16 Cultural Resources Management; Department of Defense (DoD) Measures of Merit; Secretary of the Navy Instruction (SECNAVINST) 4000.35B, Department of the Navy (DoN) Cultural Resources Program; and Marine Corps Order (MCO) 5090.2 (Volume 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.

The Station's mission is to operate and maintain the Marines Corps' premier Air Station in support of flight operations to prepare Marines for combat. The mission of the 3rd MAW, the Station's primary tenant, is to provide combat-ready, expeditionary, aviation forces capable of short-notice, world-wide deployment to support Marine Air Ground Task Force, fleet, and unified commanders.

The Station is managed under the authority of the Commanding Officer (CO). The Environmental Management Officer (EMO) of MCAS Miramar is responsible for the Station's environmental compliance. The Director, Natural Resources Division (NRD) of the Environmental Management Department (EMD), is assigned responsibilities as the Station Cultural Resource Manager (CRM).

A successful Cultural Resources Management Program requires the identification and evaluation of historic properties; 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.

1.2 Organization of the ICRMP Update

This update of the former ICRMP (ASM Affiliates 2011) consists of seven major sections. The first section discusses goals and objectives for cultural resources work at MCAS Miramar. The second section includes a list of major cultural resources laws, regulations, public outreach efforts, and data management that apply to the Station. The third section details the military roles, responsibilities, tenants and consulting parties. The fourth section discusses the Cultural Resources Management Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for MCAS Miramar. The fifth section provides a description of known cultural resources and the cultural resources management efforts since the institution of the NHPA including the efforts previously summarized in the last ICRMP (ASM Affiliates 2011). The sixth section details management objectives and goals of the Cultural Resources Management Program. The seventh section includes a comprehensive reference list providing citations for the body of the document. Following the report narrative are several Appendices with supplemental contextual data.

1.3 Objectives and Goals for the ICRMP Update

1.3.1 Objectives

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

- **Compliance with Federal Historic Preservation Law.** The Station complies with all laws and regulations pertaining to the identification, management, and preservation of cultural resources. **Section 2.0** of this document lists these statues, regulations, Executive Orders (EO), and Memoranda. These laws and provisions apply to the operation of the MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Management Program.
- **Locate, Evaluate, and Protect Archaeological, Historical and Sacred Sites.** In order to comply with those laws and regulations set forth in **Section 2.0**, the CRM locates, evaluates, and protects historic properties and sacred sites on the Station.
 - The CRM gives priority to the evaluation of archaeological sites located in facility planning and training areas, and when necessary, develops protective strategies or mitigation measures for those sites that are potentially National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible.



An F9F from Composite Squadron 61 (VA-61) over NAAS Miramar, 1954.

- The CRM first determines if the proposed action is an undertaking and determines the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (SOP No. 1). The CRM applies the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect to determine whether the undertakings have the potential to affect historic properties. Planning such projects may proceed with the understanding that changes in design or project delays may occur where mitigation is applied as a result of State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) consultation.
 - The CRM consults in a timely manner with the SHPO concerning all undertakings that have the potential to affect historic properties.
 - Local federally recognized Native American tribes are included in consultation as they have a cultural affiliation with the land that the station now occupies. While Section 106 dictates this consultation, the potential value of contacting and consulting with these groups are important for site identification.
- **Contribute to the Body of Knowledge.** Valuable contributions to the regional cultural resources record can be achieved through the analysis and synthesis of data collected on the 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. MCAS Miramar's artifact collection at the San Diego Archaeological Center provides an important means of sharing pre-historic and historic information from the station. The Center provides access to researchers and occasionally uses artifacts from the station for interpretive displays.

1.3.2 Goals

CRM efforts have resulted in the development of a Geographic Information System (GIS) database which contains specific information on Station sites and areas surveyed. The development of protocols for test excavations and unanticipated discoveries has also resulted from CRM efforts. All known artifacts derived from these archaeological studies are curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC). Further, effectively all of the undeveloped lands on the Station have now been evaluated and surveyed for historic and prehistoric archaeological resources in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA.

Potential historic properties (archaeological sites and standing structures of historic import) on the Station have been documented and evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Standing structures are evaluated as they reach the 50-year threshold for cultural resources assessment (Davis and Gorman 2015; Popovich et al. 2006). Archaeological sites are typically considered significant if it can be demonstrated that they meet criterion D for NHPA eligibility; that is that they have data and information within them that can be used as a basis for research that will significantly contribute to our understanding of the past. To accomplish this requires that a site contain artifacts (prehistoric cultural materials) that are dateable. Additionally, prehistoric sites need to have a degree of integrity and not be so compromised that it is possible to relate the cultural remains to a specific period of time. Further, that the data sets that are found in the site are rich and varied enough to reconstruct the prehistoric lifeway that the site represents. Under these circumstances an archaeological site would frequently be considered NRHP eligible as a repository of critical research information that can contribute to our understanding of the past.

The primary objective of the Station's Cultural Resource Management Program is to integrate the legal requirements for historic preservation compliance with the planning and accomplishment of military training, construction, and other mission essential activities. This is accomplished through oversight of the real property and land use decisions on MCAS Miramar. Routine management efforts include protection of NRHP eligible sites with periodic visits to ensure their condition and maintenance is correctly identified within the GIS archaeological database. Updates are made to reflect the most current knowledge of site status.

In a broad way, the Cultural Resource Management Program is a part of the USMC's ongoing aims and objectives. Consistent with conducting environmental compliance activities is identifying, evaluating and protecting significant historic properties. These goals are a subordinate element of the higher aims of the military service with respect to their key role in protecting our nation.

The following goals build upon previous efforts relating to this update:

1.3.2.1 General Goals

- Preserve the opportunity for a high quality of life for present and future generations of Americans;
- Preserve the USMC mission access to air, land, and sea resources;
- Deliver national defense by strengthening conservation aspects of environmental security.

1.3.2.2 General Cultural Resources Management Goals and Data Gaps

- Comply with applicable cultural resource requirements and execute Section 106 NHPA compliance for all undertakings;
- To develop the foundation for an installation specific Station Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), and involving other stakeholders as applicable, allowing expedited Section 106 NHPA compliance for Station undertakings;
- Protect cultural resource heritage assets under Station control as an essential part of the defense mission – this includes the protection of all NRHP eligible properties (USMC 2009);
- Maintain SOPs to manage sites 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;
- Maintain curation standards for archaeological collections as set forth in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 79;
- Maintain the GIS data for archaeological sites and surveys to ensure that it is current and accurate;
- Provide training as necessary for the CO and other Station personnel involved in cultural resource planning relative to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and Section 106 of the NHPA;
- Make periodic visits to all NRHP eligible sites to observe their condition;
- Evaluate all buildings and structures that become 50 years old for their NRHP eligibility;
- Continue communications with Native American Tribal representatives to ensure sacred sites do not receive adverse impacts from training or construction activities (note that no sacred sites have been identified on the Station to date);
- Continue to inventory and catalog cultural resource information (documents, photographs, site and building plans, real property records, maps, original drawings, and personal papers maintained by both the NRD of the EMD and the Public Works [PW] Division S-4); digitize the various archival cultural resources documents that are not current in digital formats;
- Conduct evaluations of NRHP eligibility on any new sites found in the future.

1.3.3 Cultural Resources Management Actions in the Future

In-house Management Actions:

- Complete annual review of ICRMP and up-date as required;
- Update existing deficiencies in the GIS database;
- Maintain GIS data layers for archaeological and historic sites by keeping information current;
- Maintain Station CRM records and documents;
- Requests SHPO concurrence on determinations of eligibility;
- Periodic condition monitoring of the NRHP eligible sites;
- Program for contracted evaluations of NRHP eligibility on any new archaeological sites found in the future and for buildings and structures as they reach the 50-year-old benchmark;
- Comprehensive archaeological survey review of buildings/structures/objects for all Station landholdings;
- Complete Section 106 consultations with the SHPO, Native American Tribes, and as appropriate, other interested parties (stakeholders).

Actions Requiring Funding for Contracted Support:

- Curation of artifact collections at the SDAC (recurring requirement);
- Field surveys and NRHP evaluations that may be needed in the future.

2.0 LAWS AND REGULATIONS

It is the policy of MCAS Miramar to manage cultural resources through compliance with all applicable federal laws, EO, and DoN Instructions. This requirement is operationalized through the MCAS Miramar Cultural Resources Management Program and policy as documented and memorialized in this ICRMP.

Table 1 lists the major Cultural Resources Federal legislation, implementing regulations, EOs, DoD, Marine Corps Order (MCO), Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV), and DoN stewardship and compliance policies. Additionally, listed are all the memoranda applicable to the management of historic properties and the operation of the Station's Cultural Resources Management Program.

Table 1
REGULATORY CONTEXT

FEDERAL	
2.1	DoD, SECNAV, DoN, NAVFAC, MCO Instructions
2.1.1	DoDINST 4715.16 Cultural Resources Management Policy
2.1.2	DoDINST 4710.02 Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes
2.1.3	SECNAVINST 4000.35B Department of the Navy Cultural Resources Program
2.1.4	SECNAVINST 11010.14A Policy for Consultation with Federally Recognized Tribes
2.1.5	NAVFACINST 11010.45 Cultural Resources Planning Instruction
2.1.6	MCO 5090.2, Environmental Compliance and Protection Manual, Volume 8
2.1.7	MCO 5750.1H, Manual for the Marine Corps Historical Program
2.1.8	U.S. Marine Corps Guidance for Completion of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans
2.1.9	MCAS Environmental Compliance Program Standard Operating Procedures (ECSOP), Chapter 9, Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection
2.2	Federal Laws, Executive Orders and Implementing Regulations
2.2.1	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA)
2.2.1.1	Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800) - Section 106 Process
2.2.1.2	Section 110 of the NHPA
2.2.2	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) [25 U.S.C. § 3001-3013]
2.2.3	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA)
2.2.4	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)
2.2.5	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
2.2.6	Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
2.2.7	Annotated Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy
2.2.8	Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment
2.2.9	Executive Order 13006, Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in Our Nation's Central Cities
2.2.10	Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites
2.2.11	Executive Order 13084, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
2.2.12	Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
2.2.13	Executive Order 13287, Preserve America
2.2.14	Executive Order 13327, Federal Real Property Asset Management
2.2.15	Executive Order 13514, Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance
2.2.16	White House Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments
2.2.17	White House Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies: Policy Concerning Distribution of Eagle Feathers for Native American Religious Purposes
2.2.18	Curator of Federally Owned Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79)
2.2.19	National Historic Landmark Program (36 CFR 65)
2.2.20	National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60) and Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register (36 CFR 63)
2.2.21	Leases and Exchanges of Historic Property (36 CFR 18)
2.2.22	Protection of Archaeological Resources (43 CFR 7)
2.3	Programmatic Comments
2.3.1	World War II Temporary Buildings

FEDERAL	
2.3.2	World War II and Cold War Ammunition Storage Facilities, 18 August 2006
2.3.3	Wherry and Capehart Era Family Housing
2.3.4	Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing

While all of the cultural resource laws and regulations outlined in **Table 1** apply to MCAS Miramar, the applied practice of cultural resources management over the past decades, including consultation with federally-recognized Native American tribes, California’s SHPO, and other consulting parties, has resulted in an established data base of historic properties and the most common compliance drivers. **Table 2** provides a comparison of the applicability of several regulations detailed below.

Table 2
NHPA COMPARED TO MARINE CORPS ORDER (MCO) 5090.2. VOL. 8

	NHPA Section 106	Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)	MCO 5090.2 Vol.8
Applicability	Federal or federally assisted undertakings in any state. Applies to federal land (Section 110) and tribal lands; also to state, local and private land.	Archaeological resources and sites on public lands and Indian lands.	Historic properties and cultural resources on lands under the control of or affected by the USMC.
Purpose	“to take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register.” [16 U.S.C. 470f]	“to secure, for the present and future benefit of the American people, the protection of archaeological resources and sites which are on public lands and Indian lands...” [16 U.S.C. 470aa (b)]	To establish USMC policy and assign responsibilities for achieving compliance with applicable requirements, regulations, and policies “for the integrated management of cultural resources on Marine Corps lands or that may be affected by Marine Corps actions.” [MCO 5090.2 Vol. 8 Chapter 1 Paragraph 0101]
Triggering Event	<p>Undertaking: a project, activity, or program funded in whole or part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those carried out by or on behalf of the agency; • Those carried out with federal financial assistance • Those requiring a federal permit or license, or approval; and • Those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency. [16 U.S.C. 470w (7)] <p>NOTE: The issuance of an ARPA permit does not constitute an undertaking under NHPA (see 43 CFR § 7.12)</p>	<p>Excavation or removal of “any archaeological resource located on public lands or Indian lands” and “activities associated with such removal.” [16 U.S.C. 470cc (a)]. A Permit is required for any archeological investigation by non- Federal Land Managers occurring on federal land. [43 CFR § 7.5 (b)(5)]. A Permit is not required for Federal Land Manager archeologists or archeologists carrying out archeological activities on federal land under contract or through a cooperative agreement with the Federal agency (43 CFR § 7.5 (c)).</p> <p>ARPA provides a very strong basis for archeological protection on public and Indian lands. Its anti-trafficking provision also make it an effective tool for</p>	<p>Comprehensive program for managing and maintaining cultural resources under the control of the USMC that also considers the preservation of the resources’ historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values. [MCO 5090.2 Vol. 8 Chapter 3 Paragraph 030102]</p>

	NHPA Section 106	Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)	MCO 5090.2 Vol.8
		discouraging illegal excavation or removal of archeological resources from State, local, or private lands throughout the United States.	
What is being Addressed	Historic property/historic resource: any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource. [16 United States Code (U.S.C.) 470w (5)]	Archaeological resources: any material remains of human life or activities which are at least 100 years of age, and which are of archaeological interest [43 CFR § 7.3 (a)]	Historic properties: any district, site, building, structure, landscape, traditional cultural property, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. and Cultural Resource: buildings; structures; districts; archaeological sites; historic landscapes; cemeteries; resources of interest to Native American tribes or Native Hawaiian Organization; and objects of significance in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. The term also includes associated documents and records.
Where	State: any state of the United States, including commonwealths and territories [16 U.S.C. 470w (2)]	Lands which are owned and administered by the United States.	All properties under the control of the USMC, or lands affected by the actions of the USMC within and outside of the United States. [MCO 5090.2 Volume 8 Appendix A]
Who	The head of any federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking. [16 U.S.C. 470f]	Federal land manager and individuals removing “material remains”.	CG/CO is considered the Federal land manager and will issue ARPA permits when required and will ensure that applicants meet the professional standards for “Archeologist”. [MCO 5090.2 para. 030205A and Appendix A].
Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOA [36 CFR § 800.6 (c)] • Programmatic Agreement [36 CFR 800.14 (b)] • Agreements between an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian Organization and an agency official regarding consultation on historic properties of significance to Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian Organization [36 CFR § 800.2 (c)(2)(ii)(E)] 	Permits (U.S.C. 470cc(a))	NA

2.1 DoD SECNAV, DoN, Naval Facilities Engineering (NAVFAC), and MCO Instructions

2.1.1 Department of Defense Instruction (DoDINST) 4715.16 Cultural Resources Management Policy

It is DoD policy to manage and maintain cultural resources under DoD control in a sustainable manner through a comprehensive program. That effort is intended to result in sound and responsible stewardship while supporting the mission. DoD policy instructs that the installation and the DoN shall be an international and national leader in the stewardship of cultural resources by promoting and interpreting the cultural resources it manages. These policies are to result in consultations in good faith with internal and external stakeholders and to promote partnerships that manage and maintain cultural resources. In the broadest sense these efforts are meant to develop and foster positive partnerships with tribal, state, and local government agencies; professional and advocacy organizations; and the general public.

2.1.2 DoDINST 4710.02 Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes

It is DoD policy to meet its responsibilities to federally-recognized tribes deriving from federal trust doctrine, treaties, and agreements. These are instruments developed between the United States and tribal governments. This policy is intended to build stable and enduring government-to-government relations. Further, those policies sustain the DoD mission and minimize adverse effects to protected tribal resources. Finally, such efforts integrate the principles and practices of meaningful consultation and communications with tribes. This instruction implements DoD policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for interactions with federally-recognized tribes in accordance with EO 13175 and the Presidential Memorandum on “Government-to-Government Relationships with Tribal Governments.”

2.1.3 SECNAVINST 4000.35B Department of the Navy Cultural Resources Program

The DoN is a large-scale owner of historic buildings, structures, districts, archeological sites and artifacts, ships, aircraft and other cultural resources. Protection of these Cultural Resources is a critical element of our nation's heritage and is an essential part of the defense mission. This instruction directs that it is the Department of the Navy's mission to provide responsible Cultural Resources stewardship. Protection requirements are to be incorporated into the planning processes, including master planning, environmental planning, budgeting/programming, and facilities management. When functionally appropriate and economically prudent, the DoN shall give preference to the rehabilitation or adaptive use of historic properties over new construction or leasing. Appropriate consultation shall be initiated with SHPO/Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO), Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Native Americans, and other interested agencies and publics whenever an undertaking may affect a NRHP eligible resource. Requirements of this program include establishing a means to locate and inventory all Cultural Resources under DoN control and to evaluate them. SECNAVINST 4000.35B provides amplifying legislation, regulations, directives and guidance, and DoN contacts for Cultural Resources inquiries. The instruction provides Cultural Resources related definitions and responsibilities for the Assistant Secretary of the Navy with respect to its various Installations and Environments.

2.1.4 SECNAVINST 11010.14A - Policy for Consultation with Federally Recognized Tribes, 11 October 2005

The Department of the Navy guidance directs that consultation with federally recognized tribes be conducted as established by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This instruction directs that such consultation occur on a government-to-government basis recognizing tribal

sovereignty. Such consultation is directed in an open and good faith effort employing a variety of means. Consultation is recommended at the earliest juncture in planning but with an eye towards retaining the final decision-making authority over Naval assets and actions. Further, such consultation aims for protection of sensitive archaeological information from the public. Additionally, consultation with non-federally recognized Indian tribes is to be conducted on the same basis as other interested parties.

2.1.5 SECNAV Memo – NHPA Section 106 Compliance, 27 April 2018

The Energy, Installations & Environmental team presents their intent for the DON to continue executing NHPA Section 106 compliance while enabling efficient and effective support for Navy and Marine Corps military mission requirements. This memorandum resets expectations for balancing DON compliance with NHPA program requirements against DON military mission requirements. The Section 106 compliance process is presented.

The Department of the Navy guidance directs that Section 106 consultation with federally recognized tribes occur on a government-to-government basis recognizing tribal sovereignty. Such consultation is directed in an open and good faith effort employing a variety of means. Consultation is recommended at the earliest juncture in planning with an eye towards retaining the final decision-making authority over Naval assets and actions. Such consultation also aims to protect sensitive archaeological information from the public. Additionally, consultation with non-federally recognized Indian tribes is to be conducted on the same basis as other interested parties.

2.1.6 MCO 5090.2, Environmental Compliance and Protection Manual, Volume 8, 11 June 2018

This manual establishes USMC policy and responsibilities for compliance with the requirements to protect historic properties and significant archaeological resources. Volume 8 addresses the development and implementation of ICRMPs. Specifically, the document outlines the provisions of NHPA and ARPA. Finally, it sets forth the procedures, in conformity with DoD specifications, and details the management of cultural resources under DoD control.

2.1.7 MCO 5750.1H, Manual for the Marine Corps Historical Program, 13 February 2009

This document sets forth policies and procedures governing the administration of the USMC Historical Program and delineates the responsibilities of History Division, the National Museum of the Marine Corps, field commands, and the Archives and Special Collections Branch of the Library of the Marine Corps in the planning, conduct, and execution of this program.

Marine Corps Historical Program

The USMC Historical Program was designed by and for the USMC. MCO 5750.1H provides policies and procedures governing the administration of this program. This program provides the primary means of honoring tradition, building esprit, and transmitting the Marine Corps' heritage to Marines and the nation. This Manual fixes responsibilities and establishes policies for recording, preserving, and disseminating the cumulative operational and institutional experience of the Marine Corps. It also outlines procedures for documenting, preserving, and displaying Marine Corps history found in official records, art, material objects, memorabilia, oral histories, and personal papers through the Marine Corps historical program. Further, it delineates the respective responsibilities of Headquarters (HQ) Marine Corps and the field commands.

The Command Chronology component was established to preserve the records and eyewitness accounts of military actions, events, and operations. Further, it provides for establishment of Command Museums. The Command Chronology itself is a yearly report that documents events that have occurred in each organization, providing historical background for new personnel. The Command Historical Summary File archives the organization's activities including promotions, unit punishments, and squadron bulletins. The Oral History Program, in a complementary fashion, collects and archives eyewitness accounts.

2.1.8 United States Marine Corps Guidance for Completion of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans, 09 February 2009

This USMC guidance document provides direction on preparation of ICRMPs for its various installations. It includes a summary outline of the required elements of an ICRMP and provides guidance on the preparation of the required information.

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

This SOP provides general guidance for archaeological and historic sites protection within MCAS Miramar.

2.2 Federal Laws, Executive Orders and Implementing Regulations

2.2.1 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended

In the NHPA [54 United State Code (U.S.C.) § 100101] Section 1(b), Congress finds and declares that the spirit and direction of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage. The Nation's historical and cultural foundations should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people. Historic properties, significant to the Nation's heritage, are being lost or substantially altered. This often occurs inadvertently and with increasing frequency. The preservation of this irreplaceable heritage is in the public interest. This vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits must be maintained to enrich all future generations of Americans. In the face of ever-increasing development, the present governmental and nongovernmental historic preservation programs are inadequate. By increasing our knowledge of the Nation's historic resources, we can better identify and administer them. We can encourage their preservation while improving the planning and execution of federal and federally-assisted projects that provide economic growth and development.

2.2.1.1 Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800) - Section 106 Process

Section 106 of NHPA [54 U.S.C. § 306108] compliance is the main cultural resources regulatory driver at MCAS Miramar. As the representative "Federal agency official" under 36 CFR 800.2(a), and with technical guidance the CRM is mandated to take into account the effect of any undertaking on historic properties. ACHP may participate in the Section 106 consultation process, if invited, or if comments are requested from any consulting party. Upon such request, 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.

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.1(c) the MCAS Miramar CRM will initiate the Section 106 process early in the planning process and complete Section 106 prior to expenditure of funds or issuance of any license. Section 106 applies to all projects (undertakings) on MCAS Miramar that receive federal funds or federal permits. If the MCAS Miramar CRM does not meet the Secretary of Interior's standards for a profession

needed to complete the Section 106 consultation, MCAS Miramar to contract for the needed expertise or will reach back to the USMC Region for support.

If an agency has determined that the proposed Federal action is an undertaking (§ 800.16(y)) and has the potential to cause effects on historic properties the agency will consult with SHPO/THPO/Tribe.

If Federal agency finds that the historic properties are not adversely affected, they notify and provide documentation to SHPO/THPO and consulting parties of a “No Adverse Effect”. SHPO/THPOs have 30 days to review this determination. Lack of objection by SHPO/THPO or consulting parties within 30 days means that the Federal agency may carry out the undertaking. Failure of Federal agency to carry out the undertaking in accordance with the findings requires reopening of the Section 106 process.

If no historic properties have been identified or are affected, the Federal agency provides documentation to SHPO/THPO and notifies the consulting parties of a “No Historic Properties” determination. Documentation is also made available to the public. SHPO/THPO and the ACHP have 30 days to object. Lack of objection within 30 days means the Federal agency has completed its Section 106 responsibilities

Although Section 106 imposes a 30-day limit on SHPO/THPO at each step of the process where a formal response is required to findings and determinations, there is no time limit for other aspect of the consultation process such as determining the APE or for seeking ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects. The ACHP urges federal agencies to work collaboratively with consulting parties to establish reasonable timelines for consultative interactions and the federal agency needs to make a reasonable effort to consult (which may or may not take 30 days) to move forward with the process (ACHP 2018).

2.2.1.2 Section 110 of the NHPA

As the representative “Federal agency official” under Section 110(a)1 [54 U.S.C. § 306101], the federal land managers are directed to the maximum extent feasible, to use historic buildings or structures that the installation owns, and to preserve historic properties. Section 110(a)(2) requires that federal agencies to establish a program to proactively identify, evaluate, and designate Cultural Resources that are NRHP eligible. It further directs federal agencies to develop a program to ensure that NRHP-eligible resources are “managed and maintained in a way that considers the preservation of their historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values in compliance with Section 106 and gives special consideration to the preservation of such values in the case of properties designated as having National significance.”

2.2.2 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) [25 U.S.C. 3001–3013]

NAGPRA [25 U.S.C. 3001–3013] describes the rights of Native American lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations with respect to the treatment, repatriation, and disposition of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. These are referred to collectively in the statute as cultural items, with which they can show a relationship of lineal descent or cultural affiliation. It is the intent of NAGPRA to deal, within its limited scope of specified archaeological objects, in two major areas - where these are found in archaeological collections subject to the Act, and where they are encountered during archaeological investigations or unexpectedly discovered on federal or tribal lands (McManamon 2000). A primary purpose of this statute is to require that federal agencies and museums receiving federal funds develop inventories of holdings of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects, and also to provide written summaries of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. The Secretary of the Interior's implementing regulations for NAGPRA are 43 CFR Part 10.

2.2.2.1 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Cultural Affiliation for MCAS Miramar

Over time, periodic requirements for Indian tribal consultation by MCAS Miramar have identified those local or regional Indian tribes who were ethnographically and prehistorically present on MCAS Miramar-managed lands and who may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties there. By extension, this process can be seen to have coincidentally identified the local Indian tribes with assumed cultural affiliation to human remains and cultural objects subject to NAGPRA. As a result, it has been commonly recognized that the 12 Kumeyaay Indian tribes resident in San Diego County would be the federally-recognized Indian tribes that would be culturally affiliated with human remains, associated funerary objects, and other cultural objects (subject to NAGPRA) that would derive, or may have derived, from MCAS Miramar-managed lands, should compliance with NAGPRA be required.

In response to the procedural burden in the mid-1990s of processing NAGPRA consultations in compliance with Sections 5 through 7 of the statute, the 12 Kumeyaay tribes formally established a corporate tribal-equivalent entity, the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee, to represent the collective tribes on issues involving NAGPRA. To date, no Native American human remains have been intentionally excavated or inadvertently discovered on MCAS Miramar-managed lands, nor have Native American cultural objects in archaeological collections from MCAS Miramar been determined to be subject to NAGPRA. If that were the case, then MCAS Miramar would be required to consult with the Kumeyaay tribes under NAGPRA. In the past, neither the Marine Corps nor other federal agencies have consulted with non-federally-recognized Native American claimant groups, which are generally absent in San Diego County. Any such non-federally-recognized claimant groups would not typically have any formal regulatory standing under NAGPRA.

Compliance with NAGPRA regulations will not relieve the CO of the requirements to comply with Section 106.

The NAGPRA regulations permit the intentional excavation of Native American human remains and NAGPRA-associated objects from MCAS Miramar lands only if they are excavated or removed following the requirements of ARPA (16 U.S.C. § 470aa et seq.) and its implementing regulations.

Inadvertent Discovery

In accordance with 43 CFR 10.4(b), any person who knows or has reason to know that they have inadvertently discovered Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony on federal or tribal lands after November 16, 1990, must provide immediate telephone notification of the discovery with written confirmation, to the responsible federal agency official with respect to federal lands, and, with respect to tribal lands, to the responsible Indian tribe official. The requirements of these regulations regarding inadvertent discoveries applies whether or not an inadvertent discovery is duly reported. If written confirmation is provided by certified mail, the return receipt constitutes evidence of the receipt of the written notification by the federal agency official or Indian tribe official.

History of Inadvertent Discovery on MCAS Miramar

There is no history of inadvertent discovery of human remains on MCAS Miramar lands subject to NAGPRA.

Status of MCAS Miramar NAGPRA Compliance

There are no known archaeological collections for MCAS Miramar subject to NAGPRA dating from a time prior to the 1990 institution of NAGPRA, nor have archaeological inventories on the Station encountered Native American human remains or objects that were determined to require NAGPRA compliance.

2.2.3 Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA)

The 1979 ARPA protects valuable resource information about our shared past. Broadly speaking there are two aspects in the application of ARPA. The first is the lawful excavation and study of archaeological sites. The second is the illegal excavation or removal of an archaeological resource. The former stipulates requirements for issuance of a permit for an archaeological survey and/or excavation on federal or tribal lands. This ensures that data from survey and excavation of archaeological resources is carefully collected and appropriately disseminated. It also stipulates the procedures and penalties for the unauthorized excavation or removal of archaeological materials. This provides a disincentive for the destruction of data that might otherwise be lawfully collected. ARPA also provides for the preservation of archaeological collections and data and ensures confidentiality of this sensitive information that could otherwise threaten archaeological resources. These regulations enable federal land managers to better protect archaeological resources. Regulation provisions provide definitions, standards, and procedures for federal land managers to protect archaeological resources. These provisions provide further guidance for Department of the Interior bureaus on definitions, permitting procedures, and civil penalty hearings. (Note that 43 CFR Part 7 is duplicated in 32 CFR 229.).

2.2.3.1 Intentional Archaeological Excavations

By definition, archaeological resources are “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)).

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 objects that are 100 years or older in age. ARPA permits can take up to six months to acquire.

For the purposes of MCAS Miramar ARPA compliance, 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 are under CO jurisdiction. Under specific circumstances, some resources may be considered no longer of archaeological interest for the purposes of ARPA (in accordance with 32 CFR Part 229.3(a)(5)). 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 U.S.C. or under any other provision of law. Under ARPA (43 CFR Part 7) and NHPA (Sec 304(a)), the USMC 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 location information is considered particularly sensitive.

When it has been determined that a planned archaeological excavation or other activity will or may result in the excavation of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony from MCAS Miramar lands the CO initiates notification and consultation procedures. These actions are completed in accordance with 43 CFR 10.3. In this regard, MCAS Miramar staff or qualified contractors carry out their official duties with respect to the management of archaeological resources. Site investigations must meet the DoD Uniform Regulations for the Issuance of Permits (32 CFR 229.8). Procedures and requirements for issuing ARPA excavation permits will be consistent with those required by that Act and its implementing regulations, 32 CFR 229 (see **Section 4.4.5** of this ICRMP). However, staff or contractors are not required to obtain a permit under ARPA or the Antiquities Act for investigation of archaeological resources on a federally-owned or controlled installation (43 CFR 7.5(c)). Yet, intentional excavation of potential NAGPRA items or excavation of an NRHP eligible historic property requires the completion of the applicable processes prior to excavation.

In all cases that require archaeological survey or excavation, qualified contractors will perform tasks relating to sites to comply with the NHPA. These regulations require the identification and evaluation of historic properties under NRHP criteria be accomplished by a professional meeting the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.

Evaluation or testing of archaeological sites varies depending upon the size and probable nature of an 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 site size and complexity. Upon completion of test excavation, a report is prepared to summarize the testing and make a recommendation regarding NRHP eligibility.

If the planned activity results in intentional excavation or inadvertent discovery, it is also subject to review under Section 106 of the NHPA. The CO will coordinate consultation and any subsequent agreement for compliance under ARPA along with requirements of 43 CFR 10.3(c)(2) and 10.5.

2.2.4 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to consider the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and to consider reasonable alternatives to those actions. It identifies circumstances requiring the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) in response to likely impacts on environmental resources including historic properties.

2.2.5 Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974

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.

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

The ADA must be considered with regard to cultural resources in terms of public outreach and access to historic properties. The 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 and ensures that the federal government plays a central role in enforcing those standards.

2.2.7 Annotated Department of Defense (DoD) American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, 2012

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

2.2.8 Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, 1971

EO 11593 directs federal agencies to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the Nation. The EO intends to ensure the preservation of Cultural Resources and to locate, inventory, and nominate suitable resources to the NRHP. Properties under federal control that meet the criteria are to be recognized for NRHP nomination. These efforts help to ensure that Cultural Resources are not inadvertently damaged, destroyed, or transferred before the completion of inventories and evaluations. 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.

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

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

2.2.10 Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites, 1996

EO 13007 is designed to protect and preserve Indian religious practices. It directs each federal agency that manages federal lands to (1) accommodate access to its lands the ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and (2) avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of sacred sites. It also directs each federal agency to report to the President on procedures facilitating such access for Indian tribes and religious leaders.

2.2.11 Executive Order 13084, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, 1998

EO 13084 directs that installations be guided by principles of respect, when formulating policies that have the potential to affect Native American tribal governments. The United States recognizes Indian tribes as domestic dependent nations under its protection. Our Nation also guarantees the rights of Indian tribes to self-government. Indian tribes exercise inherent sovereign powers over their members and territory. The United States continues to work with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis to address issues concerning tribal self-government, trust resources, and other rights. This provision is intended to establish

regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Indian tribal governments on matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities.

2.2.12 Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, 2000

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

2.2.13 Executive Order 13287, Preserve America, 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. The EO also promotes intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties. Further it directs the inventorying of resources; and the promotion of eco-tourism. This EO establishes an annual reporting requirement for federal agencies on historic properties within their jurisdiction.

2.2.14 Executive Order 13327, Federal Real Property Asset Management, 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 actions. Each agency shall also establish a Senior Real Property Officer (per EO 13514, Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance, 05 October 2009).

2.2.15 White House Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, 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.

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

This memorandum provides that because religious practices of Native Americans are protected by American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), Native Americans are permitted to use eagle feathers for religious, ceremonial, or cultural activities by Title 50 CFR 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 United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Forensic Laboratory.

2.2.17 Curation of Federally Owned Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79)

This regulation provides standards, procedures and guidelines to be followed by Federal agencies in preserving and providing adequate long-term curation for archaeological collections and associated records recovered under Section 110 of the NHPA, the Reservoir Salvage Act, ARPA, and the Antiquities Act. Archaeological collections consist of material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey or excavation. They also include records prepared in connection with a survey, excavation or other sites study. This statute provides procedures and guidelines to manage and preserve collections. It provides terms and conditions for Federal agencies to include in contracts, memoranda, agreements or other written instruments for curation. It provides standards to determine when a repository has the capability to provide long-term services. Finally, it provides guidelines for access, loans, and other uses of these collections.

2.2.17.1 Collections Management (36 CFR 79)

Collections from excavations on the Station since 1967 (including artifact collections and archived records) are curated at SDAC. SDAC meets the federal standards for curation facilities outlined in 36 CFR 79 and those standards are meant to ensure that artifact collections are safeguarded and permanently curated. Currently, SDAC has 7,246 artifacts from 125 Miramar sites. The Miramar collections have a physical complement represented by 81 archival boxes, three oversized objects, and an additional 17 document boxes. This entire collection occupies over 90 cubic feet, with 17 linear feet of reports from surveys and excavations. Any future collections should be curated under the present agreement with SDAC.

2.2.18 National Historic Landmarks Program (36 CFR 65)

The purpose of the Program is to identify and designate National Historic Landmarks. This Program encourages long-range preservation of nationally significant properties that illustrate or commemorate United States history and prehistory. These regulations set forth the criteria for establishing national significance and Department of the Interior (DoI) procedures for conducting the Program. National Park Service (NPS) administers the Program on behalf of the SoI.

2.2.19 National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60) and Determination of Eligibility for Inclusions in the National Register (36 CFR 63)

The NRHP is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the NHPA of 1966, the NPS's NRHP is part of a program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's significant historic architecture and historic and prehistoric archeological resources. To be considered eligible, a property must meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. This involves considering a property's age, integrity, and significance. Age and integrity are central to the evaluation. A minimum of 50 years of age is considered historic. Integrity is a measure of whether the property appears much as it did in the past. Finally, the significance criteria relate to whether the property is associated with events, activities or developments important in the past. Additionally, whether a property is associated with the lives of people important in the past. Alternatively, is the property associated with elements of architectural history, landscape history or engineering achievements? Finally, does the property have the potential to yield scientific information through archaeological investigations about the past?

2.2.20 Leases and Exchanges of Historic Property (36 CFR 18)

Provisions of this regulation govern historic property leasing and exchange.

2.3 Program Comments Relevant to MCAS Miramar

A Program Comment facilitates NHPA compliance requirements for an entire category of undertakings — such as renovation, demolition, transfer, sale or lease from federal ownership for a particular building type (**Appendix B1**). Several of these are relevant to MCAS Miramar. These Program Comments define streamlined procedures for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA in regard to specific building types.

2.3.1 World War II Temporary Buildings

PCs relevant to MCAS Miramar provide a nationwide program of evaluation and documentation to mitigate potential adverse effects to all World War II-era temporary structures that might be eligible for the NRHP. The agreement between the DoD, ACHP, and National Conference of SHPOs defined streamlined procedures for Section 106 compliance. DoD established a historical context for the construction of these buildings. Additionally, examples of these property types were identified and preserved, and all others can now be demolished without further consultation.

2.3.2 World War II and Cold War Ammunition Storage Facilities, 18 August 2006

This PC facilitated NHPA compliance with regard to the management of World War II and Cold War ammunition storage facilities at DoD installations constructed between 1939 and 1974. The PC defined streamlined procedures for Section 106 installation compliance. In compliance with the PC, the Army expanded their historical context for construction of these buildings to include the Cold War and undertook detailed documentation of 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 above-ground and underground ammunition storage facilities. MCAS Miramar 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 World War II through the Cold War. Installations have no further requirements to identify, evaluate, treat, mitigate or consult with SHPO regarding any World War II or Cold War ammunition storage facilities. Installations may proceed with actions affecting these properties without any further Section 106 responsibilities.

2.3.3 Wherry and Capehart Era Family Housing, 18 November 2004

This 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. 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.

2.3.4 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 PC defined streamlined procedures for installation compliance. The Air Force and Navy developed supplemental historical contexts as appendices to the documentation previously developed by the Army, and inventoried 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 SHPO regarding any Cold War unaccompanied personnel housing. Installations may proceed with actions affecting these properties without further compliance responsibilities.

2.4 Other Guidance

2.4.1 MCAS Miramar Web Site, Cultural Resources Page

Accessible to the public, this web site provides information on MCAS Miramar's Cultural Resource Management Program including an overview, history of the station, laws and regulations, and other records and supporting information including this ICRMP.

The website and the cultural resources program materials can be accessed at:
http://www.miramar.usmc.mil/ems/environmental_programs/cultural/default.htm

2.4.2 Disclosures and Confidentiality

The USMC is responsible for the protection of culturally sensitive information from public disclosure. This includes Freedom of Information Act (FoIA) exemptions and withholding information from written summaries and transcripts. The locations of specific archaeological sites are considered particularly sensitive in this regard.

Section 304 of the NHPA [36 CFR 800.6(a)(5)] provides for confidentiality of archaeological site location. NRHP 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 be easily 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.

2.4.3 Public Outreach and Access

Section 106 and 110 of NHPA, OPNAVINST 5090.1D, and EO 13287 "Preserve America" establish and reinforce the Marine's responsibility to "create public awareness and education programs". These programs publicize the significance and important protection of archaeological resources and other historic properties (OPNAVINST 5090.1D 13-3.7) as a means of promoting its leadership in the identification, planning, and preservation of historic properties.

Two locations are appropriate for public access on the Station: The Flying Leatherneck Museum, and the Linda Vista cemetery. The Flying Leatherneck Historical Foundation and Museum (**Appendix F2**) 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.

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 USMC aviation. The museum is open Tuesday through Sunday from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Access to the museum requires entry through the museum Station gate. The facility has approximately 20,000 visitors annually.

The Station EMD hosts booths at events to foster a sense of environmental awareness on Station. CRM is one subject of the event. MCAS Miramar does not have sufficient resources or staff to provide more outreach.

The historical Linda Vista cemetery is also located within the Station. The cemetery dates to the Homestead era and, although it was evaluated and found to be NRHP ineligible, it 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.

2.4.4 Program Management Audits (Data Calls)

The installation Cultural Resources Management Program is responsible for responding to various audits/data calls that attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of the Program and identify areas of weakness and compliance risks. The results of the most recent Annual Review and Metrics can be found in Appendix C.

2.4.4.1 Annual Review and Cultural Resources Metrics

Cultural resource 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 Management Program (real property assets, archaeological sites), GIS database, ICRMP, and public access to cultural resource 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 have been assessed (Davis and Gorman 2015), and currently there are no buildings or structures that qualify as historic properties.



**Linda Vista Cemetery.
(Public access is provided on a case-by-case basis to descendants of early settlers.)**

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 CRM 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. Geographically mapped cultural resource site information and associated data attributes will be available in GIS format. The MCAS Miramar ICRMP will be periodically updated as warranted by installation mission changes or as dictated by policy.

3.0 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

3.1 Installation Location

MCAS Miramar is located in the City of San Diego within the coastal plains of western San Diego County and covers an area of 9,435 hectares (23,314 acres). It lies approximately 8.5 kilometers (km) north of San Diego Bay and more than 50 km (31 miles [mi.]) west of the Peninsular Range divide (**Figure 1**). 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 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 Station is approximately 20 km (12.4 mi.) from eastern to western extent (**Figure 2**). Most development on the Station is located in its westernmost portion. That portion of the Station (West Miramar) is separated from the relatively undeveloped eastern portion (East Miramar) and is bisected by I-15.

3.2 Installation Mission and Activities

3.2.1 MCAS Miramar

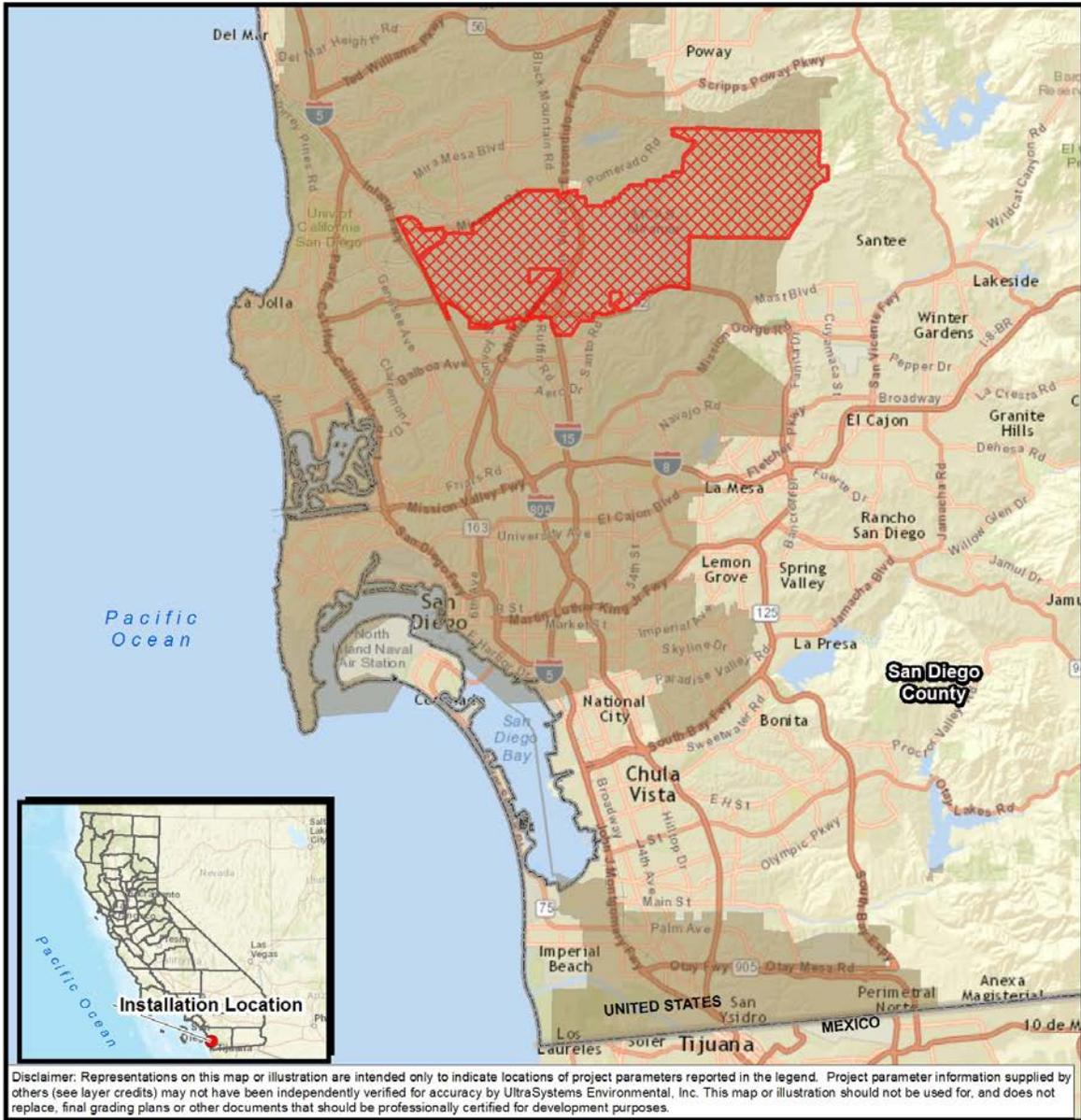
Military land use at MCAS Miramar include operational (e.g., aircraft operations) and non-operational (e.g., community support) elements. Land use not directly related to or supportive of the military mission also takes place. These non-military uses include out-leases and easements for public highways,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

MCAS Miramar Main Station and South/West Miramar (i.e., areas 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 lands and is used for military training, operational exercises, warehousing, and supports the military need for encroachment and access control. The latter military uses include land navigation training, troop maneuvers, bivouacking/overnight camping, aircraft/personnel support exercises, tactical vehicle driver training, weapons instruction training, and the Aircraft Approach Accident Potential Zone.

Developed areas within MCAS Miramar cover approximately 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 Resources requirements for current facility and military land use operations is accomplished during the early planning processes. Military training occurs in the five ground training areas and live fire ranges present in East Miramar. Cultural Resources assessments for these activities were addressed by NHPA consultation. Similarly, maintenance, repair and new facility construction are regularly evaluated. New construction of facilities, associated use and maintenance, and real estate actions have been evaluated, as applicable, through NHPA consultations during the planning processes.

Figure 1
MCAS MIRAMAR LOCATION



January 27, 2017

Scale 1:253,440

0 2 4 Miles

0 2 4 Kilometers

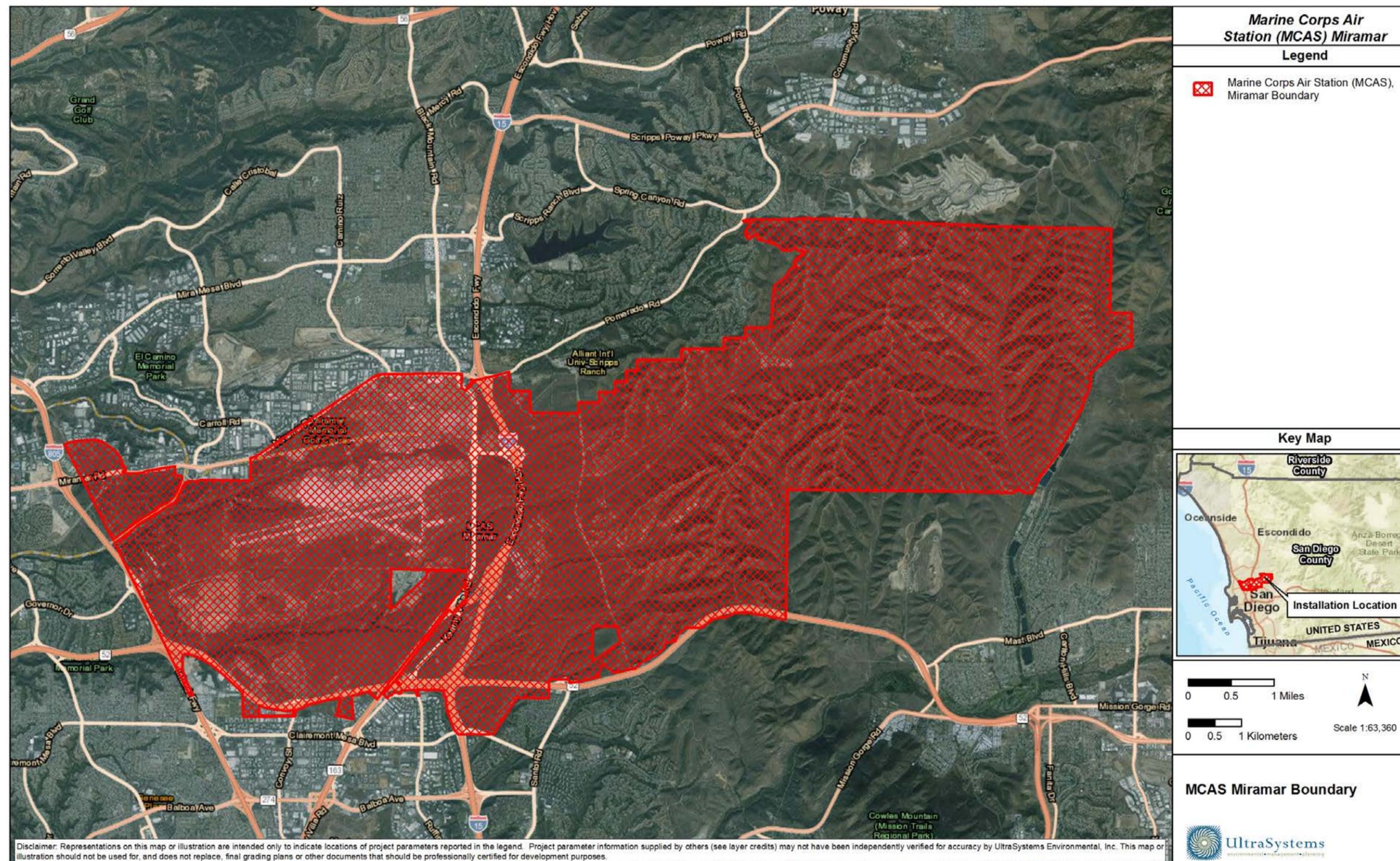
Legend

-  Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Miramar Boundary
-  City of San Diego
-  County Boundary

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar
Regional Location



Figure 2
MCAS MIRAMAR BOUNDARY



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

- City Landfill;
- San Diego County Water Authority Aqueduct;
- Sheriff's Department Training Facility;
- City Water and Sewer Utilities;
- National Weather Service Station;
- San Diego Gas and Electric Natural Gas Pipeline and Electrical Transmission Lines;
- Kinder-Morgan Petroleum Pipeline;
- Federal Aviation Administration facility and radar;
- Non-operational military land uses include housing, recreation, and community support;
- An agricultural lease supporting a wholesale nursery.

3.2.2 Activities That Could Impact Cultural Resources

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 (DODI 4715.16 2.e). 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 cleanup activities.

3.3 Roles and Responsibilities

3.3.1 Military Personnel Responsibilities

Users of this ICRMP will principally be facilities and training planners within the offices of EMD (S-7), PW Installation and Logistics (S-4), Operations and Training (S-3), and MCCA. The EMO, through the Cultural Resources Management Program, serves to coordinate with other departments, divisions, and contractors as the roles of each have the potential to generate projects that could impact sites.

Divisions that integrate the ICRMP into plans and operations including Natural Resources (EMD S-7), PW (S-4), Maintenance (S-4), and Ground Training (S-3T). The Counsel's office and higher Headquarters may use the 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 Cultural Resources Management Program. Civilian contractors will also use it for tasks that may involve Cultural Resources.

EMO's responsibility in this coordination effort is described below with the general roles of the other departments.

Installation and Logistics Division (S-4):

- Plans, coordinates, and implements Command policy regarding transportation, plant maintenance, and 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 installation;
- Manages real estate assets, leases, easements, licenses, and other land use agreements with non-military tenants.

Operations and Training Division (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 Services (MCCA): MCCA programs provide for the physical, cultural, service, and social needs of Marines, sailors, and their families. MCCA strives to provide community support systems, quality programs, services and facilities to meet the needs of eligible patrons and improve their quality of life. Some of the services offered by the MCCA include:

- The Flying Leatherneck Museum;
- Golf Course;
- Fish Pond;

- Temporary Lodging;
- Theaters;
- Fitness Centers;
- Information, Tour, and Travel Services Offices;
- Veterinary Clinic.

Environmental Management Department (EMD) (S-7):

- Consults with Station departments on master planning activities to determine if adverse effects may occur;
- Participates in the PW site approval process;
- Reviews project proposals that may affect sites;
- Works with project proponents to implement projects that avoid or minimize effects on sites;
- Communicates with Native American Indian Tribes;
- Prepares documents and communicates with the SHPO through the Section 106 process;
- Develops strategy with SHPO to mitigate adverse effects;
- Completes annual ICRMP review/updates and five-year command reviews.

3.3.2 Commanding Officer (CO) MCAS Miramar

The ultimate responsibility for cultural resources management is with the CO. The responsibilities of the CO regarding Cultural Resources are:

- Developing and implementing ICRMPs for all landholdings owned and/or administered by the Station;
- Oversee the CRM in aspects of Station regarding the coordination of land planning and associated sites monitoring and regulatory compliance.

3.3.3 Cultural Resources Manager (CRM)

This ICRMP places major responsibility for cultural resources management with the CRM. Other departments whose activities may affect sites on the base should contact the CRM to identify potential issues prior to any undertakings. The responsibilities of the CRM are as follows:

- Develop, manage, and implement the ICRMP;
- Establish a process that requires installation staff and tenants to coordinate with the CRM early in the planning process;
- Monitor resource condition and management compliance;
- Request funding for Section 110 cultural resources studies;
- Oversee installation compliance with NAGPRA;
- Conduct appropriate Native American Indian consultation;
- Coordinate cultural resources management and foster working relationships within the Cultural Resources community including Native American tribes, cultural groups and consulting parties that provide cultural resources expertise.

The CRM shall seek and consider the views of interested parties, including Native American Tribes, for projects and actions that require SHPO concurrence. These actions will help ensure that the Marine Corps continues to proactively comply with Section 106. Solicitations to interested parties will occur through written or verbal correspondence or via email correspondence. The comments and views received by the CRM will be incorporated into the coordination between the PW Division and the unit proposing the

project or action. An early and involved level of public consultation will likely satisfy the public participation provisions as required by Section 106 consideration under NHPA/NEPA.

The CRM's role is to provide technical expertise and compliance for projects. Additionally, the CRM shall provide recommendations to the Public Works Officer (PWO), regarding compliance issues and recommendations on the appropriateness of actions taken that can potentially affect its historic resources.

3.3.4 Coordination and Staffing

Cultural resources management duties are currently the responsibility of the Director NRD, EMD. The Director will act as the CRM. All proposed projects on the Station are submitted to PW to undergo the site approval process. The CRM participates in the PW 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 Cultural Resources in order to comply with the NHPA. These regulations require that the identification and evaluation of historic properties under NRHP criteria can be accomplished by a professional who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.

In the event that any Station building or buildings should be identified as NRHP eligible then any undertakings with the potential to affect the building or its viewshed must be analyzed to determine if the effect will be adverse or not. An individual meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification for Architectural History or Historic Architecture must make these determinations in order to comply with the NHPA. Occasionally, archaeologists or historians from other Navy or Marine Corps installations may provide qualified support to MCAS Miramar.

3.4 Tenants and Stakeholders

3.4.1 Tenants

Tenant Commands are units and facilities that are located on the installation but are not a direct part of the chain of command. MCAS Miramar has a number of these tenants on the installation (both Marine and non-Marine).

The primary tenant is the 3rd MAW. Providing support to the 3rd MAW is the Station's main missions. The mission of the 3rd MAW is to provide expeditionary aviation forces capable of deployment to Marine Air Ground Task Force, fleet, and unified commanders.

The Station also provides land and/or services to other tenant organizations including:

- 4th Marine Aircraft Wing;
- Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center;
- Naval Consolidated Brig;
- 147th Combat Communication Squadron, Air National Guard;
- Fleet Aviation Specialized Operation Training Group;
- Naval Air Tactical Data and Engineering Service Command, Detachment Miramar;
- Navy Military Family Housing;
- Army Reserve Center.



NAS Camp Kearny, 1945

3.4.2 Non-Military Stakeholders

Non-military entities including Native American tribes, the SHPO, the ACHP, and other stakeholders are mandatory participants in the Section 106 NHPA consultation process (36 CFR § 800.2[c][3]-[5]). Their participation is required by a number of regulations and is also described in more detail below.

3.4.2.1 California State Historic Preservation Officer

The California SHPO is responsible for administering federal and state mandated historic preservation programs aiding in the identification, evaluation, and protection of significant Cultural Resources throughout California. California's SHPO consults with the USMC following 36 CFR 800 and the implementing regulations of NHPA. The California State OHP is the agency responsible for consultation and concurrence with respect to NRHP. The California SHPO was sent a draft of this ICRMP for review and comment (see Appendix D) but did not provide any comment.

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.

SHPO coordinates State participation in the implementation of NHPA and is a key participant in Section 106. 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. 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 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 in the process based on the finding or determination, or consult with the ACHP, in lieu of SHPO concurrence (36 CFR 800.3[4]). All “undertakings” at the Station that fall under Section 106 must be coordinated with SHPO, or have a PA or Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that allows for a previously agreed upon set of procedures that replace or complement the standard practice of Section 106 compliance. To date, there are no PAs or MOAs in place for MCAS Miramar that address any actions other than MV-22 West Coast Basing actions.

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 PAs. It is preferable for SHPO to review ICRMP, although this is not a regulatory responsibility.

3.4.2.2 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)

ACHP is the primary federal agency and policy advisor that promotes the preservation of historic resources and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy (see **Section 2.2.2.1**).

ACHP may participate in the Section 106 consultation process, if invited, or if comments are requested from any consulting party. Upon such request, 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 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.)

3.4.2.3 Tribes

Consultation with Native American tribes includes government-to-government interactions related to the ownership, use, access, and disposal of properties of significance to federally-recognized Native American tribes; and as interested parties in consultation pursuant to the NHPA and NEPA (SOP No. 2). In compliance with NAGPRA’s Section 5 and 7, consultation with federally-recognized Native American tribes would occur in the event that culturally affiliated human remains, associated funerary objects, and other cultural objects (subject to NAGPRA) are encountered (SOP No.9).

Non-federally-recognized tribes may be consulted as interested parties, whereas federally-recognized tribes (NHPA Section 1.4) are consulted in all instances.

Native American individuals and groups (both federally-recognized and those that are not) are often vitally interested in the conservation, protection and management of sites. They are especially interested in prehistoric archaeological sites that they recognize as part of their unique heritage. A number of federally-recognized tribes are culturally affiliated with the Station. These include:

- Barona Band of Mission Indians;
- Campo Kumeyaay Nation;
- Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians;
- Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel;
- Inaja-Cosmit Band of Mission Indians;
- Jamul Indian Village, Kumeyaay Nation;

- La Posta Band of Mission Indians;
- Manzanita Band of the Kumeyaay Nation;
- Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians;
- San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians;
- Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation;
- Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians.

Each time an undertaking is proposed that could affect a historic property, Section 106 of the NHPA requires a consultation communication with the federally-recognized 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, SECNAVINST §§ 11010.14 and 11010.14A). When an undertaking will affect traditional or historic territories of Native American tribes, the Station shall 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 above. All of the listed groups are federally-recognized Native American tribes that require government to government consultation and are considered as consulting parties. Native American tribal consultation is discussed in greater detail in SOP No. 2.

3.4.2.4 Other Interested Parties

Invited consulting parties are those certain individuals and organizations with a demonstrated legal, economic, or historic preservation interest in an undertaking. Depending on the undertaking involved, this may include statewide, local, and sometimes national preservation advocacy groups. Municipal governments, environmental organizations, community development organizations, and nearby property owners may be participants. Ultimately, however, the participation of the individuals and organizations in the consultation process is subject to approval by the responsible federal agency. Station stakeholders are a varied group that includes federal agencies, nonprofit foundations, scholarly organizations, Native Americans and advocacy groups focused on conservation of the environment. As described and identified above, for any specific initiative and for communication and consultation there are several potential consulting parties. Exemplifying the need for a broad outreach network the following groups were invited to review and comment on this update of the ICRMP.

They might include:

- City of Poway;
- City of San Diego;
- City of Santee;
- County of San Diego;
- Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee (KCRC);
- Poway Historical Society;
- San Diego Archaeological Center;
- San Diego County Archaeological Society;
- San Diego Historical Society;

- San Diego History Center (SDHC);
- Save Our Heritage Organization;
- San Diego History Center;
- San Diego Archaeological Center;
- San Diego County Archaeological Society.

Stakeholder organizations that may act in an advisory role are contacted when a proposed undertaking may interest them (36 CFR § 800.3[f]).

3.4.3 Public Participation

The Station takes into account the views of the public on historic preservation concurrently with the NEPA planning process for Section 106 purposes (36 CFR § 800.3[e]; 36 CFR § 800.2[d][1]). The Station and the SHPO, seek and consider the views of the public when taking steps to identify historic properties, evaluate effects, and develop alternatives. On MCAS Miramar, public participation in the Section 106 process is coordinated with, and satisfied by, public participation programs carried out at the Station under the authority of the NEPA and other pertinent statutes. 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.



Navy PB-1W Early Warning Aircraft assigned to Composite Squadron 11 (VC-11) at NAAS Miramar. These were Army-B-17s modified by the Navy.

4.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

MCAS Miramar is responsible for compliance with a wide range of laws, regulations, policies, and directives related to Cultural Resources. This section addresses procedures at the Station to support 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 compliance activities, they are discussed in more detail following the applicable SOPs (Table 3). The section also includes guidance for meeting other requirements, including compliance with NAGPRA, ARPA, and treatment and curation of archaeological collections.

The EMO and the CRM are the delegated representatives for the CO (“Agency Official”) for coordination and consultation with outside entities. These include SHPO, Native American tribes, local governments, and other interested parties in relationship to Cultural Resources matters (MCO 5090.2, Volume 8). With minor exceptions, all actions that could result in impacts to sites are considered during the project review process that also ensures compliance with NEPA/NHPA and other environmental requirements. Other Station departments, notably the PW Division of the Installations and Logistics Department (S-4) and the Training Area Management Office of the Operations Department (S-3), play important roles in the planning and execution of activities and projects. When needed, archaeological staff from other USMC installations and Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Southwest (NAVFACSW) can provide additional, professional support. NAVFAC also provides Cultural Resources contract support as needed.

Table 3
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Section	SOP	Title	Purpose
4.1	1	Section 106 Review Process	To outline the steps to comply with the NHPA review process.
4.2	2	Native American Consultation	Provides guidelines for Native American consultation.
4.3	3	Archaeological Resources Record Searches and Surveys	To provide procedures for archaeological resources record searches and surveys (site inventories) for planning purposes.
4.4	4	National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Evaluations	To provide guidance for determining whether cultural resources are significant and require special treatment, as defined by the NHPA.
4.5	5	Treatment of NRHP Eligible Resources	To provide procedures for treatment of significant (NRHP-eligible) cultural resources.
4.6	6	Specifications for Digital Data	To ensure compatibility in all Station CRM digital data with the existing database.
4.7	7	ARPA Permitting	To provide guidance for issuing permits.
4.8	8	Response to Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials	Provide guidance when archaeological remains are unexpectedly discovered during operations or construction.
4.9	9	NAGPRA Compliance	To provide guidance for compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).
4.10	10	Treatment and Curation of Archaeological Collections	To provide procedures for the treatment and curation of archaeological collections.
4.11	11	Confidentiality of Archaeological Data and Information	To provide guidelines for the treatment and distribution of confidential archaeological data and information.
4.12	12	Internal Coordination	To provide guidelines for the internal coordination for USMC projects on MCAS Miramar.

4.1 SOP No. 1: Section 106 Review Process

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 307-1125/1108

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 historic 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 potential adverse effects.

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 5090.2, Volume 8

Procedures:

36 CFR Part 800.3: Initiating the Section 106 Process

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.

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 obligation under Section 106 or this part. If the review of the undertaking is governed by a Federal agency program alternative established under § 800.14 or a PA in existence before January 11, 2001, the agency official shall follow the program alternative.

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 NEPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, ARPA and agency-specific legislation. 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)

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). To the best of the agency's ability, public involvement should be fully integrated with that conducted as a part of the Station's NEPA process.

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 or interested parties as the Section 106 process moves forward.

36 CFR Part 800.4: Identify Historic Properties

Determine scope of identification efforts. In consultation with SHPO, the agency official shall:

1. Determine and document the APE as defined in § 800.16(d);
2. Review existing information on historic properties within the APE, 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 Native American Indian tribe 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 NRHP eligible, recognizing that a Native American Indian tribe 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).

Identify historic properties. Based on the information gathered, and in consultation with SHPO/THPO and any Native American Indian tribe that might attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties within the APEs, the agency official shall take the steps necessary to identify those resources within the APEs (36 CFR Part 800.4a-b).

Evaluate historic significance.

1. ***Apply NRHP criteria.*** In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe 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 NRHP criteria (36 CFR 63) to properties identified within the APE that have not been previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility. The passage of time, changing perceptions of significance, or incomplete prior evaluations may require the agency official to reevaluate properties previously determined NRHP eligible or ineligible. The agency official shall acknowledge that Native American Indian tribes 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 NRHP criteria are met and the SHPO/THPO agrees, the property shall be considered NRHP eligible for Section 106 purposes. If the agency official determines the criteria are not met and the

SHPO/THPO agrees, the property shall be considered NRHP ineligible. 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 a Native American Indian tribe 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 NRHP eligibility (36 CFR Part 800.4c).

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 Native American 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 Native American Indian tribes, 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

Apply criteria of adverse effect. In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and any Indian tribe 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 APE. 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 NRHP 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 NRHP eligibility. 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:
 1. Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
 2. Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the SOI Standards for the Treatment of historic properties (36 CFR Part 68) and applicable guidelines;
 3. Removal of the property from its historic location;
 4. Change of the character of the property’s use or of physical features within the property’s setting that contribute to its historic significance;

5. Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
 6. 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;
 7. 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.
1. ***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).

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 adverse effect as outlined 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 SOI Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines, to avoid adverse effects.

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).

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 adverse effect;
2. Notify the ACHP of adverse effect determinations;
3. Provide opportunities for the ACHP and other parties to enter the adverse effect consultation;
4. Provide the public with information and opportunities to express their views;

5. Provide documentation in accordance with § 800.11;
6. Negotiate and execute an MOA, between the Agency Official and SHPO and file required documentation with ACHP. Filing and implementation constitute the formal conclusion of the Section 106 process and must occur before the undertaking is approved.

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 also may recommend further discussion to try to resolve the matter.

36 CFR Part 800.11: Documentation Standards

This section requires Agency officials to ensure that adequate documentation is provided to enable reviewers to understand the basis of the 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.

SECNAVINST 11010.14A - Policy for Consultation with Federally Recognized Tribes, 11 October 2005

The Department of the Navy guidance directs that consultation with federally recognized tribes be conducted as established by Section 106 of the NHPA. This instruction directs that such consultation occur on a government-to-government basis recognizing tribal sovereignty. Such consultation is directed in an open and good faith effort employing a variety of means. Consultation is recommended at the earliest juncture in planning but with an eye towards retaining the final decision-making authority over Naval assets and actions. Further, such consultation is to aim for the protection of sensitive archaeological information from the public. Additionally, consultation with non-federally recognized Indian tribes is to be conducted on the same basis as other interested parties

SECNAV Memo – NHPA Section 106 Compliance, 27 April 2018

This memorandum reiterates the basic elements of the NHPA Section 106 process while enabling efficient and effective support for Navy and Marine Corps military mission requirements, emphasizing certain special characteristics and emphases that relate to DoN operations.

The memorandum reiterates that Section 106 is a process that provides an informed decision and can result in an approval, change, or cancellation of a project. It recommends the consideration of alternatives to avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts. It is a requirement for all federal agencies to consult with SHPO when they are to affect historic properties. Several factors are noted. First, the command leadership must make project decisions based on the key consideration of mission readiness. Second, CATEX compliance can be used for the process even if adverse effects on historic properties are taking place. Thirdly, stakeholders should work closely with installation CRM and SMEs. Finally, analysis of possible avenues for compliance need to involve prudent decisions with respect to cost and mission impact. Where cost and time factors are significant then the chain of command requires involvement of Echelon Level 1

individuals. Also, training of personnel involved with Section 106 compliance should be reviewed regularly.

The Department of the Navy guidance directs that Section 106 consultation with federally recognized tribes occur on a government-to-government basis recognizing tribal sovereignty. Consultation is recommended at the earliest juncture in planning with an eye towards retaining the final decision-making authority over assets and actions. Such consultation also aims to protect sensitive archaeological information from the public. Consultation with non-federally recognized Indian tribes is to be conducted on the same basis as other interested parties.

4.2 SOP No. 2: Native American Consultation

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 307-1125/1108

Purpose: Provides guidelines for Native American consultation.

Application: This SOP applies to communications with Native American tribes, 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.

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 5090.2, Volume 8
- 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

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.
- Information and concerns from Native American tribes provided during consultation are used in the decision making process.
- Once decisions on projects are made, those consulted are notified of the decision.
- Consultation with Native American tribes is also required as a part of the ARPA permitting process (SOP No. 7).
- Consultation involving Native American graves, human remains, funerary objects and sacred artifacts also requires compliance with NAGPRA (SOP No. 9).

Background: As defined in Section 106 of the NHPA, 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 tribal 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 American tribes, a respectful 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 American tribes. Initial contact is made with all interested Native American tribes 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.

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.

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

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 307-1125/1108

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 5090.2, Volume 8

Procedures:

- At early stages in project planning, determine the project APE (SOP No. 1), plus a one mile buffer.
- 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 new site survey may be required for Section 106 consultation. A records/literature search is sometimes accompanied by a pedestrian cultural resource survey or 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 APE. A record/literature search analysis level of inquiry can be appropriate for planning purposes for archaeological and historical resources.

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 site information is obtained. Records searches should be completed using the Station site 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.

In accordance with Marine Corps Order (MCO) 5090.2 Vol. 8, Section 030306, installations must develop procedures for monitoring the condition of known archaeological sites for evidence of disturbance from natural processes such as erosion, fire, or floods; or human actions, such as training activities, landscape maintenance activities, recreational use, or intentional looting. Sites are monitored by the CRM opportunistically when doing other field work. MCAS Miramar recently developed a standard form to document this monitoring and began using the form starting in November 2019. Appendix G provides the blank form with instructions.

4.4 SOP No. 4: National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Evaluations

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 307-1125/1108

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 5090.2, Volume 8

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 Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM), 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 MCICOM’s policy for formal nomination. If it does meet the policy for formal nomination, the CRM coordinates the intent to nominate the property with MCICOM.
- 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 MCICOM 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 nature (constituents, depth, integrity) of an individual site. Sometimes testing involves shovel test pits, shovel surface scrapes, auger holes, and sample excavation units. Also involved with such evaluations are site documentation with surface mapping, controlled surface and subsurface artifact collection, and special analytical studies. The number of excavation units placed at a site will vary based on site size and complexity. Upon completion of a test excavation, a report is prepared to summarize the testing and make a NRHP eligibility recommendation.

Archaeological documentation and, if qualified, a recommendation of preservation in place may result from the initial evaluation. Documentation of cultural resources may occur at almost any stage of planning, site discovery and identification, evaluation or treatment. The SOI provides guidelines for the standards of professional archeological documentation with specific directives and technical information in Standards for Archaeological Documentation, and Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, available at its websites: National Park Service n.d.a and n.d.b. (See these and other references that provide information on a number of relevant subjects found on the NPS website in Section 7.)

The DOI has prepared guidelines for evaluating cultural resources and for listing of properties in the NRHP. Decisions concerning the significance, integrity, level of documentation, and treatment of properties can only be reliably made when the resource is evaluated within its historic and prehistoric context and in light of its research potential. The historic and prehistoric context serves as the framework within which the NRHP Criteria are applied to specific properties or property types. The NPS's How to Apply NRHP Criteria for Evaluation notes a great variety of considerations in their directives on applying the NRHP criteria (National Park Service 1990).

Guidelines can be very specific. For example, while all documentation and evaluation process follows the general NPS NRHP criteria, for aviation properties, the SOI provides additional guidelines in its Guidelines for Evaluation and Documenting Historic Aviation Properties (National Park Service 1998).

4.5 SOP No. 5: Treatment of NRHP Eligible Resources

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 307-1125/1108

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 effects to such resources must be resolved through NHPA Section 106 consultation.

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 5090.2, Volume 8

Procedures:

- Whenever possible, passive preservation of archaeological sites is the preferred management approach. 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. Before proceeding with mitigation (and data recovery as warranted), the consultation and coordination process will include extensive discussions with SHPO and other consulting parties. These initial consultations are completed in order to address potential adverse effects of a proposed project. Additionally, the process for reaching agreement (MOA or PA), and the approach to conducting a mitigation program needs to be clarified and addressed. Consulting parties typically include Native American tribes, ACHP, and the public. This consultation process must include discussion of the issues surrounding the potential adverse effects, the possible need for an agreement (MOA or PA) and appropriate and alternative mitigation measures. Mitigation measures of course vary, depending upon the nature of the cultural resource.

A Phase III Data Recovery or Mitigation Program for archaeological sites includes mapping and controlled surface collection, subsurface excavations, mapping and photography of surface artifacts and features and recordation, mapping and photography of sub-surface features. Artifact analysis and site interpretation follows the Research Design developed in association with the Site Treatment Plan.

The goal of Data Recovery is the acquisition and preservation of a representative sample of the site's contents, including artifacts, features, and related data including economic remains (fauna and flora) and the environmental and geophysical elements of the site deposit (e.g. paleoenvironmental data). Generally, larger sites will require a smaller sample size (e.g. a smaller percentage of the site sampled) than the sample size's deemed adequate for smaller sites. All artifacts recovered during data recovery must be properly processed (catalogued) and curated (see SOP No. 10).

As a result of DoD actions, the alteration or demolition of historic properties requires procedures for the documentation of these historic properties (DODI 4715.16 2.1.). An economic analysis (relevant for historic structures) is required to be conducted on all NRHP (eligible or listed) historic properties that are being considered for demolition and replacement. The economic analysis is prepared for an historic property as well as a proposed replacement property.

If the economic analysis demonstrates that the renovation and life-cycle cost of the historic property will exceed the total replacement project cost and the life-cycle cost of the new construction, replacement construction may be used. However, this threshold may be exceeded where the significance of a particular historic structure warrants special attention (DoDI 4715.16, Enclosure 3, Section 5).

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

HABS recording combines drawings, historical research, and photography to produce a comprehensive, interdisciplinary record. HABS documentation ranges in scope depending upon the level of significance, complexity, and size of the property. All HABS reports include a statement of significance supported by a description of the architecture and its historical context. The HABS record includes bibliographic information; as well as scale drawings of floor plans, elevations, details, and construction elements. Additionally large-format, black and-white photographs record environmental setting, elevations, and property details, both inside and outside of the property. This documentation provides a comprehensive understanding of the property.

For historic buildings, structures, or districts that are NRHP eligible or listed, installations should develop Maintenance and Treatment Plans (MTPs) for long-term care of these resources. An MTP identifies the historic properties (buildings, structures, landscapes, and districts), their character-defining features and contributing elements, building materials and condition, and promotes the preservation of these resources through planning, design, cyclic maintenance, and appropriate treatments for repair, rehabilitation, and restoration. An MTP is typically a five-year management plan that provides guidance to CRMs and installation maintenance and facilities personnel working with historic structures to address problems of deterioration or failure of building materials and systems. It also addresses repair and renovation materials that will continue to maintain the significance, character and integrity of the historic property (MCO 5090.2, Volume 8)

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) 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.

4.6 SOP No. 6: Specifications for Digital Data

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 307-1125/1108

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 5090.2, Volume 8
- 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 currently Microsoft Office. Final Reports and other text documents shall be provided in the current Microsoft Word format or the version currently in use by the Marine Corps and in Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF).
- Spreadsheet files shall be provided in the current Microsoft Excel format or the 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, pre-processing, or post-processing before being loaded into the Installation's regionally hosted geodatabase.

ArcGIS and ArcSDE are GIS 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 (GEOFi) Program. The GEOFi program has developed a standardized GIS data model that must be followed.

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:

1. GIS: File 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).
2. The file geodatabase must be importable to a multi-user geodatabase using the current ArcSDE version in use by MCAS Miramar.
3. The delivered data layer(s) shall be provided with x, y domain precision of 1000 (unless otherwise specified).

Other relevant geographic data may also apply to the following:

1. 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.
2. 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 above for Geospatial Data Projection.
3. Drawing files shall be full files (including all referenced files i.e. xrefs), 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.

4.7 SOP No. 7: ARPA Permitting

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 307-1125/1108

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 5090.2, Volume 8, 030306

Procedures: Archaeological resources from federal installations, as defined under ARPA (32 CFR 229.3), belong to the installations, except where Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) requires repatriation to lineal descendants or the closest culturally affiliated federally recognized tribe.

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

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

Public Education

ARPA directs federal cultural resource managers to establish public education programs to foster the public’s awareness of the significance and sensitivity of resources located on lands within their jurisdiction. Also in accordance with ARPA Section 9, the CO may withhold information concerning the nature and location of archaeological resources from the public under the Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 552).

Archaeological Resources Protection Act Permit

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

- An ARPA permit can be obtained by submitting an ARPA permit application to the MCAS Miramar Cultural Resources Manager (CRM), pursuant to Section 4(a) of ARPA. To qualify for an ARPA permit, the Principal Investigator for the project must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44738-9).
- MCAS Miramar may issue an ARPA permit after the CRM consults with culturally affiliated Indian tribes in accordance with NAGPRA (43 CFR 10.5) and ARPA (32 CFR 229.7). The CRM will inform the tribes that are most likely to be culturally affiliated with the area of the planned activity and provide the names of other present-day Indian tribes that historically occupied the area and any other tribes that may be associated with the items expected to be found. The notice of the project will include a request for a face-to-face meeting with tribal members and proposed treatment and disposition of Native American human remains and other NAGPRA-related items. Written notification will be followed by telephone contact if there is no response. Indian tribes have the right to ensure that excavations are carried out following these rules and that the disposition of NAGPRA-related items is carried out per the custody stipulations of NAGPRA.
- The CRM will monitor the field investigations conducted under an ARPA permit to ensure compliance with the ARPA and NAGPRA regulations (32 CFR 229 and 43 CFR 10) and the terms and conditions of the permits.

The CO ensures that the ARPA permits:

- comply with the requirements of the regulations (32 CFR 229 and 43 CFR 10);
- require any interests that federally recognized tribes may have in the permitted activity are addressed in a manner consistent with the requirements of NHPA and NAGPRA, prior to issuance of the permit;
- require that permitted activities are conducted according to applicable professional standards of the Secretary of the Interior; and
- require that the excavated archaeological artifact collection and associated records are permanently housed in a curation facility that meets the requirements of *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections* (36 CFR 79), except as otherwise required under NAGPRA.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act Violation Documentation

Investigation of looting, vandalism, or other destruction of an archaeological resource on the MCAS Miramar will require a systematic examination of the crime scene by both an MCAS Miramar Range Warden or Naval Criminal Investigative Service investigator and a professional archaeologist. The law

enforcement officer will be responsible for investigating violations of federal law and, therefore, will direct the archaeological crime scene investigation process. The archaeologist will provide forensic expertise on archaeological resources for the crime scene investigation, and law enforcement personnel may request assistance in other activities, such as taking the crime scene photographs, preparing crime scene sketches, collecting crime scene evidence, preparing reports, and testifying in court. The archaeologist will always work under the direction of the investigating officer. The primary function of the archaeologist during an ARPA investigation will be the production of the Archaeological Damage Assessment Report. At the outset of any ARPA violation investigation, the investigating officer and the archaeologist must coordinate all investigation activities through the Judge Advocate General's office. Penalties imposed for ARPA violations vary, but could reach as high as \$250,000 in fines and five years' imprisonment.

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

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

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 307-1125/1108

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 5090.2, Volume 8
- NAGPRA and associated regulation (43 CFR Part 10)

Procedure:

- The Resident MCAS Miramar Facilities, Engineering and Acquisition Division (FEAD) Officer, 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;
- The CRM will visit the location of the discovery within 24 hours of the notification of the find to determine if NAGPRA applies, and the services of appropriate technical experts (e.g., specialist in human osteology, forensic anthropologists) may be retained to participate in the field visit;
- If human remains are known or suspected to be present, or other NAGPRA-related objects are identified, the CRM will promptly notify the Commanding Officer, installation legal counsel, Director of Communications (COMSTRAT), local medical examiner, military police, and the Training Area Management Office, and the procedures in this SOP and SOP No. 9 will be implemented;
- 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, to be followed immediately by written notification to federally recognized tribes within three days of the discovery; notification must include pertinent information as to nature of the discovery, kinds of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, their condition, and steps being taken in response, and any applicable time constraints;

- The CRM will consult with SHPO and other parties as appropriate, including Native American Tribes. The MCAS Miramar will supply an assessment of NRHP eligibility of the property and proposed actions to resolve the adverse effects to the SHPO and other consulting parties as part of the consultation. The SHPO and any other consulting parties have 48 hours to respond.
- The CRM will follow NAGRPA procedures (43 CFR 10; SOP 9) and consult with interested parties (i.e., SHPO, tribes, property owner) to discuss disposition of remains and mitigation measures. The CRM, in consultation with SHPO and Native Americans, as appropriate, will determine the procedures for disposition and control of any Native American cultural items excavated or removed as a result of an inadvertent discovery.
- Activities in the area of discovery may resume if a signed binding agreement is reached, or 30 days following notification of a discovery of NAGPRA associated remains. Before the original action can resume, the CRM must have implemented the NAGPRA process properly and confirmed with legal counsel that MCAS Miramar is in a legal position to proceed with the project in the area of discovery.
- 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 hour 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 NRHP 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 NRHP for purposes of section 106. The agency official shall specify the NRHP 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)).

4.9 SOP No. 9: NAGPRA Compliance

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 307-1125/1108

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 found human remains identified as non-Native American historic or a recently deceased individual.

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

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

- The objects are excavated or removed following the requirements of ARPA and its implementing regulations (see SOP 7 [ARPA Permitting]),
- The objects are excavated after consultation with or, in the case of tribal lands, consent of, the appropriate Native American tribe pursuant to Part 10.5,
- The disposition of the objects is consistent with their custody as described in Part 10.6, and
- Proof of the consultation or consent is shown to the federal agency official (i.e., CO) or other agency official (CRM) responsible for the issuance of the required permit.

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

The ownership or control over Native American human remains and other NAGPRA-related items is given priority to tribes based upon the lineal descent of the deceased individual, the Indian tribe on whose lands the discovery was made, and the tribe with the closest cultural affiliation with the NAGPRA-related items. When the tribal affiliation of the discovery cannot be determined, custody is based upon the tribe that prehistorically occupied the lands where the discovery was made. If, by a preponderance of evidence, it is determined that a different tribe has a stronger affiliation with the human remains or objects, the tribe with the strongest affiliation is awarded custody of the items.

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, to 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:
 - To 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,
 - To the Indian tribe 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).
- 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. Upon determination of the lineal descendant, Indian tribe 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 respective organization. Appropriate procedures, which must respect traditional customs and practices of the affiliated Indian tribes in each instance, must be followed. Prior to any such disposition by a Federal agency official, the Federal agency must publish general notices of the proposed disposition in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which NAGPRA relevant items were recovered and, if applicable, in a newspaper of general circulation in the area(s) in which affiliated entities now reside. The notice must provide information as to the nature and affiliation of the remains 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, 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 medium the

notice was published (60 FR 62158, Dec. 4, 1995, as amended at 62 FR 41293, Aug. 1, 1997; 71 FR 16501, Apr. 3, 2006; 78 FR 27083, May 9, 2013).

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Consultations

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

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

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

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

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

Transfer of Custody

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

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

Scientific Study

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

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

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

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 307-1125/1108

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 an archeological project and the records prepared during the project. The Station's archaeological collections are permanently curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC). SDAC meets the Federal standards for curation facilities outlined in 36 CFR 79 to ensure that artifact collections will be safeguarded and permanently curated.

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 5090.2, Volume 8

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 site 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.

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 NAVFACSW archaeologist managing the artifact curation contract or agreement for the Station. This archaeologist will produce inspection reports about the state of the archaeological collections for the CRM in accordance with DODI 4715.16 2.n. Consistent with 36 CFR Part 79.11(a), the CRM or the representative thereof should:

- maintain a list of curated United States 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 United States 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.

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

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 307-1125/1108

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))
- ARPA, Section 9A, and associated regulation (36 CFR 67)
- MCO 5090.2, Volume 8

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. NRHP 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, and Section 9(a) of the ARPA provides 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 California Historical Resource Information System (CHRIS). Their current contact information is:

Coordinator
 South Coastal Information Center
 San Diego State University
 5500 Campanile Drive
 San Diego, CA 92182-5320
 (619) 594-5682

4.12 SOP No. 12 Internal Coordination

Contact: MCAS Miramar Cultural Resource Manager, (858) 307-1125/1108

Purpose: To provide guidelines for the internal coordination for USMC projects on MCAS Miramar.

Application: All federal undertakings on the Station must be coordinated through the EMD. Typically, this is accomplished as a part of the NEPA Review process managed by the Director of Environmental Planning in the EMD. The Station Cultural Resources Manager (Director, NRD) actively participates in the NEPA Review process.

Procedures:

- The CRM will investigate whether or not an adequate survey has been performed in the APE for each project. 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. This includes both historic and prehistoric resources as well as properties requiring historic architecture review.
- In the event properties are identified in a project's APE, the CRM will initiate the Sec. 106 NHPA review process including determining the property's eligibility to the NRHP and determining the effect of the proposed project. All sites will be afforded the same level of protection as that specified under the NHPA and ARPA for NRHP purposes, until qualified professionals conduct a formal evaluation.
- In the event an undertaking may adversely affect a property that has been recommended as National Register-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 MOA in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

5.0 INSTALLATION CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

5.1 Environmental Setting

5.1.1 Environmental Setting Summary

The Station lies near the climatic boundary between an interior belt classified as Koppen type “Bsk” (cold semi-arid) and the coast coastal belt’s “Csa” (hot summer Mediterranean) (Pryde 1984). Average annual temperatures range from a high of about 71 degrees Fahrenheit to a low of about 53 degrees Fahrenheit. Average annual precipitation is about 10 inches, mostly during 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.

5.1.2 Prehistoric and Historic Context Summary

Archaeological investigations along the southern California coast indicate that human occupation began at about 13,000 years ago. Ethnographic information (Kroeber 1925) indicates that Station lands are located within Kumeyaay traditional territory, which extended from southern San Diego County 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. The first permanent settlement by the Spanish in Alta California was San Diego in 1769 and that town was based on the efforts of the Spanish Royal Army and Franciscan missionaries. The Ex-Rancho Mission San Diego, which makes up most of the land that is now MCAS Miramar, was granted to Santiago Argüello in 1846. Argüello died in 1862 and his heirs eventually sold the rancho to American cattle ranchers and farmers. Public lands and a portion of Rancho El Cajon compose the remaining portions of the Station.

Within the current Station boundaries, two communities developed: Linda Vista and Miramar. Linda Vista was established in 1886, while Miramar was formed a few years 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, located approximately four miles northwest of Linda Vista, situated near the current intersection of Miramar Road and Interstate 15. Linda Vista consisted of a church, a post office, school, two general stores, blacksmith and cemetery.

United States military in World War I led to major nationwide defensive developments, including Camp Kearny, an Army National Guard infantry training center. Camp Kearny was located on the Station in the region presently serving as the airfield. In May 1917, the United States government leased 8,000 acres on Linda Vista Mesa for the early military facility named for General Stephen Watts Kearny, who distinguished himself locally during the Mexican-American War. In 1934, the Marine Corps rented an additional 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 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 the United States government and private sector. This new facility, at what is now considered “Main Station,” was called Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) Camp Kearny with the main mission of training pilots to fly multi-engine aircraft.



Camp Kearny. 145th Field Artillery Camp, 1917.



Barracks, possibly Jacques Farm.

Following the commission of NAS 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.

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.

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 in October 1997 with the relocation of all Marine personnel, aircraft and equipment from MCAS Tustin and MCAS El Toro to MCAS Miramar.

A more complete historical overview of MCAS Miramar is presented in **Appendix E**.

5.2 Summary of Compliance Efforts

CR located on the Station fall into the following principal categories: prehistoric Native American archaeological 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. The following section provides the prehistoric and historic contexts for these cultural resources, along with a summary of the resources present. **Table 4** lists the cultural resources within the Station. A complete data listing of these resources is included in **Appendix A**. **Appendix F1** includes a table providing details about curated archaeological collections.

Table 4
SUMMARY OF PREVIOUSLY RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES ON MCAS MIRAMAR

Cultural Resources	No.
Total Cultural Resources Recorded:	190
Resources that Still Exist:	157
Current Existence Status Unknown:	1
Existing Prehistoric Archaeological Sites:	84
Existing Historic Sites:	55
Existing Multi-Component Sites:	13
Evaluated and Recommended/Determined NRHP-Eligible Sites:	10
Prehistoric: (SD 13811, SDI 15884)	2
Historic: (SDI-18563H, SDI-9130H, SDI-16981H, P-37-14271)	4
Multi-component: (SDI 13227/H, SDI 9123/H, SDI 9120/H, SDI 4355/H)	4
Evaluated and Recommended/Determined NRHP-Ineligible:	176
Not NRHP Evaluated:	2

5.2.1 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 21,682 acres have been adequately surveyed for cultural resources. This represents coverage of 93 percent of the total surface area of the Station and all undeveloped land. Of the portion of the base that has not been developed roughly 1 percent remains to be surveyed. (See **Figure 3**.) Therefore, virtually all of the Station with the potential to contain sites has been surveyed.

A total of 190 sites have been recorded within the Station; 157 of these to still exist. Of the existing resources, 89 (57%) are prehistoric, 55 (35%) are historic, and 13 (8%) are a combination of both prehistoric and historic elements. To date, all 157 existing sites have been evaluated to determine NRHP eligibility; of these, ten have been recommended or determined to be NRHP eligible (**Table 5**). The California SHPO has concurred on the NRHP ineligibility recommendations for 65 sites. SHPO concurrence is undetermined or has not yet been sought for the remaining sites.



Artifacts recovered from excavation of CA-SDI-16981H – cartridges and bullet, pant grommets, condiment bottle base, dish fragment, button and pencil stub.

Figure 3
MCAS MIRAMAR SURVEYED AREA

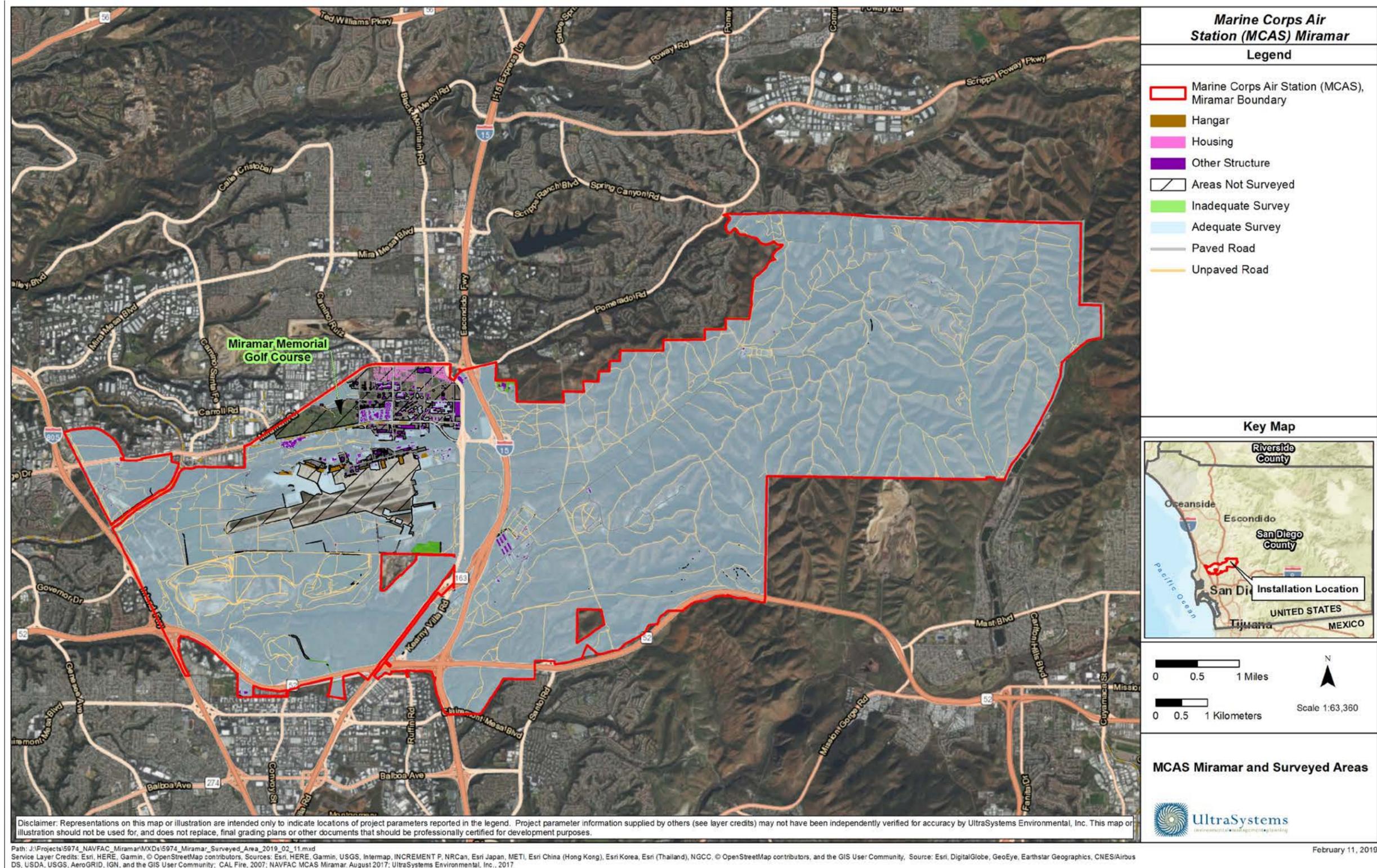


Table 5
NRHP ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

Site No.	Description
CA-SDI-9120/H	Historic and prehistoric habitation debris and trash scatter.
CA-SDI-9123H	Historic and prehistoric habitation debris and orchard.
CA-SDI-13227/H	Historic and prehistoric materials include a historic foundation, trash scatter, and cistern.
CA-SDI-4355/H	Historic and prehistoric habitation debris and rock shelter.
CA-SDI-13811	Prehistoric flaked stone scatter.
CA-SDI-15884	Prehistoric habitation debris.
CA-SDI-18563H	Historic foundation, landscaping, and trash scatter.
CA-SDI-9130H	Historic dump.
CA-SDI-16981H	Historic structure.
P-37-14271	Historic foundation, landscaping, and well.

5.2.2 Historic Buildings and Structures

All buildings and structures 50 years or older at the time of the preparation of this ICRMP have been assessed, and it has been determined that none of the Station's buildings and structures are NRHP eligible (Popovich et al. 2006). Some buildings 42 to 49 years or older were also evaluated in a 2015 study authored by Davis and Gorman (2015). The California SHPO has concurred with these findings.

5.2.3 Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP)

To date, no TCP have been identified on Station despite repeated inquiries to local Native American tribes. There have been no discoveries on the Station necessitating NAGPRA consultation.

5.2.4 Summary of Archaeological Collections

All known artifact collections derived from excavations on the Station since 1967 are now curated at the SDAC. Currently, this includes 86 cultural 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.

5.2.5 40th Division Memorial

The 40th Division Memorial monument was dedicated November 11, 1928 at the site of San Diego's Camp Kearny to mark the location of the training of the 40th (Sunshine) Division comprised of recruits from Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. It pays tribute to those who made the ultimate sacrifice for the defense of democracy in World War I. The 40th Division ranked seventh in casualties with 2,587 lives lost in battle, 11,569 wounded, 70 taken prisoner and 103 dying at Kearny Base Hospital.

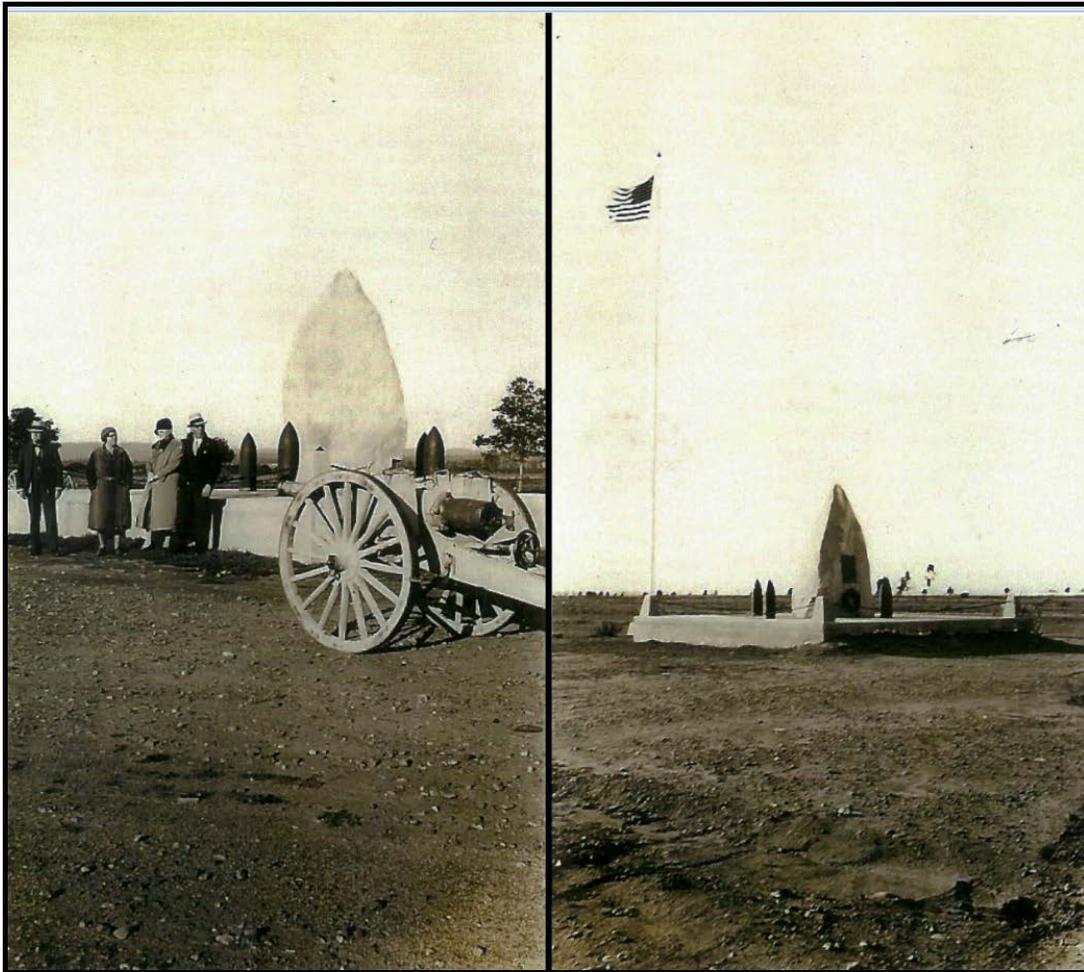
The monument was disassembled in 1942 to make way for an entrance to MCAS Miramar. At this time the bronze plaque was sent to Camp Roberts in Monterey County, California. Nearly two decades after the monument's removal, the stone memorial was loaded onto a truck bound for Sacramento, California. Unfortunately, the truck had mechanical difficulties and broke down in Long Beach, California and the memorial was lost. The monument has recently been discovered. The brass plaque is now located at the

40th Division Headquarters at Los Alamitos, California. The stone base, upon which the plaque once was placed, is now archived at the Combined Support Maintenance Shop facility in Long Beach, California.

5.3 Previous Cultural Resource Studies Within MCAS Miramar

Archaeological Surveys and Inventories

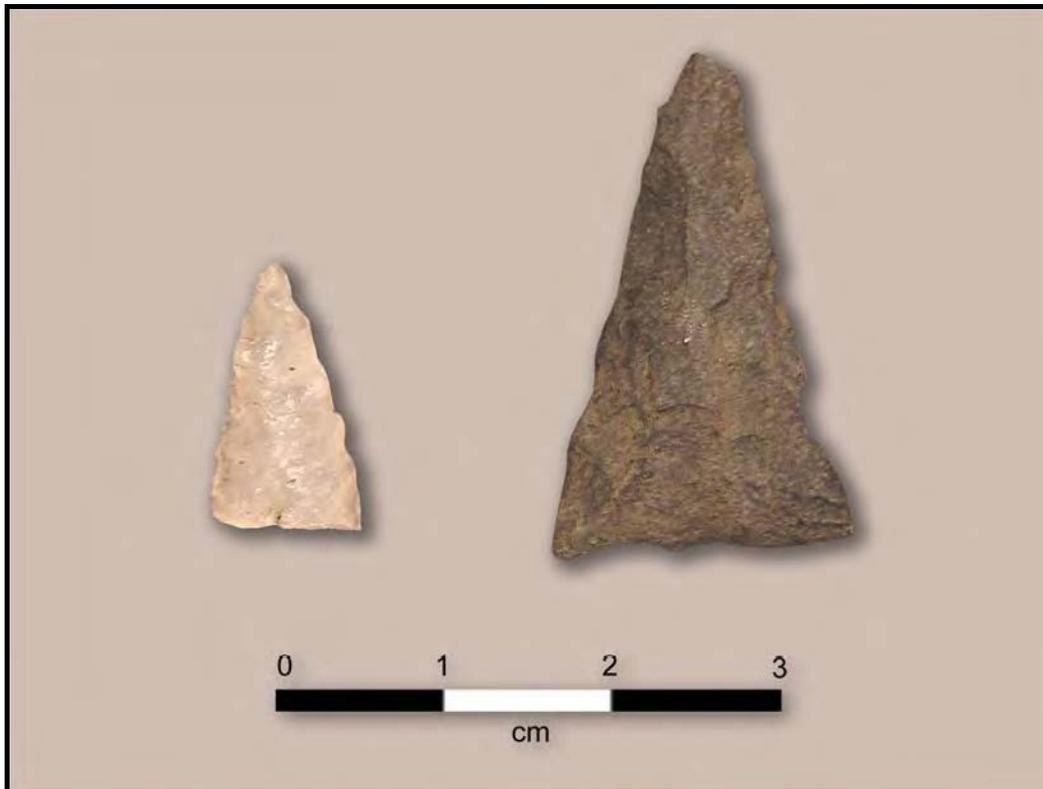
This section describes previous archaeological research that has been conducted on MCAS Miramar. Formal inventories on Station property were initiated by enactment of the NHPA in 1966, and the earliest recorded survey dates from 1967. The key inventories that have been conducted, include Becker and Hector (2006), Becker et al. (2009), Becker and Daniels (2010), 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), Giacomini and Caudell (2004), Hector (1986a, 1986b), Kyle and Gallegos (1994), Mason (1994), Norwood (1977), Schroth et al. (1996), Smith (1991), and Tolles (1975).



40th Division Memorial at former Camp Kearney, circa 1928.



Excavation at CA-SDI-5654, Unit 1 showing dense cobble pavement.



Two bifaces from CA-SDI-16950.

Since the completion of the 2011 ICRMP, inventories have been completed by Davis and Gorman (2015), Quach and Becker (2015) and Maniery et al. (2014). 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.

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 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, has 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 (aboriginal plant food processing) 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 World War II helmets, a complex of six concrete barricades, and a complex of concrete slabs with a concrete and stone dam.

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 flaked stone 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 World War II era gravel operation, and the Skeet Range Munitions Response Site. 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, intended as areas for construction, staging and work areas. No new sites were identified during this survey, although a single historical feature was recorded as an isolate.

Quach and Becker of ASM Affiliates (2015) conducted a re-survey of 1,200 acres to recheck and verify previously surveyed areas where prior cultural studies might have been deemed inadequate. Eight previously recorded sites (SDI-9124, -9126, -9128, -9129, -12605, -13817, -19400, and -19401) and one previously recorded feature (P-37-025578) were identified. The sites were evaluated as to current condition and updated site records were completed.

Archaeological Site Evaluations

Most archaeological sites on MCAS Miramar have undergone excavations for testing and NRHP eligibility evaluation. 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 lack of significant subsurface cultural deposits that characterize many of the Station sites. Archaeological site evaluations conducted to date include the following: Anteon Corporation (2004) studies were completed by Berryman and Cheever (2000). Other investigations were authored by Carrico et al. (1997), Cooley et al. (1996), Giacomini et al. (2003), Gross et al. (1992), and Schroth and Gallegos (1998).

Cooley et al. (1996) conducted a study in support of the proposed 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 pre-1946 historic buildings and structures on the Station in an effort to determine their NRHP eligibility. The resource inventory resulted in updated records for seven previously recorded sites and new records for 25 sites discovered during the survey. The significance evaluation resulted in the determination of three prehistoric sites, SDI-9120/H, SDI 9123/H, and SDI-13811, as NRHP eligible. 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 NRHP ineligible (Carrico et al. 1997). SDI-14266 was classified as a core reduction site, 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).

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) study produced information about behavioral patterning for a series of sites that were otherwise recommended as NRHP ineligible.

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, potable metates, and milling slicks associated with plant and/or animal processing, with limited surface and subsurface artifacts, including ceramics, and flaked stone artifacts. 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



Archaeological testing for NRHP evaluations often requires the excavation of 1x1-meter test pits, as shown here.

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.

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 ineligible.

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 NRHP ineligible. Fifteen of the historic sites were also recommended as not significant, ten of which were associated with the town of Linda Vista. However, three historic sites were recommended as potentially NRHP eligible: SDI-13227/H and SDI-18563, both associated with the Homestead era; and P-37-014271, which spans the Homestead era, World War I, and World War II.

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 NRHP ineligible.

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.



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

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 NRHP ineligible. 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 NRHP ineligible.



A Bedrock Milling Feature at site CA-SDI-8339a, used prehistorically to process plant foods.

Three prehistoric sparse lithic scatters, SDI-12603, SDI-13810, and P-37-014276, had low artifact densities, no subsurface deposit, no diagnostic artifacts or datable materials, and were recommended as NRHP ineligible. SDI-12441 and P-37-013754 were prehistoric isolates and, as such, were recommended as NRHP ineligible. No artifacts could be re-located at recorded isolates locations 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 NRHP ineligible. 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 NRHP ineligible.

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 it as NRHP ineligible (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 NRHP eligible listing, and provided a 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 NRHP ineligible.

Maniery, Nolte, and Allen of PAR Environmental Services and John Berg of Far Western Anthropological Research Group (2014) conducted archaeological testing and NRHP evaluations of four prehistoric and eight historic archaeological sites. The prehistoric sites were two milling stations (SDI-16979 and -16980) and two flake and tool scatters (SDI-19396 and -19397). Three of the historic sites were former homesteads (SDI-16795H, -19398H, and -19399H) and four were military sites (SDI-19395H, -19400H, -19402H, and P-37-30524). Of the 12 sites only one was considered potentially eligible to the NRHP (SDI-16981H), the remaining 11 sites were all considered NRHP ineligible.



Brick-lined well at CA-SDI-16975H.



Cistern with metal pipe extending from eastern end – Feature 4 at CA-SDI-19400H.

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 their NRHP eligibility recommendations.

Davis and Gorman of ASM Affiliates (2015) completed a survey and evaluation of 31 Cold War-era buildings and structures. They were evaluated to consider their potential association with military activities for properties achieving exceptional importance within the past 50 years. Eight of the 31 resources had never been evaluated previously, six were previously reviewed in 2006 and 17 had recently reached an age of 45 to 50 years of age. The results of the study indicated that there is no Cold-war era Historic District at MCAS, Miramar and none of the buildings or structures would be considered as NRHP eligible.

6.0 PROGRAM PLANNING

This section of the ICRMP describes the priorities, staffing, policies, and methods to be employed to accomplish environmental compliance for Cultural Resources at the Station.

6.1 Cultural Resources Management Actions

Anticipated management and compliance actions in the future will include:

- NRHP eligibility evaluations;
- requests for SHPO concurrence on the resulting NRHP determinations of eligibility and for any other NRHP determinations of eligibility that have not yet been submitted;
- curation of the artifact collections obtained during the NRHP site evaluation process at SDAC;
- periodic condition/status monitoring of NRHP eligible sites;
- updating existing deficiencies in the GIS database;
- maintaining and updating GIS data layers for Station;
- maintaining Station CRM records and documents,
- annual review of the ICRMP for proper updates; and
- completion of updates of the ICRMP as required.

These actions will support the Station's continuing responsibility for Section 106 NHPA consultations in support of new undertakings associated with its military mission. CRM activities to accomplish these goals are constrained by available staffing and funding.

6.2 Program Comments

A Program Comment 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 streamline procedures for installation compliance with Section 106 in regard to specific building types.

A 2004 Program Comment facilitated NHPA compliance with regard to the management of the Wherry and Capehart era family housing at Air Force and Navy bases. These houses were constructed between 1949 and 1962. In compliance with the Program Comment, the Air Force and Navy appended a historical context for the construction of these buildings previously developed by the Army, and the properties of particular importance were identified. Some of this type of housing on MCAS Miramar was replaced during a public-private venture housing redevelopment in the past.

Two comments from 2006 facilitated NHPA compliance with regard to the DoD management of World War II 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 pre-existing contexts for these building types, and

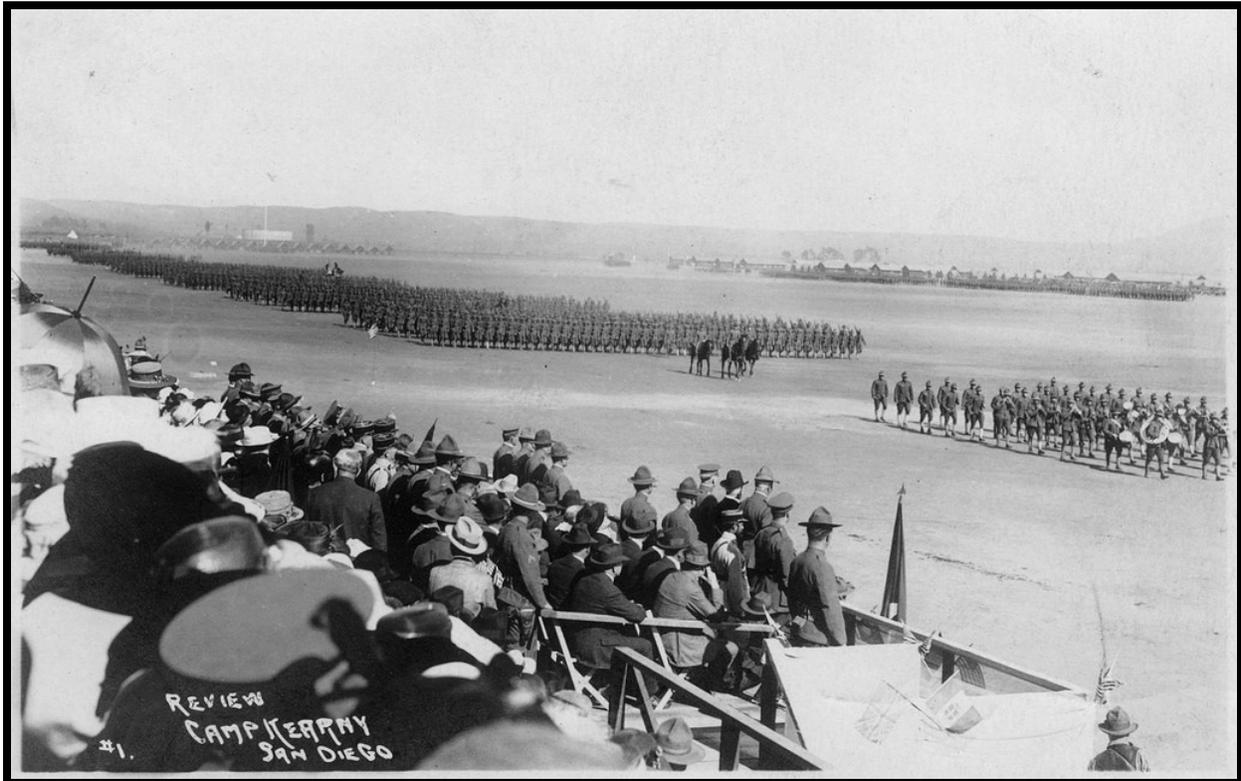
documented a representative sample of these buildings and facilities. MCAS Miramar served as the USMC study site for the Navy's World War II and Cold War ammunition storage facilities because of the number and variety of different building designs present at the Station that dated from those periods. Installations, as a function of this Program Comment, have no further 106 requirements to identify, evaluate, treat, mitigate or consult with SHPO regarding any of these buildings or facilities. Installations may now proceed with actions affecting these properties without further NHPA Section 106 compliance responsibilities. Some ammunition storage magazines on MCAS Miramar were demolished during redevelopment in support of a F-35 West Coast Basing MILCON project.

6.3 Sustainability Initiatives

The intent of cultural resources management is the long-term preservation of resources, insofar as this is compatible with the Station's national defense, mission and training needs (MCO 5090.2, Vol. 8, 0306).

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

NRHP eligible properties on the Station currently consist of ten 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 sustainability for archaeological sites. Protective site signage and fencing has been placed at some sites, along with periodic site status monitoring, to reduce the potential of adverse conditions developing and in order to promote resource sustainability.



Military Review at Camp Kearny, 1918

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

A1 – Confidential Archaeological Sites Table

A2 – Confidential Archaeological Sites Map

A3 – MCAS Miramar Buildings and Structures Table

APPENDIX A1
CONFIDENTIAL SITES TABLE

If information from this table is needed, contact the MCAS
Miramar Cultural Resources Manager at (858)307-1125.

APPENDIX A2
CONFIDENTIAL SITES MAP

If information from this map is needed, contact the MCAS
Miramar Cultural Resources Manager at (858)307-1125.

APPENDIX A3
MCAS MIRAMAR BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES TABLE

APPENDIX A3**MCAS MIRAMAR BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES TABLE**

BLDG NO.	DATE	ORIGINAL FUNCTION	CURRENT FUNCTION	2006 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2006 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED	2015 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2015 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED
1694	c. 1975	Playground	Playground				A, B, C, D	No	2015
2232	1944	Classification building	Restrooms	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
2242	1944	Theater	Theater	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
2244	1944	Dispensary	Joint Law Center	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
2257	1944	Post exchange	Post office/retail	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
2264	1944	Barracks	Museum/warehouse	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
2273	1944	Mess hall	Administrative	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
2471	1965	Recreation Center	Gymnasium	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
2484	1967	Polishing shelter	Polishing shelter	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
2495	1970	Dispensary	Family clinic	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
2499	1970	Exchange Cafeteria	Exchange Store	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
2513	1972	Retail bank	MCCS Ticket Office	G	No	2008			
2524	1973	Ticket office	Ticket office	G	No	2008			
2525	1973	Family clinic	Family clinic	G	No	2008			
2580	1977	Electrical substation	Electrical substation	G	No	2008			
2608	1970	Car wash shelter	Car wash shelter	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
2628	c. 1985	Racquetball court bldg.	Racquetball court bldg.	G	No	2008			
2660	1983	Navy exchange	Marine Corps exchange	G	No	2008			
2661	1983	Commissary	Commissary	G	No	2008			
2666	1987	McDonald's	McDonald's	G	No	2008			

BLDG NO.	DATE	ORIGINAL FUNCTION	CURRENT FUNCTION	2006 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2006 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED	2015 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2015 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED
2682	1987	Equipment shed	Equipment shed	G	No	2008			
2717	1980	Tool shed	Tool shed	G	No	2008			
3322	1956	Radio transmitter	Utility	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
3323	1956	Emergency generator	Utility	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
3333	1954	Radio building	Golf course shed	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
3379	1958	CPO club	Band building	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
3426	1961	Radar	Golf course maintenance	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
3482	1966	Golf course bldg.	Golf course bldg.	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
3560	c. 1968	Golf shelter	Golf shelter	G	No	2008			
3561	c. 1968	Golf shelter	Golf shelter	G	No	2008			
3563	1974	CPO club storage	Band storage	G	No	2008			
4312	1954	Barracks	Barracks	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
4325	1956	Barracks	Barracks	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
4472	1965	Officers' club	Officers' club	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
4551	1973	Officers' pool bldg.	Officers' pool bldg.	G	No	2008			
4553	1973	Officers' 28-meter pool	Officers' 28-meter pool	G	No	2008			
4556	1974	Officers' club snack bar	Officers' club snack bar	G	No	2008			
4594	1971	Storage shelter	Storage shelter	G	No	2008			
5305	1953	Dining	Learning center	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
5532	1973	Enlisted quarters	Enlisted quarters	G	No	2008			
5533	1973	Enlisted quarters	Enlisted quarters	G	No	2008			
5534	1973	Enlisted quarters	Enlisted quarters	G	No	2008			
5535	1973	Enlisted quarters	Enlisted quarters	G	No	2008			

BLDG NO.	DATE	ORIGINAL FUNCTION	CURRENT FUNCTION	2006 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2006 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED	2015 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2015 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED
5536	1973	Enlisted quarters	Enlisted quarters	G	No	2008			
5537	1973	Enlisted quarters	Enlisted quarters	G	No	2008			
5538	1973	Enlisted quarters util. bldg.	Enlisted quarters util. bldg.	G	No	2008			
5632	1957	Chapel	Chapel	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
5638	1977	Substation	Video store	G	No	2008			
5639	1978	Enlisted quarters	Enlisted quarters	G	No	2008			
5640	1978	Enlisted quarters	Enlisted quarters	G	No	2008			
5641	1978	Mechanical bldg.	Mechanical bldg.	G	No	2008			
5696	1989	Bachelor officers' quarters	BEQ Core Bldg.	G	No	2008			
5697	1989	Bachelor officers' quarters	Enlisted quarters	G	No	2008			
5698	1989	Enlisted quarters	Enlisted quarters	G	No	2008			
5699	1989	Mechanical	Mechanical	G	No	2008			
6011	1943	Storehouse	Warehouse	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6012	1943	Storehouse	Warehouse	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6013	1943	Storehouse	Warehouse	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6214	1953	Service station	Service station	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6237	1945	Storehouse	Storage	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6238	1945	Storehouse	Storage	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6239	1945	Storehouse	Storage	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6240	1945	Storehouse	Public Works Shop	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6248	1944	Firehouse	Veterinary clinic	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6274	1945	Storehouse	Academic Instruction	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6275	1945	Storehouse	Thrift Store/Legal	A, B, C, D	No	2008			

BLDG NO.	DATE	ORIGINAL FUNCTION	CURRENT FUNCTION	2006 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2006 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED	2015 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2015 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED
6292	1950	Steam cleaning	Pest control	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6310	1952	Guard station	Recycling	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6311	1954	Public works	Public works	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6317	1956	Gear repair	Auto Vehicle Maintenance	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6318	1956	Truck repair	Tanker Truck Repair Shop	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6357	1955	Loading dock	Loading dock	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
6590	1975	Auto repair shop	Auto repair shop	G	No	2008			
6655	1982	Main gate	Main Gate Sentry House	G	No	2008			
6667	1984	Car wash	Car wash	G	No	2008			
6673	1987	Auto shop	MWR auto center	G	No	2008			
6687	1987	Hazardous waste storage	Hazardous waste storage	G	No	2008			
7115	1943	Unknown	Gymnasium	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
7208	1952	Supply office	Administration	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
7209	1954	Warehouse	Warehouse	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
7210	1954	Telecommunications	Telecommunications	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
7216	1953	Storage	Equipment storage	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
7224	1953	Firehouse	Firehouse	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
7228	1953	Fuel testing	Fuel testing	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
7229	1953	Fuel farm office	Fuel farm office	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
7459	1963	Fuel farm office	Pump Station Shelter	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
7460	1963	Fuel farm office	Fuel farm office	G	No	2008			
7469	1962	Unknown	Weighing Facility	G	No	2008			
7490	1969	Avionics	Avionics	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015

BLDG NO.	DATE	ORIGINAL FUNCTION	CURRENT FUNCTION	2006 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2006 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED	2015 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2015 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED
7494	1969	Administration	Communications Ctr	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
7498	1970	Gas station	Gas station	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
7515	1972	Maintenance/training	Maintenance/training	G	No	2008			
7550	1974	Avionics	Airframes Shop	G	No	2008			
7684	1982	Confinement	Brig	G	No	2008			
7685	1982	Confinement	Brig PW Shops	G	No	2008			
7690	1986	Avionics	Battalion Squadron HQ	G	No	2008			
7760	1975	Telecom. equipment	Telecom. equipment	G	No	2008			
8200	1948	Hangar	Maintenance	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
8218	1953	Electrical substation	Electrical substation	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
8219	1954	Compressed-air mach. house	Compressed-air mach. house	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
8278	1955	Aircraft navigation aid	Beacon Light				A, B, C, D	No	2015
8380	1959	Photo lab	Administrative	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
8402	1959	Flight training	Marine 3rd Air Wing	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
8456	1963	Instruction	Instruction	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
8461	1964	Jet engine maintenance	Jet engine maintenance	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
8473	1961	Aviation training	Aviation training	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
8474	1966	25-meter pool	25-meter pool	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
8475	1966	Pool lockers	Pool lockers	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
8478	1966	Maintenance	Maintenance	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
8483	1967	Gas station	Filling Station	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
8545	1974	Jet engine testing	Jet engine testing	G	No	2008			

BLDG NO.	DATE	ORIGINAL FUNCTION	CURRENT FUNCTION	2006 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2006 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED	2015 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2015 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED
8564	1974	Simulator	Simulator	G	No	2008			
8589	1974	Concrete pad	Power Check Pad	G	No	2008			
8600	1977	Navy exchange store	Cafeteria	G	No	2008			
8630	1979	Reserve training	Auditing office	G	No	2008			
8656	1978	Training	Training	G	No	2008			
8657	1981	Helicopter training	Helicopter training	G	No	2008			
8671	1977	FRAMP program	FRAMP program	G	No	2008			
8679	1988	Jet engine testing	Jet engine testing	G	No	2008			
8713	c. 1970	Aircraft wash rack	Auto Wash rack	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
9175	1945	Gunnery training	Regimental headquarters	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9211	1953	Air operations	Air operations	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9213	1953	Pumphouse	Pumphouse	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9215	1952	Maintenance hangar	Maintenance hangar	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9220	1954	Parachute shop	Parachute shop	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9221	1953	Oxygen/nitrogen storage.	Oxygen/nitrogen storage	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9222	1954	Maintenance	Maintenance	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9226	1954	Lighting vault	Lighting vault	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9227	1953	Fire station	Fire station	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9255	1954	Maintenance	Maintenance	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9265	1956	Radio equipment vault	Radio equipment vault	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9266	1956	Generator shed	Generator shed	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9267	1956	Radio equipment vault	Radio equipment vault	A, B, C, D	No	2008			

BLDG NO.	DATE	ORIGINAL FUNCTION	CURRENT FUNCTION	2006 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2006 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED	2015 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2015 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED
9268	1956	Generator shed	Generator shed	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9276	1956	TACAN tower	TACAN Bldg.	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9277	1957	Maintenance hangar	Maintenance hangar	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9334	1956	TACAN tower	TACAN tower	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9399	1951	Windsock/ navigational aid	Windsock/ navigational aid				A, B, C, D	No	2015
9407/ 9408	1956	Navigational aid	Navigational aid				A, B, C, D	No	2015
9417	1959	Electrical vault	Electrical vault	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9441	1962	Standby generator shed	Standby generator shed	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9442	1962	Flight suit shop	Instruction Bldg.	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9452	1962	Standby generator shed	Standby generator shed	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9470	1965	Maintenance hangar	Maintenance hangar	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
9476	c. 1975	Storage	Storage	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
9488	1968	Storage	Storage	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
9500	1969	Maintenance hangar	Maintenance hangar	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
9565	1975	Jet test enclosure	Jet test enclosure	G	No	2008			
9570	1976	Maintenance hangar	Maintenance hangar	G	No	2008			
9615	1976	Flammable materials	Hazardous Waste Storage	G	No	2008			
9636	1981	TARPS target	Slab	G	No	2008			
9647	1982	Fuel testing lab	Fuel testing lab	G	No	2008			
9658	1983	Sewer flow meter	Sewer flow meter	G	No	2008			
9670	1978	Maintenance hangar	Maintenance hangar	G	No	2008			
9680	1987	Telecommunications	Telecommunications	G	No	2008			

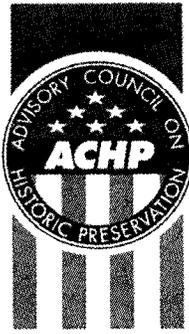
BLDG NO.	DATE	ORIGINAL FUNCTION	CURRENT FUNCTION	2006 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2006 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED	2015 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2015 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED
9681	1987	Telecommunications	Telecommunications	G	No	2008			
9706	1953	Aircraft wash rack	Aircraft wash rack	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9707	1953	Aircraft wash rack	Aircraft wash rack	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9708	1954	Aircraft wash rack	Aircraft wash rack	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
9709	1969	Aircraft wash rack	Aircraft wash rack	G	No	2008	A, B, C, D	No	2015
9711	1976	Aircraft wash rack	Aircraft wash rack	G	No	2008			
9712	1977	Aircraft wash rack	Aircraft wash rack	G	No	2008			
16001	1989	Military Reserve communications training	Instruction	G	No	2008			
16002	1989	Military Reserve communications training	Vehicle maintenance	G	No	2008			
19547	1974	Equestrian	RV Storage Lot Admin.	G	No	2008			
19714	1986	Equestrian	RV Lot Storage	G	No	2008			
20300	1984	Reserve center	Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Center	G	No	2008			
20301	1984	Reserve vehicle maint.	USMC Reserves Vehicle Maintenance	G	No	2008			
20305	c. 1986	Reserve training & storage	USMC Reserves Training	G	No	2008			
20306	c. 1986	Reserve training & storage	USMC Reserves Storage	G	No	2008			
20307	c. 1986	Reserve training & storage	USMC Reserves Storage	G	No	2008			
20308	c. 1986	Reserve training & storage	USMC Reserves Storage	G	No	2008			
20309	c. 1986	Reserve training & storage	USMC Reserves Storage	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
20310	1985	Utility building	Utility building	G	No	2008			

BLDG NO.	DATE	ORIGINAL FUNCTION	CURRENT FUNCTION	2006 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2006 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED	2015 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2015 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED
21133	1942	Warehouse	Warehouse	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
21138	1942	Warehouse	Warehouse	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
21302	1942	Shooting range	Shooting range	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
21303	1972	Shooting range	Shooting range	G	No	2008			
21304	1987	Pistol range office	Pistol range office	G	No	2008			
21311	1943	Paint shop	Heavy rescue training	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
21735	1942	Shooting range	Shooting range	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
21738	c. 1943	Rifle/pistol range	County sheriff training	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
21739	c. 1943	Rifle/pistol range	Pistol Range	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
21753	1972	Latrine	Latrine	G	No	2008			
22237	1954	Magazine	Magazine	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
22238	1954	Magazine	Magazine	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
22239	1954	Magazine	Magazine	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
22240	1954	Magazine	Magazine	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
22241	1954	Magazine	Magazine	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
22242	1954	Magazine	Magazine	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
22243	1954	Magazine	Magazine	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
22244	1954	Magazine	Magazine	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
22245	1954	Magazine	Magazine-Inert Storehouse	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
22246	1954	Magazine	Magazine	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
22595	1977	Ordnance shop	Ordnance shop	G	No	2008			
22939	1966	Water Storage	Water Storage				A, B, C, D	No	2015
24021	1956	Missile lab	EOD Inert Bldg.	A, B, C, D	No	2008			

BLDG NO.	DATE	ORIGINAL FUNCTION	CURRENT FUNCTION	2006 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2006 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED	2015 EVALUATION CRITERIA	2015 NRHP ELIGIBLE?	SHPO CONCURRED
4-X-1/E-746	c. 1943	Magazine	Not in use	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
4-X-2/E-747	c. 1943	Magazine	Not in use	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
4-X-3/E-748	c. 1943	Magazine	Not in use	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
4-X-4/E-749	c. 1943	Magazine	Not in use	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
4-X-5/E-750	c. 1943	Magazine	Not in use	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
4-X-6/E-751	c. 1943	Magazine	Not in use	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
4-X-7/E-752	c. 1943	Magazine	Not in use	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
4-X-8	c. 1943	Sentry house	Vacant	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
HDC-1	c. 1943	Roadway bridge	Ruin	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
HDC-2	c. 1943	Sentry house	Discarded, not in use	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
HDC-3	c. 1943	Sentry house	Discarded, not in use	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
HDC-4	c. 1943	Sentry house	Discarded, not in use	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
HDC-5	1910	Vehicle bridge	Vehicle bridge	A, B, C, D	No	2008			
E-124	c. 1943	Incinerator	Ruin	A, B, C, D	No	2008			

APPENDIX B1

**PROGRAMMATIC MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENTS AND
PROGRAM COMMENTS**



Preserving America's Heritage

PROGRAM COMMENT FOR COLD WAR ERA UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING (1946 – 1974)

I. Introduction

This Program Comment provides DoD, and its Military Departments with an alternative way to comply with their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the effect of the following management actions on Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

The term UPH means all buildings and structures, listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, that were designed and built as UPH in the years 1946-1974, regardless of use. This will be all such buildings and structures with the DoD Category Group (2 digit) Code of 72, Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, in the Military Service's Real Property Inventory currently or at the time of construction. Buildings in Category Group Code 72 include UPH and associated buildings and structures such as dining halls and laundry facilities constructed to support military housing needs. Table 1 (attached) provides all such buildings and structures, by Military Department, that are applicable to this program comment.

In order to take into account the effects on such UPH, DoD and its Military Departments will conduct documentation in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. As each Military Department will be responsible for conducting its own mitigation actions, the following required documentation is structured by Military Department, followed by DoD-wide requirements.

II. Treatment of Properties

A. Army Mitigation

1. In 2003, the Army completed a study entitled Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989). This Historic Context study was undertaken to support the analysis of real property related to Army UPH, and to support the identification and evaluation of historic properties. In addition to providing historic information regarding the UPH program, the study also documents the property types defined in their historic context. In-depth archival research of primary and secondary sources was undertaken on the organizational history, doctrines, and policies that influenced the design and development of Army UPH during the Cold War era. Data were collected to identify significant events and policies that influenced site plans, building design, and spatial arrangement of Army UPH.

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facilities. Archival research was also directed to compile data on the evolution and modification of these property types over time. In addition, site visits to six Army installations containing UPH facilities were completed. The installations were examined to identify and document UPH-related property types based on extant real property in the Army inventory. These case studies included a summary installation history, interview data from the cultural resource management, a review of extant real property, and a detailed architectural analysis of the design, materials, construction and modification of over 700 examples of Army UPH. The resulting report provides a comprehensive and detailed record of Army UPH, including a collection of site plans, as-built building plans, and photographs (Chapter 4). Since these standard designs have already been well documented, no additional documentation of the Army's UPH is needed as part of the overall DoD mitigation. However, the Army should verify and document, as necessary, any building types and structures included on Table 1 that may not have been included in Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989).

2. The Army, in order to take into account effects on potentially historic UPH, will amend Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989) in order to make it available to a wider audience. Due to security concerns, the distribution of the context study is limited to US Government Agencies Only. The Army will remove the elements of the document that are security risks and then make the context available to DoD for consolidation with information gathered on Navy and Air Force UPH as required by Section II(D)(2), below..

B. Navy Mitigation

1. The Navy will produce a supplemental context study appendix that will be attached as an appendix to the Army's Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989). The final product will be a separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when taken with the Army's and Air Force's context studies, provide a clear picture of the DoD's UPH. The context study appendix will:

explore the post-World War II changing demographics of Navy personnel and its impact on housing needs;

amend, as necessary, and adopt the Army's criteria for evaluating the historic significance of UPH;

consider the importance of major builders, developers and architects that may have been associated with design and construction of UPH; and

describe the inventory of UPH in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Navy shall document a representative sample of the basic types of UPH. The Navy will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The Marine Corps will choose one such example. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of UPH types constructed during the Cold War era. This documentation would include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling historic photographs of the buildings (similar in scope to the Army's documentation).

C. Air Force Mitigation

1. The Air Force will produce a supplemental context study appendix that will be attached to the Army's Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (UPH) During the Cold War (1946-1989). The final product will be a

separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when taken with the Army's and Navy's context studies, provide a clear picture of the Department of Defense's UPH. The context study appendix will:

explore the post-World War II changing demographics of Air Force personnel and its impact on housing needs;

amend, as necessary, and adopt the Army's criteria for evaluating the historic significance of UPH;

consider the importance of major builders, developers and architects that may have been associated with design and construction of UPH; and

describe the inventory of UPH in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

The Air Force shall include documentation of representative sampling of the basic types of UPH. The Air Force will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of UPH types constructed during the Cold War era. This documentation would include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling historic photographs of the buildings, and would be similar in scope to the Army's documentation.

D. DoD-Wide Mitigation

1. Additionally, DoD recently completed a draft context study entitled The Built Environment of Cold War Era Servicewomen through the Legacy Resource Management Program. This context study examines how the needs of women service members shaped construction plans and practices of several types of facilities, including UPH. The Legacy Program recently approved funds for the completion of this document. The legacy program will make the context study available to the Military Departments and the public to enhance the consideration and documentation of the UPH story.

2. DoD and its Military Departments will make copies of all documentation available electronically, to the extent possible under security concerns, and hard copies will be placed in a permanent repository, such as the Center for Military History. DoD will consolidate information from the Navy and Air Force documentation with the context provided by the Army, as required by Section II(A)(2) above, and make it available for public distribution.

3. As a result of on-going consultations with stakeholders, each Military Department will provide a list of its UPH properties covered by the Program Comment, by State, to stakeholders. Each Military Department will be responsible for determining how to convey its information.

4. All Military Departments will encourage adaptive reuse of UPH properties as well as the use of historic tax credits by private developers under lease arrangements. Military Departments will also incorporate adaptive reuse and preservation principles into master planning documents and activities.

These actions satisfy DoD's requirement to take into account the effects of the following management actions on DoD UPH that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, ceasing maintenance activities, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remedial activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure.

III. Applicability

A. This Program Comment applies solely to Cold War Era DoD UPH as defined in Section I, above. The Program Comment does not apply to the following properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places: (1) archeological properties, (2) properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or (3) UPH in listed or eligible National Register of Historic Places districts where the UPH is a contributing element of the district and the proposed undertaking has the potential to adversely affect such historic district. This exclusion does not apply to historic districts that are made up solely of UPH properties. In those cases the Program Comment would be applicable to such districts.

Since the proposed mitigation for UPH documents site plans, building designs, and the spatial arrangement of UPH, along with the events and actions that lead to the development of UPH, the important aspects of UPH, whether single buildings or districts made up entirely of UPH, will be addressed regardless of the type of undertaking that may affect this particular property type.

B. An installation with an existing Section 106 agreement document in place that addresses UPH can choose to:

- (1) continue to follow the stipulations in the existing agreement document for the remaining period of the agreement; or
- (2) seek to amend the existing agreement document to incorporate, in whole or in part, the terms of this Program Comment; or
- (3) terminate the existing agreement document, and re-initiate consultation informed by this Program Comment if necessary.

C. All future Section 106 agreement documents developed by the Military Departments related to the undertakings and properties addressed in this Program Comment shall include appropriate provisions detailing whether and how the terms of this Program Comment apply to such undertakings.

IV. Completion Schedule

On or before 60 days following approval of the Program Comment, DoD, its Military Departments and ACHP will establish a schedule for completion of the treatments outlined above.

V. Effect of the Program Comment

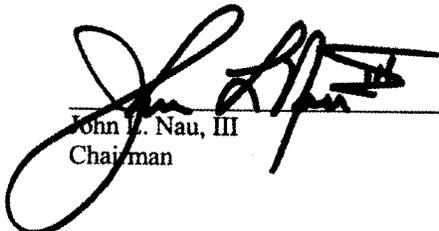
By following this Program Comment, DoD and its Military Departments meet their responsibilities for compliance under Section 106 regarding the effect of the following management actions on Cold War era DoD UPH that may be listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, ceasing maintenance activities, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remedial activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure. Accordingly, DoD installations are no longer required to follow the case-by-case Section 106 review process for such effects.

As each of the Military Departments is required under this Program Comment to document their own facilities, failure of any one Military Department to comply with the terms of the Program Comment will not adversely affect the other Departments' abilities to continue managing their properties under the Program Comment.

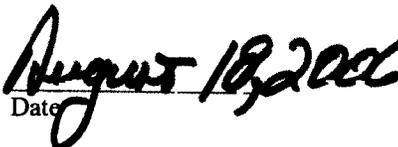
VI. Duration and Review of the Program Comment

This Program Comment will remain in effect until such time as DoD or its individual Military Departments determine that such comments are no longer needed and notifies ACHP in writing, or ACHP withdraws the comments in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(e)(6). Following such withdrawal, DoD or its individual Military Departments would be required to comply with the requirements of 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 regarding the effects under this Program Comments' scope.

DoD, its Military Departments and ACHP will review the implementation of the Program Comment seven years after its issuance and determine whether to take action to terminate the Program Comment as detailed in the preceding paragraph.



John L. Nau, III
Chairman



Date

Attachment: Table 1

TABLE 1 - RPCS Heirarchy for Category Group 72

CG & Title	BC	BC Title	FAC	UM	FAC Title	MidDep	CAT CODE	UM AREA	UM OTH	UM ALT	CATCOD BELONG NAME
Unaccompanied Personnel Housing											
	72	Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing									
			7210	SF	Enlisted Unaccompanied Personnel Housing						
						Air Force	721312	SF	PN		DORMITORY AIRMAN PERMANENT PARTY/PCS-STUDENT
						Air Force	721313	SF	PN		TECHNICAL TRAINING STUDENT HOUSING
						Air Force	721314	SF	PN		DORMITORY, UNACCOMPANIED NCO
						Army	72111	SF	SP		ENLISTED UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING
						Army	72170	SF	SP		UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING, SENIOR NCO
						Navy	72111	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS E1/E4
						Navy	72112	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS E5/E6 (MARINE CORPS E-5 ONLY)
						Navy	72113	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENLISTED QUARTERS E7 THRU E9 (MARINE CORPS E6/E9)
						Navy	72124	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENL QTRS-MARINES E1/E4
						Navy	72125	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENL QTRS-MARINES E5
						Navy	72126	SF	PN		BACHELOR ENL QTRS-MARINES E6/E9
						Navy	72130	SF	PN		CIVILIAN BARRACKS -GS 01 THRU 06
						Navy	72131	SF	PN		CIVILIAN BARRACKS-BASE OPERATING SUPPORT CONTRACTOR
						Navy	72146	SF	PN		BERTHING--NAVAL HOME

7220	SF	Dining Facility
		DINING HALL IN AIRMAN DORMITORY
		FAST FOOD SERVICE
		AIRMAN DINING HALL - DETACHED
		DINING HALL, OFFICER, DETACHED
		DINING FACILITY
		DINING FACILITY - TRANSIENT TRAINING
		DINING-FACILITY -BUILT-IN/ATTACHED
		ENLISTED DINING-FACILITY
		DINING-FACILITY -DETACHED-CIV PERS
		DINING-FACILITY -DETACHED-COM PERS
		COMMISSIONED-OFFICERS MESS -CLOSED(BLT-IN/ATCHD)

Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Facility

7231 SF Miscellaneous UPH Support Building

Air Force	721215	SF	PN
Air Force	722345	SF	PN
Air Force	722351	SF	PN
Air Force	722356	SF	PN
Army	72210	SF	PN
Army	72212	SF	PN
Navy	72145	SF	PN
Navy	72210	SF	PN
Navy	72231	SF	PN
Navy	72241	SF	PN
Navy	72430	SF	PN

Air Force	723155	SF	
Army	72310	SF	
Army	72360	SF	
Navy	72330	SF	
Navy	72360	SF	
Navy	72377	SF	

7232 SF Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Garage/Carport

Air Force	72324	SF	VE
Army	72350	SF	VE
Army	72351	SF	VE

7233	SF	Dining Support Facility	Navy	72340	SF	VE	GARAGES DETACHED -BACHELOR HOUSING
			Air Force	723385	SF		KITCHEN, CENTRAL PREPARATION
			Air Force	723388	SF		FLIGHT KITCHEN
			Navy	72250	SF	NS	COLD-STORAGE -DETACHED-FROM-GALLEY
7234	SF	Latrine/Showers Facility	Air Force	714124	SF		ATTENDANTS SANITARY FACILITIES
			Air Force	723392	SF		SANITARY LATRINE
			Navy	72320	SF	PN	LATRINE DETACHED
7235	EA	Miscellaneous UPH Support Facility	Air Force	750662	EA		PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE WASHRACK
			Navy	72350	EA		WASH-RACK DETACHED
			Navy	72361	EA		TROOP-HOUSING -OTHER DETACHED FACILITIES
7240	SF	Officer Unaccompanied Personnel Housing	Air Force	724415	SF	PN	OFFICER'S QUARTERS
			Air Force	724433	SF	PN	CADET QUARTERS
			Army	72410	SF	PN	UNACCOMPANIED OFFICERS QUARTERS, MILITARY
			Navy	72411	SF	PN	BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS PERMANENT PARTY W1/W2 & 01/02
			Navy	72412	SF	PN	BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS PERMANENT PARTY W3-W5 & 03UP
			Navy	72422	SF	PN	CIVILIAN QUARTERS -GS 07 AND ABOVE
			Navy	72423	SF	PN	CIVILIAN QUARTERS-BASE OPERATING SUPPORT CONTRACTOR

Unaccompanied Personnel Housing Facilities

7240 SF Officer Unaccompanied Personnel Housing



Preserving America's Heritage

**PROGRAM COMMENT FOR
WORLD WAR II AND COLD WAR ERA (1939 – 1974)
AMMUNITION STORAGE FACILITIES**

I. Introduction

This Program Comment provides the Department of Defense (DoD) and its Military Departments with an alternative way to comply with their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the effect of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

The term Ammunition Storage Facilities means all buildings and structures, listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, that were designed and built as ammunition storage facilities within the years 1939-1974, regardless of current use, and that are identified by a DoD Category Group (2 digit) code of 42, Ammunition Storage (category code 42XXXX), in the Military Service's Real Property Inventory currently or at the time of construction. Table 1 (attached) provides all such buildings and structures associated with ammunition storage, by Military Department, that are applicable to this program comment.

In order to take into account the effects on Ammunition Storage Facilities, DoD and its Military Departments will conduct documentation in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. As each Military Department will be responsible for conducting its own mitigation actions, the following required documentation is structured by Military Department, followed by DoD-wide requirements.

II. Treatment of Properties

A. Army Mitigation

1. The Army shall expand and revise its existing context study, Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945 to include the Cold War Era. This document provides background information and criteria for evaluating the historic significance of such buildings. The updated context study will:

identify the changes in ammunition storage during the Cold War;

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focus on the changes required for ammunition storage due to technological advancement in weaponry;

consider the importance of major builders, architects or engineers that may have been associated with design and construction of Ammunition Storage Facilities throughout the Army or at specific Army installations; and

describe the inventory of Ammunition Storage Facilities in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Army shall undertake in-depth documentation on Ammunition Storage Facilities at nine installations. The existing context study concluded that the Army possessed “only a few basic types and an abundance of examples” of Ammunition Storage Facilities, due to the standardization of ammunition storage facilities beginning in the 1920s. The context study suggests that six geographically dispersed installations contain an array of primary examples of both aboveground and underground magazines with a high degree of integrity:

Hawthorne Army Depot, Nevada – early igloos;

McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Oklahoma – Corbetta Beehive;

Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas – biological and chemical igloos;

Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant, Ohio – standard World War II and aboveground magazines;

Blue Grass Army Ammunition Plant, Kentucky – standard World War II igloos and aboveground magazines; and

Louisiana Army Ammunition Plant, Louisiana – Stradley special weapons.

The Army shall document these six as well as three additional installations that possess Cold War Era Ammunition Storage Facilities. Documentation at the three additional installations will be determined after completion of the expanded context study described in section II.A.1., above. This study will include a brief history of the installation and the surrounding community, if appropriate, and a detailed history of the storage facilities and documentation of the buildings. The documentation will primarily consist of historic photographs and existing plans. Documentation will be tailored to address the different natures of aboveground and underground storage.

B. Navy Mitigation

1. The Navy will develop a supplemental context study that will be attached as an appendix to the Army’s existing context study, Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945. The final product will be a separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when presented with the Army’s and Air Force’s context studies, provide a clear picture of the Department of Defense’s Ammunition Storage facilities. This context study appendix will:

cover both World War II and the Cold War Era, from 1939-1974;

explore the changes in ammunition storage resulting from World War II;

examine the changes required for ammunition storage due to technological advancement in weaponry during the Cold War;

consider the importance of major builders, architects or engineers that may have been associated with design and construction of Ammunition Storage Facilities; and

describe the inventory of Ammunition Storage Facilities in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Navy shall document a representative sample of the basic types of both aboveground and underground ammunition storage facilities. The Navy will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The Marines will choose one such installation. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of Ammunition Storage types constructed during World War II and the Cold War era. This documentation will include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling existing historic photographs of the structures. Documentation will be tailored to address the different natures of aboveground and underground storage.

C. Air Force Mitigation

1. The Air Force will develop a supplemental context study that will be attached as an appendix to the Army's existing context study, Army Ammunition and Explosives Storage in the United States, 1775-1945. The final product will be a separately bound volume of additional information and photographs and tabular appendices that, when presented with the Army's and Navy's context studies, provide a clear picture of the Department of Defense's Ammunition Storage facilities. This context study appendix will:

cover the Cold War Era, from 1946-1974;

explore the changes in ammunition storage resulting from the Cold War;

examine the changes required for ammunition storage due to technological advancement in weaponry during the Cold War;

consider the importance of major builders, architects or engineers that may have been associated with design and construction of Ammunition Storage Facilities; and

describe the inventory of Ammunition Storage Facilities in detail, providing information on the various types of buildings and architectural styles and the quantity of each.

2. The Air Force shall document a representative sample of the basic types of both aboveground and underground ammunition storage facilities. The Air Force will choose three geographically dispersed installations with the greatest number and variety of such resources. The sample chosen shall be the best representative examples of the range of Ammunition Storage types constructed during the Cold War era. This documentation would include collecting existing plans and drawings, writing a historic description in narrative or outline format, and compiling existing historic photographs of the structures. Documentation will be tailored to address the different natures of aboveground and underground storage.

3. The Air Force will not be required to consider its World War II Era facilities in these mitigation actions. The Air Force was established in September 1947 and therefore was not associated with structures constructed during this era. Rather the Air Force has inherited its current inventory of 263 World War II Era Ammunition Storage facilities from former Army installations. Given the substantial

mitigation actions that will be undertaken by the Army to document its facilities, further documentation for the small number of similar facilities located at Air Force installations provides no additional historic value. While no documentation will be done on World War II facilities under the Air Force's control, all of the 263 facilities in its inventory are covered under this Program Comment.

D. DoD-Wide Mitigation

1. Copies of the documentation described above will be made available electronically, to the extent possible under security concerns, and hard copies will be placed in a permanent repository, such as the Center for Military History.
2. In addition, as a result of on-going consultations, each Military Department will provide a list of properties covered by the Program Comment, by State, to State Historic Preservation Officers, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, and other interested parties, as appropriate. Each Military Department will be responsible for determining how to convey its information.
3. All Military Departments will encourage adaptive reuse of the properties as well as the use of historic tax credits by private developers under lease arrangements. Military Departments will also incorporate adaptive reuse and preservation principles into master planning documents and activities.

The above actions satisfy DoD's requirement to take into account the effects of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities.

III. Applicability

A. 1. This Program Comment applies solely to Ammunition Storage Facilities as defined in Section I, above. The Program Comment does not apply to the following properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places: (1) archeological properties, (2) properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or (3) ammunition storage facilities in listed or eligible National Register of Historic Places districts where the ammunition storage facility is a contributing element of the district and the proposed undertaking has the potential to adversely affect such historic district. This third exclusion does not apply to historic districts that are made up solely of ammunition storage facility properties. In those cases the Program Comment would be applicable to such districts.

Since the proposed mitigation for the Ammunition Storage facilities documents site plans, building designs, and the spatial arrangement of ammunition storage facilities, along with the events and actions that lead to the development of standardized ammunition storage facilities in DoD, the important aspects of ammunition storage, whether single buildings or districts made up entirely of ammunition storage, will be addressed regardless of the type of undertaking that may affect this particular property type. The one currently known ammunition storage district, at Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant, has been identified for further study, as outlined in Section II(A)(2) above.

2. An installation with an existing Section 106 agreement document in place that addresses ammunition storage facilities can choose to:

(i) continue to follow the stipulations in the existing agreement document for the remaining period of the agreement; or

(ii) seek to amend the existing agreement document to incorporate, in whole or in part, the terms of this Program Comment; or

(iii) terminate the existing agreement document, and re-initiate consultation informed by this Program Comment if necessary.

3. All future Section 106 agreement documents developed by the Military Departments related to the undertakings and properties addressed in this Program Comment shall include appropriate provisions detailing whether and how the terms of this Program Comment apply to such undertakings.

IV. Completion Schedule

On or before 60 days following issuance of the Program Comment, DoD, its Military Department and ACHP will establish a schedule for completion of the treatments outlined above.

V. Effect of the Program Comment

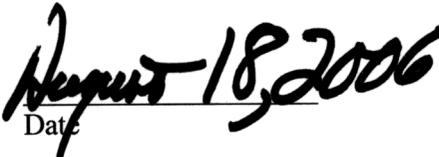
By following this Program Comment, DoD and its Military Departments meet their responsibilities for compliance under Section 106 regarding the effect of the following management actions on World War II and Cold War Era ammunition storage facilities that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: ongoing operations, maintenance and repair, rehabilitation, renovation, mothballing, cessation of maintenance, new construction, demolition, deconstruction and salvage, remediation activities, and transfer, sale, lease, and closure of such facilities. Accordingly, DoD installations are no longer required to follow the case-by-case Section 106 review process for such effects. As each of the Military Departments is required under this Program Comment to document their own facilities, failure of any one Military Department to comply with the terms of the Program Comment will not adversely affect the other Departments' abilities to continue managing their properties under the Program Comment.

This Program Comment will remain in effect until such time as the Office of the Secretary of Defense determines that such comments are no longer needed and notifies ACHP in writing, or ACHP withdraws the comments in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(e)(6). Following such withdrawal, DoD and its Military Departments would be required to comply with the requirements of 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 regarding the effects under this Program Comments' scope.

DoD, its Military Departments and ACHP will review the implementation of the Program Comment seven years after its issuance and determine whether to take action to terminate the Program Comment as detailed in the preceding paragraph.



John L. Nau, III
Chairman



Date

Attachment: Table

TABLE 1 - RPCS Hierarchy for Category Group 42

CG & Title	BC	BC Title	FAC	UM	FAC Title	MilIDep	CAT CODE	UM AREA	UM OTH	UM ALT	CATCOD E LONG NAME
-42- Ammunition Storage											
	421	Depot and Arsenal Ammunition Storage									
			4211	SF	Ammunition Storage, Depot and Arsenal						
						Army	42104	SF			EXPLOSIVE TRANSFER BUILDING, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42107	SF			STRADLEY, NONATOMIC BLAST RESISTANT, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42110	SF			FUSE AND DETONATOR MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42120	SF			HIGH EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42150	SF			SMOKELESS POWDER MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42160	SF			SPECIAL WEAPONS MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42170	SF			GUIDED MISSILE MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42180	SF			IGLOO STORAGE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42181	SF			AMMUNITION STOREHOUSE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42182	SF			SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42183	SF			GENERAL PURPOSE MAGAZINE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42184	SF			AMMUNITION HUT, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42186	SF			AMMUNITION STORAGE STRUCTURE, DEPOT LEVEL
						Army	42288	SF			AMMO STORAGE OTHER THAN DEPOT OR UNIT
						Navy	42112	SF		CF	FUSE&DETONATOR MAGAZINE
						Navy	42122	SF		CF	HIGH-EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINE
						Navy	42132	SF		CF	INERT STOREHOUSE
						Navy	42142	SF		CF	SMOKEDRUM STOREHOUSE
						Navy	42148	SF		CF	SMALL-ARMS PYROTECHNIC MAGAZINE
						Navy	42152	SF		CF	SMOKELESS-POWDER-PROJECTILE MAGAZINE
						Navy	42162	SF		CF	SPECIAL-WEAPONS MAGAZINE
						Navy	42172	SF		CF	MISSILE MAGAZINE

4212 SF Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Storage Facility

422 Installation and Ready Issue Ammunition Storage

4221 SF Ammunition Storage, Installation

SUBMARINE LAUNCHED BALLISTIC MISSILE STORAGE FACILITY

Navy 42182 SF

Air Force	422253	SF	STORAGE, MULTI-CUBICLE MAGAZINE
Air Force	422256	SF	STORAGE, ROCKET CHECKOUT AND ASSEMBLY
Air Force	422257	SF	STORAGE SEGREGATED MAGAZINE
Air Force	422258	SF	STORAGE MAGAZINE ABOVE GROUND TYPE A, B, & C
Air Force	422259	SF	MISSILE STORAGE FACILITY
Air Force	422264	SF	STORAGE IGLOO
Air Force	422271	SF	STORAGE, MODULE BARRICADED
Air Force	422273	SF	STORAGE IGLOO STEEL ARCH UNDERPASS
Army	42210	SF	FUSE AND DETONATOR MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
Army	42215	SF	HIGH EXPLOSIVE MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
Army	42225	SF	SMOKEDRUM STOREHOUSE, INSTALLATION
Army	42230	SF	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION AND PYROTECHNICS MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
Army	42231	SF	AMMUNITION STOREHOUSE, INSTALLATION
Army	42235	SF	READY MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
Army	42240	SF	FIXED AMMUNITION MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
Army	42250	SF	SPECIAL WEAPONS MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
Army	42260	SF	GUIDED MISSILE MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
Army	42280	SF	IGLOO STORAGE, INSTALLATION
Army	42281	SF	AMMUNITION HUT, INSTALLATION
Army	42283	SF	GENERAL PURPOSE MAGAZINE, INSTALLATION
Army	42285	SF	UNIT SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION STORAGE, INSTALLATION
Army	42286	SF	AMMUNITION STORAGE STRUCTURE, INSTALLATION

Navy 42135 SF CF READY MAGAZINE

423	Liquid Propellant Ammunition Storage	4231	GA	Liquid Propellant Storage, Ammunition Related				
					Air Force	42311		LIQUID PROPELLANT AMMO STORAGE
					Army	42310	SF	LIQUID PROPELLANT STORAGE, AMMUNITION, BUILDING
					Army	42311	GA	LIQUID PROPELLANT STORAGE, AMMUNITION, FACILITY
					Army	42312	GA	LIQUID PROPELLANT STORAGE, AMMUNITION, STRUCTURE
					Navy	42310	GA	LIQUID-PROPELLANT STORAGE

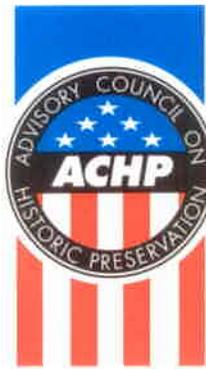
424	Weapon-Related Battery Storage	4241	SF	Battery Storage, Weapon Related				
					Army	42410	SF	BATTERY COLD STORAGE BUILDING
					Navy	42410	SF	WEAPON-RELATED BATTERY STORAGE

425	Open Ammunition Storage	4251	SY	Open Ammunition Storage				
					Army	42510	SY	AMMUNITION STORAGE PAD
					Navy	42510	SY	OPEN-AMMUNITION-STORAGE PAD
					Navy	42520	SY	CONTAINER-HOLDING YARD -EMPTY
					Navy	42530	SY	BARRICADED MODULE (OPEN)

John L. Nau, III
Chairman

Bernadette Castro
Vice Chairman

John M. Fowler
Executive Director



Preserving America's Heritage

November 18, 2004

Mr. Donald R. Schregardus
Deputy Assistant Secretary (Environment)
Department of the Navy
1000 Navy Pentagon
Washington, DC 20350-1000

Dear Mr. Schregardus:

We are pleased to inform you that the Council members approved the *Program Comment for Wherry and Capehart Era Family Housing at Air Force and Navy Bases* (attached). In accordance with the Council's regulations at 36 CFR § 800.14(e)(5)(i), you may now take into account our comments for carrying out all Navy undertakings within this category.

If you decide to adopt our comments for this category of undertakings in lieu of conducting individual reviews under §§ 800.4 through 800.6, you must publish a notice of the Council's comments in the *Federal Register* and the steps you will take to ensure that effects to historic properties are taken into account.

If the Navy fails to carry out its undertakings for this category consistent with the Program Comment, the Council may withdraw the comment. If this were to occur, the Navy would be required to comply with §§ 800.3 through 800.6. The Navy may also decide that it no longer wants to comply with the Program Comment, in which case it must comply with §§ 800.3 through 800.6.

We appreciate the level of commitment and dedication of your staff in working with the Council on this issue, and we look forward to continuing to assist the Navy in managing its significant inventory of historic properties.

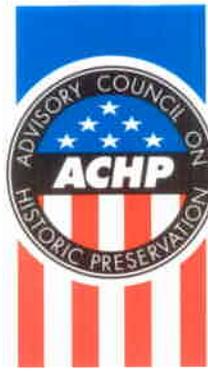
Sincerely,

John M. Fowler
Executive Director

enclosure

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 809 • Washington, DC 20004
Phone: 202-606-8503 • Fax: 202-606-8647 • achp@achp.gov • www.achp.gov



Preserving America's Heritage

Program Comment

for

Wherry and Capehart Era Family Housing At Air Force and Navy Bases

I. Introduction

This Program Comment, adopted pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.14(e), demonstrates Department of the Air Force (Air Force) and Department of the Navy (Navy) compliance with their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act with regard to the following actions in the management of the Wherry and Capehart Era family housing: maintenance, repair, layaway, mothballing, privatization and transfer out of federal agency ownership, substantial alteration through renovation, demolition, and demolition and replacement of Wherry and Capehart Era housing, associated structures and landscape features that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

II. Treatment of Wherry and Capehart Properties

A. Eligibility

The Department of the Army (Army) conducted a historic context of its Wherry and Capehart properties and documented these in a report entitled *For Want of a Home: A Historic Context for Wherry and Capehart Military Family Housing*. On May 22, 2001, the Army sponsored a

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symposium on Wherry and Capehart era housing management as it related to historic preservation. The symposium was attended by preservation experts, including the National Trust for Historic Preservation (Trust), the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and nationally recognized experts in the field of historic preservation from academia and industry. Symposium participants recommended a programmatic approach to complying with Section 106, and these approaches were part of the Army's Program Comment which was approved by the ACHP in 2002 (67 FR 39332; June 7, 2002).

The Air Force and the Navy have gathered data on their inventory of Wherry and Capehart properties which will be appended to the Army's context study, as outlined below, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Department of Defense (DoD) inventory for this property type. As with the Army, the Air Force and the Navy consider their inventory of Wherry and Capehart properties, including any associated structures and landscape features, to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for the purposes of Section 106 compliance.

B. Treatment

The Air Force and the Navy have requested a Program Comment as a service-wide Section 106 compliance action related to management of Wherry and Capehart Era housing, associated structures and landscape features. This programmatic approach will facilitate management actions for maintenance, repair, layaway, mothballing, privatization and transfer out of Federal agency ownership, substantial alteration through renovation, demolition, and demolition and replacement of Wherry and Capehart Era housing, associated structures and landscape features. Such actions present a potential for adverse effects to historic properties.

Based on the Program Comment previously approved for the Army for this property type, and following meetings with the ACHP, the Trust and NCSHPO, the Air Force and the Navy agree to the following six-step approach to the treatment of its Wherry and Capehart properties:

(i) The Air Force and the Navy will:

(a) revise the Army's historic context, *The Wherry and Capehart Era Solutions to the Postwar Family Housing Shortage (1949–1962): A Historic Context*, to include information pertinent to Air Force and Navy bases where this information differs from that provided in the Army's context study, including information on Navy and Air Force Capehart and Wherry Era Housing architects, sponsors and bidders, & projects. The expanded context study will provide a more complete picture of Wherry and Capehart Era family housing across DoD, and

(b) upon completion of the revised context study, the Air Force and the Navy will use it and any resulting oral histories recorded in accordance with section II(B)(vi), below, to prepare a report suitable for release to the general public. The report to the public will extract that information which may be deemed sensitive or inappropriate for release to the public; the resulting context study will be placed on a publicly accessible web site and

copies of the report will be provided to all the SHPOs, NCSHPO, the Trust and the ACHP.

(ii) The Navy and Air Force will review the results of the expanded and revised context study and determine whether any of those properties identified under Section II(B)(i)(a) are of particular importance. The Navy and Air Force will notify the Council of the results of this review, and the Council will forward the results to the NCSHPO, and the Trust.

(iii) The Air Force and Navy will use, or modify for their own use, the Army's design guidelines: *Neighborhood Design Guidelines for Army Wherry and Capehart Housing*. Modified design guidelines will be provided to ACHP for review. Copies of the Air Force and Navy guidelines will be provided to the NCSHPO, the Trust and the ACHP. These Neighborhood Design Guidelines will be distributed by Headquarters, Air Force and Navy to those offices that manage and maintain this housing type and they will be encouraged to consider the design guidelines in planning actions that affect their Wherry and Capehart Era housing, associated structures and landscape features.

(iv) For Wherry and Capehart properties that have been determined to be of particular importance, as defined in the revised context study, the Air Force and the Navy will:

(a) consider the need to conduct additional historical documentation, and

(b) within funding and mission constraints, consider the preservation of these properties through continued use as military housing.

(v) The Air Force and the Navy will advise developers involved in housing privatization initiatives that Wherry and Capehart properties may be eligible for historic preservation tax credits.

(vi) The Air Force and the Navy will attempt to locate and conduct oral interviews with military families who lived in Wherry and Capehart housing (which may include Army families), and other people who were involved with design and construction of Capehart and Wherry Era housing. Prior to conducting any interviews, the Air Force and the Navy will seek advice from appropriate government offices such as the Library of Congress' *Veterans History Project* and the military service historical centers to develop a set of appropriate interview questions and proper formats in which interviews would be recorded. Upon completion of the oral histories, the Air Force and the Navy will provide a copy of all written and recorded documentation to the Library of Congress.

III. Applicability

This Program Comment does not apply to the following properties that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places:

(i) archeological sites,

(ii) properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, or

(iii) historic properties other than Air Force and Navy Wherry and Capehart Era housing, associated structures and landscape features.

V. Schedule for Completion:

(i). Within 12 months from Council approval of the Program Comment, the Air Force and Navy shall complete:

(a). the expanded and revised context study for Capehart and Wherry Era housing as described in Section II(B)(i)(a), above;

(b). review of the context study for properties of particular importance as described in II(B)(ii), above; and

(c). adoption of the design guidelines as described in Section II(B)(iii), above.

(ii) Within 24 months from Council approval of the Program Comment, the Navy and Air Force shall complete:

(a). its consideration of properties of particular importance as described in Section II(B)(iv), above;

(b). completion of the oral history segment of the mitigation, as described in Section II(B)(vi), above, and

(c). completion of the context study suitable for release to the general public, as described in Section II(B)(i)(b), above.

IV. Effect of Program Comment

The ACHP believes that this six-step approach will ensure that the Air Force and the Navy take into account the effects of management of their Wherry and Capehart era housing. By following this comment and outlined six-step approach, the Air Force and the Navy will have met their responsibilities for compliance under Section 106 regarding management of their Wherry and Capehart era housing. Accordingly, Air Force and Navy bases will not have to follow the case-by-case Section 106 review process for each individual management action.

The Air Force and the Navy may carry out management actions prior to the completion of all of the six treatment steps outlined above, so long as such management actions do not preclude the eventual successful completion of those six steps.

This Program Comment will remain in effect until such time as the Air Force or the Navy determines that such comments are no longer needed and notifies ACHP, in writing, or the ACHP determines that the consideration of Wherry and Capehart properties is not being carried out in a manner consistent with this Program Comment. The ACHP may withdraw this Program Comment in accordance with 36 CFR §800.14(e)(6). Following such withdrawal, the Air Force and the Navy would comply with the requirements of 36 CFR §§ 800.3 through 800.7 for each individual management action.

The ACHP Membership approved this Program Comment on November 18, 2004.



John L. Nau, III
Chairman

November 18, 2004
Date

PROGRAMMATIC MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

AMONG

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

AND THE

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense (DoD) has been directed by United States Senate Armed Services Committee Report 97-440 to the Military Construction Authorization Bill for 1983 to demolish World War II (1939-1946) temporary buildings (buildings); and

WHEREAS, these buildings were not constructed to be permanent facilities and were intended to be demolished; and

WHEREAS, DoD has determined that these buildings may meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, DoD has determined that its program of demolition of these buildings (program) may have an effect on their qualities of significance and has requested the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 470f) and its implementing regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800).

NOW, THEREFORE, DoD, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), and the Council agree that the Program will be carried out in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

I. DoD will ensure that the following actions are carried out:

A. In consultation with the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) (National Park Service, Washington, DC), DoD will develop documentation that includes:

1. A narrative overview of WW II military construction establishing the overall historical context and construction characteristics of each major type of building and including:

a. Explanation of the origins and derivations of the construction techniques and designs.

Handwritten signature and date
1986

b. Chronology that summarizes the political and military decisions that affected scheduling, locations, quantity, design, and construction techniques. Photocopies shall be made of all military manuals used to guide significant aspects of design or construction.

c. Summary statements of major installations' WW II development including site plans, lists of buildings, photocopies of appropriate photographs, and evaluations of the significance of the various building types and groups.

2. Documentation of one example of all major building types that includes: drawings (title sheet, floor plans, sections, elevations, and isometrics of framing systems and other pertinent construction details), photographs (perspective corrected, large format negative and contact print), and appropriate explanatory data. All documentation shall meet HABS/HAER Standards for format and archival stability.

3. Submission of the above documentation to HABS/HAER, for deposit in the Library of Congress, not later than three years from the date of this agreement.

4. Development of the above documentation will be undertaken with periodic reviews by HABS/HAER to ensure that completed documentation will meet HABS/HAER Standards.

B. In consultation with the Council and the NCSHPO, DoD will select some examples of building types or groups to treat in accordance with historic preservation plans (HPP), until such time as demolished or removed from DoD control. The HPPs will be submitted to the Council and the NCSHPO within three years from the date of this agreement. Work done in accordance with the HPPs will require no further review by a SHPO or the Council.

C. All buildings that are identified within sixty days of the Federal Register publication of this Agreement by organizations and individuals will be considered by DoD in its selection of examples to be documented and/or treated in accordance with Stipulations A and B above.

D. Until the documentation program is completed and HPPs have been developed for the representative sample of building types and groups, DoD will continue its current program of building demolition with caution, avoiding disposal of obviously unique and well-preserved, original buildings that are not documented.

II. NCSHPO agrees to:

A. Assist the appropriate SHPO in informing DoD within sixty days of the Federal Register publication of this agreement of buildings that they wish to have considered in the selection of examples to be documented and/or treated in accordance with Stipulations I.A and I.B.

OK
6/6/86

B. Represent all SHPOs in the consultation on a selection of examples of buildings to be treated in accordance with Stipulation I.B.

III. If any of the signatories to this Agreement determines that the terms of the Agreement cannot be met or believes that a change is necessary, the signatory will immediately request an amendment or addendum to the Agreement. Such an amendment or addendum will be executed in the same manner as the original Agreement.

EXECUTION of this Agreement evidences that DoD has afforded the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on its program of disposal of temporary WW II buildings and that DoD has taken into account the effects of this program on historic resources.

John M. Bule 7/2/86
Executive Director, Advisory Council
on Historic Preservation

Robert A. Steu
Department of Defense

Walter D. Palmer 7/7/86
Chairman
Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation

Department of Army

Department of Navy

Charles E. Lee 6/6/86
President
National Conference of
State Historic Preservation
Officers

U. S. Marine Corps

Robert A. Cooper 5/23/86
Historic American Buildings Survey/
Historic American Engineering Record

Department of Air Force

APPENDIX C
ANNUAL REVIEW AND METRICS



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR
P.O. BOX 452509
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92145-2509

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5090.08
Sept. 28, 2019

MEMORANDUM

From: Director, Natural Resources Division
To: Environmental Management Officer *BR*
Via: Assistant Environmental Management Officer *LC*

Subj: FY2019 ANNUAL REVIEW OF INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN (ICRMP)

Ref: (a) DoD Inst 4715.16 – Cultural Resources Management
(b) MCO 5090.2, Vol. 8 – Cultural Resources Management
(c) USMC guidance for Completing ICRMP Update (2009)

1. References (a) and (b) state that ICRMPs shall be reviewed annually, updated as mission or environmental changes warrant, and revised and approved by appropriate command levels at least every five years. The purpose of this memorandum is to document an annual review for FY19. 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 of program performance over past year;
- d. Determine whether the ICRMP needs to be updated; and
- e. Identify new or changes to consulting parties, statutes, policy, or regulation.

2. The last revision of the MCAS Miramar ICRMP was in April 2011. We had a contractor preparing an update, but for multiple reasons and after extensions of their period of performance, their last deliverable was a draft final for USMC review (March 2019). The contract ended without a final signed ICRMP. Thus, work to complete the update is still needed.

a. Completion of the ICRMP update with endorsement now is likely in 2020. USMC review of the draft final ICRMP update, was done in summer 2019 (MCICOM, MCIWEST (Env), and Station departments). This USMC review noted many needed revisions, many from the new Cultural Resources Manager at MCICOM (none from MCIWEST or Station departments). Without contractor support, revision awaits my time availability to complete revision in-house. Reference (a) requires MCICOM (GF) and Regional concurrence prior to CO endorsement. Once revisions are made, the ICRMP will be resubmitted to the MCICOM Cultural Resource Manager for endorsement prior to sending to the MCAS Miramar signatories for endorsement.

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MANAGEMENT PLAN (ICRMP)

b. Much of the information in the 2011 ICRMP is still aplicable. We have received final reports from more recent work not in the ICRMP, but they do not substantially change our management. The draft final ICRMP is also available for newer information.

c. No specific interests or concerns about the resources on Station over the past year were expressed by the public or local Indian Tribes. No communications from tribes, were received in FY19. Our last consultation communication letter sent to the local tribes was in January 2018, and that letter invited review and comment on both our update for both the ICRMP and Integrated Natural Resources Mgmt. Plan. None responded.

3. The following discusses the topics of review in reference (c):

a. Some local active duty military points of contact have changed; civilian staff largely remained the same this year. New personnel are briefed on the ICRMP program as needed when opportunities exist. The MCAS Miramar Cultural Resources Manager has remained the same for more than 20 years.

(1) MCAS Miramar ICRMP signatories have all rotated to new assignments. The Station Commanding Officer, Colonel C.B. Dockery, assumed command in July 2018, and he received an initial in-brief that included cultural resources management responsibilities. The Environmental Management Officer position was filled in January 2018 by Major S.B. Colón. She came to us from MCLB Barstow where her duties included overseeing cultural resource management. She has reviewed the draft ICRMP update and continues to become familiar with resources on MCAS Miramar. The Public Works Officer is now CDR A. Doble, as of June 2019. We have a new Station Executive Officer, LtCol D. Payne, as a result of rotating assignments and deployments. The MCI-West Regional Conservation Program Manager continues to be Mr. B. Berry. The MCICOM Cultural Resource manager vacancy was filled in May 2019 and is now Ms. Lisa Graham.

b. Initiatives and project activities completed during the year or planned for the coming year:

(1) No significant cultural resource management occurred other than work on the ICRMP update and update of our GIS data layers by a contractor up until the contract closed in April 2019. I coordinated final USMC review of their final draft in summer 2019. It has attempted to incorporate new information from surveys, evaluations, and consultations completed to date. Additionally, the contractor delivered GIS data layers for surveys and sites that needs to be incorporated into our master GIS data set.

(2) Aside from completing the ICRMP update, no new initiatives or projects are planned for the coming year.

c. Program implementation included:

(1) Archaeological artifact curation continued to be at the San Diego Archaeological Center. Funding to NAVFAC SW included contract award/management and inspection of the collection by NAVFAC SW Archaeologist, Mr. Joseph Baumann, this year.

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MANAGEMENT PLAN (ICRMP)

d. As noted above, the ICRMP is in process of update. The Station's mission has not changed. New information from work done since the last ICRMP revision is being incorporated (new and supplemental surveys, 12 archaeological site evaluations, building evaluation, and SHPO concurrence on evaluations). No significant management issues have become apparent. There are other means of sharing this information to those who need to know in the interim as the ICRMP update progresses.

e. There have not been any changes in parties we consult with nor has there been any substantial statute, or regulatory changes that affect the ICRMP or the program. The Marine Corps published a new environmental compliance and protection program order (5090.2) on June 11, 2018. It provides updated cultural resource management guidance and direction in "Volume 8" vice "Chapter 8" of the previous (MCO P5090.2A w/ chg 3), although actual requirements were changed little.

f. I maintain a separate, and up-to-date, list of Indian Tribe contacts and addresses for communication purposes. This is because we must continue to solicit their views, information, and participation associated with future Sec. 106 NHPA processes as required. No other historical organizations have expressed an interest in working with the Station. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) continues to be Ms. Julianne Polanco (appointed June 12, 2015), and the office we communicate with has not changed. SHPO staff contacts seem to vary with each new communication that we have with them.

3. Conclusion. The ICRMP remains sufficiently accurate for program management and the program supports the Station's mission. New information since the last ICRMP has mostly revealed a lack of important cultural resources on Station, with exception of recommendation that one historic archaeological site may be eligible for the National Register. Revision is in progress and will be completed in 2020. The current ICRMP is posted and available for all personnel to read on the Cultural Resources page of our Miramar Environmental Management web site (specific site information removed). Limited staffing precludes more than support of basic compliance requirements.



D. A. BOYER

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Cultural Question and Answer Report

REPORT CRITERIA:

Installation : MCAS MIRAMAR

Fiscal Year : 2018

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Cultural Question and Answer Report

Installation Name(s)	Focus Area(s)	Question(s)	Answer(s)
MCAS MIRAMAR	Man Power	1. Total billets and/or resources assigned to the cultural resources program in FY18.	1
		1a. GS	1
		1b. Military	0
		1c. Contract Support	0
		2. As of the close of FY18, how many of the assigned billets are vacant?	0
		3. Is the staffing (presuming no vacancies) adequate to meet the current workload?	No
		4. Did the cultural resource staff attend any outside training or conferences in FY18?	No
		4a. If applicable, provide a list of training courses or conferences attended in FY18.	-
	Budget	1. Provide a BRIEF list of cultural resource projects EXECUTED (in full or part) in FY18. Include project name, type (i.e., 110 survey, ICRMP update), contracting vehicle (i.e., internal, NAVFAC, cooperative agreement), dollar value, and source of funding, including STEP number or other source information (i.e., funded as part of NEPA project by action proponents).	Budget_Executed Projects for FY18 (24Oct2018).docx
	Consultations	1. In FY18, did your installation do any formal Section 106 consultations? (Report "yes" even if a consultation is ongoing.)	No
		1a. If so, how many?	-
		1b. Of the number of consultations identified in 1a, how many involved Native American tribes/Native Hawaiian organizations?	-
		2. In FY18, did your installation make use of any NATIONWIDE program alternatives (e.g., unaccompanied personnel housing program comment, ammunition storage program comment)?	No
		2a. If "yes," provide a list of program alternatives used by your installation, noting name of program and number of instances used.	-
		3. Does your installation have any INSTALLATION-SPECIFIC program alternatives in place?	No
		3a. If "yes," provide a list of program alternatives, noting name of program and number of instances used.	-

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Cultural Question and Answer Report

Installation Name(s)	Focus Area(s)	Question(s)	Answer(s)
MCAS MIRAMAR	ICRMP	1. Does your installation require an ICRMP? If "yes," go to question 2. If "no," skip ahead to the next section.	Yes
		2. In what FY does your installation's current ICRMP expire? (For example, if your ICRMP is dated 2012-2016, your answer is "2016." If your ICRMP is dated 2008-2012 and has yet to be updated, your answer is "2012.")	2015
		3. Has the current ICRMP been signed by the installation CO?	Yes
		4. Did you consult with the SHPO during preparation of the current ICRMP?	Yes
		5. Did you consult with Tribes/NHOs during preparation of the current ICRMP?	Yes
		6. In FY18, did you complete an annual review of the ICRMP?	Yes
		6a. If "yes," upload the review document.	2018 Annual Review ICRMP (1Oct2018).pdf
		7. Is the ICRMP supported by a programmatic agreement?	No
		7a. If "yes," please upload the programmatic agreement.	-
	Built Environment	1. Have you evaluated, using National Register criteria, all buildings and structures on your installation that are over 50 years of age?	Yes
		1a. Do you have SHPO concurrence on the evaluations?	Yes
		2. As of the close of FY18, are all historic status codes in iNFADS up to date?	No
		3. If there are buildings/structures over 50 years of age that have not been evaluated, have you programmed funds to complete these outstanding evaluations?	N/A
		4. For buildings and structures that are less than 50 years of age, have you completed an evaluation of Cold War significance for resources constructed prior to 1989?	Yes
		4a. Do you have SHPO concurrence on the Cold War evaluations?	Yes
4b. If you have not completed Cold War evaluations, have you programmed funds to do so?	N/A		
5. In FY18, how many National Register listed or eligible buildings on your installation were demolished?	0		
6. In FY18, how many National Register listed or eligible buildings were renovated, rehabbed, or adaptively reused?	0		

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Cultural Question and Answer Report

Installation Name(s)	Focus Area(s)	Question(s)	Answer(s)
MCAS MIRAMAR	Archaeology	1. What is the total ACREAGE managed by the installation?	23314
		1a. Of that total acreage, how many acres are available for archaeological survey? (Use definition of "available" for survey provided in DoDI 4715.16.)	19014
		1b. FOR ALL YEARS, INCLUDING FY18, how many acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources?	19014
		1c. FOR ALL YEARS, INCLUDING FY18, how many of the acres that have been surveyed for archeological resources are documented in the installation's GIS?	19014
		1d. IN FY18 ONLY, how many acres were surveyed for archaeological resources ?	0
		1e. Are survey reports completed in FY18 available in digital format?	Yes
		2. FOR ALL YEARS, INCLUDING FY18, how many archaeological SITES have been identified at the installation?	188
		2a. How many archeological sites have been destroyed?	32
		2b. How many archeological sites have been determined eligible for and/or are listed on the NRHP?	10
		2c. Has the SHPO concurred with these evaluations?	No
		2d. How many archeological sites are documented in the installation's GIS?	188
		3. IN FY18 ONLY, how many archeological SITES were identified at the installation?	0
		3a. How many archeological sites were destroyed in FY18?	0
		3b. How many archeological sites were EVALUATED for NHRP eligibility in FY18?	0
		3c. How many of archeological sites were DETERMINED eligible for and/or were LISTED on the NRHP in FY18?	0
		3d. Did the SHPO concurred with these evaluations?	N/A
		4. How often are archeological sites monitored?	Other
		5. IN FY18 ONLY, did your installation have any ARPA violations?	No
		5a. If your installation had any ARPA violations in FY18, provide date and brief description of site, violation, and resolution.	n/a

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Cultural Question and Answer Report

Installation Name(s)	Focus Area(s)	Question(s)	Answer(s)
MCAS MIRAMAR	Archaeology	6. FOR ALL YEARS, INCLUDING FY18, does your installation have any archaeological COLLECTIONS? Report "yes" if archaeological surveys resulted in the recovery of archaeological artifacts or samples.	Yes
		6a. If "yes," what is the TOTAL CUBIC FEET of archaeological collections managed by your installation? Include in your total all collections at the installation and/or stored elsewhere.	84
		6b. Of the total cubic feet of archeological collections managed by your installation, how many CUBIC FEET are curated per the standards of 36 CFR 79?	84
		6c. IN FY18 ONLY, how many CUBIC FEET of archaeological collections were added?	0
		7. FOR ALL YEARS, INCLUDING FY18, does your installation manage any archeological RECORDS?	Yes
		7a. If "yes," what is the TOTAL LINEAR FEET of archeological records managed by your installation? Include in your total all records at the installation AND/OR stored elsewhere.	29
		7b. Of the total linear feet of records managed by your installation, how many LINEAR FEET are curated per the standards of 36 CFR 79?	17
		7c. IN FY18 ONLY, how many LINEAR FEET of records were added?	0
		7d. Are you currently contributing to a digital archive?	Yes
	7e. If you are currently contributing to a digital archive, please provide the name and location of the archive.	Contractors deliver digital and printed copies of reports with artifacts when added to the MCAS Miramar collection. The San Diego Archaeological Center houses the MCAS Miramar artifact collection, and it is working to maintain a digital archive of associated reports.	
	Tribal/NHO Consultations	1. Does one or more Federally-recognized Tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHO) have a historical or cultural affiliation with the lands encompassed by your installation?	Yes
		1a. If yes, has the installation consulted with the identified Tribe(s) or NHO(s) to develop an installation/tribal consultation protocol (in process or completed)?	No
		1b. Provide a narrative response for 1 (a) if necessary to explain response.	No Data to Provide (26Oct2018).docx

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Cultural Question and Answer Report

Installation Name(s)	Focus Area(s)	Question(s)	Answer(s)
MCAS MIRAMAR	Tribal/NHO Consultations	2. For installations where Federally-recognized tribal treaty rights or other known tribal rights to natural resources may potentially be affected, do any tribes have treaty rights to natural resources for lands within your installation?	No
		2a. If yes, has the installation consulted with those Tribes regarding their natural resource treaty rights?	N/A
		2b. If yes to Question 2, provide a narrative response identifying which Tribes have treaty rights and explaining consultation activities related to those treaty rights.	No Data to Provide (26Oct2018).docx
		3. Does your installation have a comprehensive agreement with any Tribe(s) or NHO outlining consultation procedures, procedures for determining affiliation, and other related processes for the intentional excavation/inadvertent discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony? (Note: this refers back to any Tribes or NHO identified per Question 1.	No
		3a. Please provide a narrative response to explain any nuances, e.g., you consult with three Tribes, but have a CA with only one of those Tribes.	No Data to Provide (26Oct2018).docx
		4. Does your installation have any collections, excluding inadvertent discoveries, subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)? (Note: See definition in OSD Data Call package regarding "Retention of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Cultural Items."). If your installation includes a Museum, please answer 'Yes' if the Museum includes any collections subject to NAGPRA.	Yes
		4a. If the answer is yes, please provide a narrative with detail regarding any collections.	Tribal Consultation_NAGPRA Items Discussion (26Oct2018).docx
		5. If the response to Question 4 is "yes," referring to the definitions provided as part of the data call, are your collections in verified compliance with Section 5 of NAGPRA? (Again, installations with Museums that have collections need to include the Museum collections as part of the installation response).	Yes
5a. If the answer is 'Yes,' provide a narrative to explain this response, if necessary.	Tribal Consultation_NAGPRA Items Discussion (26Oct2018).docx		

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Cultural Question and Answer Report

Installation Name(s)	Focus Area(s)	Question(s)	Answer(s)
MCAS MIRAMAR	Tribal/NHO Consultations	6. If the response to Question 4 is "yes," are your collections in compliance with Section 6 of NAGPRA? (Again, installations with Museums that have collections need to include the Museum collections as part of the installation response.)	Yes
		6a. Provide a narrative to explain this response, if necessary.	Tribal Consultation_NAGPRA Items Discussion (26Oct2018).docx
		7. If the response to Question 4 is "yes," does your installation/museum have any culturally unidentifiable NAGPRA items? (Again, installations with Museums that have collections need to include the Museum collections as part of the installation response.)	No
		7a. Provide a narrative to explain this response, if necessary.	No Data to Provide (26Oct2018).docx
		8. If the response to Question 4 is "yes", are your NAGPRA items curated to the standards of 36 CFR 79 within installation repositories or off-site professional repositories? (Again, installations with Museums that have collections need to include the Museum collections as part of the installation response).	Yes
		8a. Provide a narrative to explain this response, if necessary.	Tribal Consultation_NAGPRA Items Discussion (26Oct2018).docx
		9. What is the total number of inadvertent discoveries of human remains for the reporting year? If "0," do not answer Questions 10 through 12.	0
		10. a. Total number of written Plans of Action (POA) concerning an IDI in the reporting year.	-
		10 b. Total number of IDI left in situ in the reporting year.	-
		11. a. Total number of IDI resulting in intentional excavation in the reporting year.	-
		11 b. Total number of IDI resulting in intentional excavation in the reporting year for which a notice of intended disposition was published.	-
	12. Total number of IDI that resulted in intentional excavation in the reporting year for which no affiliated Federally-recognized Tribes or NHOs can be identified.	-	
Public Outreach/Education	1. Do non-environmental installation personnel receive any training on cultural resources issues?	Yes	

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Cultural Question and Answer Report

Installation Name(s)	Focus Area(s)	Question(s)	Answer(s)
MCAS MIRAMAR	Public Outreach/Education	1a. Provide a list of all cultural resources training offered to installation personnel in FY18. Include brief description of training, frequency offered (e.g., monthly , annually), and format (e.g., classroom, web).	Environmental Awareness video on installation EMS web site. Installation EMS web site, Cultural Resources Program Page. Unit Environmental Coordinators course. Senior command level staff receive information during their "in-briefs" and by Cultural Resources Manager, as need and opportunities arise.
		2. Does the cultural resources program work with any organizations EXTERNAL to the base, e.g., in partnerships to support preservation or to participate in educational events?	No
		2a. Provide a list of external activities with any such organizations or groups in FY18. Please include date, name of organization(s) (e.g., local museum, tribe, "the public"), and brief description.	-
		3. Does the installation have a public cultural resources website (or post cultural resources information to a public page on the installation website), offer public tours of cultural resources, or provide welcome packages with cultural resources information to new residents, employees (military and/or civilian), or visitors?	Yes
		3a. If "yes," please provide a brief description, including a link if applicable.	MCAS Miramar EMS web site, Cultural Resources Program web page (https://www.miramar-ems.marines.mil/Divisions/Natural-Resources-Division/Cultural-Resources/).
		4. In FY18, did the installation win any awards or receive any recognition for its cultural resources program?	No
		4a. If "yes," please provide details, including the name/description of award, date (month/year), and personnel recognized.	-
		5. In FY18, did the cultural resources program receive any research funding from external sources (e.g., DoD Legacy, National Public Lands Day, SERDP)?	No
		5a. If "yes," provide a list of any research funding from external (non-USMC) sources during the reporting period.	-
		6. In FY18, was the installation included in any research projects that the installation itself did not propose?	No
6a. If "yes," provide a list of any such research projects. Include program, project name, brief description, and proponent.	-		

APPENDIX D
ICRMP COORDINATION

APPENDIX D

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 to:

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, USMC (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. Clifford LaChappa, Chairman
Barona Band of Mission Indians
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Mr. Robert J. Welch, Chairman
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
1 Viejas Grade Road
Alpine, CA 91901

Mr. Robert Pinto, Sr., Chairman
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
P.O. Box 2250
Alpine, CA 91901

Mr. Cody Martinez, Chairman
Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Nation
1 Kwaaypaay Court
El Cajon, CA 92019

Mr. Virgil Perez, Chairman
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
P.O. Box 130
Santa Isabel, CA 92070

Mr. Allen Lawson, Chairman
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

Ms. Angela Elliot Santos, Chairwoman
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

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

Ms. Erica Pinto, Chairwoman
Jamul Indian Village, Kumeyaay Nation
P.O. Box 612
Jamul, CA 91935

Mr. Ralph Goff, Chairman
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 Indian Tribes

The following copies of the letters to Chairman Clifford LaChappa of the Barona Band of Mission Indians are examples of the letters sent on January 19, 2017 and June 13, 2016 , that were individually addressed and sent to all the to Chairpersons of the below listed tribes. They are representative of the correspondence associated with these actions.

Barona Band of Mission Indians
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
Ewiiapaay 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, CALIFORNIA 92145-2001

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5090/ 4 9 4 7
JAN 19 2017

Mr. Clifford LaChappa, Chairman
Barona Band of Mission Indians
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Dear Mr. LaChappa:

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar continues work to update our Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) and the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP). We presented these efforts to you before in letters of February 2014 and June 2016. Our work has produced draft updates that we seek your input on.

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Update. This plan integrates and guides our management of archaeological, historical, and other culturally important resources at MCAS. Specific site information will be kept in a confidential appendix that is not publically available. Management and consultation procedures will be reviewed and updated as needed. We solicit your participation in this update and any information you would like to provide.

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) Update. This plan integrates and guides our natural resource management on the Station. We are updating natural resource information and management actions along with information about Station operations and land uses. Our draft update is posted for public review at: <http://www.miramar-ems.marines.mil/programs/natural-resources/INRMP/>.

We are inviting you to participate with further planning of these plans as they may relate to your cultural interests. Enclosed are electronic versions of the ICRMP and the INRMP on a CD-ROM. If you would like a paper version of these documents, please contact us. If you wish to provide any information or comment, or you need additional information, we request that you contact us. Please provide comments on the INRMP by February 24, 2018. Please provide your comments on the ICRMP by March 26, 2018.

Our point of contact is Mr. David Boyer, Director, Natural Resources Division, at (858)577-1125 or by electronic mail at david.a.boyer1@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,



S.M. VAN WINKLE
Asst. Environmental Management Officer
By direction of the Commanding Officer

Enclosure: CD-ROM with ICRMP and Draft INRMP



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

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5090 4 6 4 8
13 JUN 2016

Mr. Clifford LaChappa, Chairman
Barona Band of Mission Indians
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA 92040

Dear Mr. LaChappa:

Marine Corps Air Station Miramar is planning a number of actions which may be considered "undertakings" by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). In accordance with our responsibilities under the NHPA, we are contacting you to determine whether you attach religious or cultural significance to the sites involved and if you desire to be consulted further regarding any one or more of these projects. None of these actions are dependent upon each other, but we have chosen to initially present them to you in one letter to determine your level of interest for each. We also solicit any specific knowledge you have regarding the occurrence of historic or prehistoric sites in the vicinity of any of the project sites. Record searches and field surveys have been done or are planned in an effort to determine if any of the projects could affect a historically significant site. Any information you can provide would be helpful for this effort.

The following paragraphs briefly discuss the projects and any alternatives being considered. All projects are on the Air Station. Some projects have been presented to you before and are again included because we are still planning the actions. The enclosed figure shows the general location of each project. We have also included a "Response Form" that you may use to express any interests or information you wish to share regarding one, or more, of the projects or alternatives. Our point of contact for this communication is identified in the last paragraph of this letter so that you may contact him if you prefer.

F-35 Aircraft Facilities Development. We continue planning new and rehabilitated airfield facilities needed to support basing of the new F-35 Joint Strike Fighter at the Air Station. This project has been presented to you in previous communications, but some additional area is now involved. The project requires relocation of an aircraft wash rack and vehicle access roads, demolition of some existing buildings and aircraft hangars, new construction of aircraft hangars and support facilities, replacement of some security fence, and replacement of a new small arms storage magazine.

Bunker Demolition in East Miramar. We are planning to demolish two Cold War era test bunkers in East Miramar that were originally constructed in 1961. The project will result in complete removal of

building materials and utilities. After removal of the buildings, the sites will be graded to eliminate holes and reduce erosion. Our plans currently intend to reseed the site with native plant species to help stabilize the soil. There are already access roads to the sites, and we expect this demolition work to occur within the area previously disturbed by original construction.

De La Garza Road Stream Crossing Repair/Replacement. We are planning to repair, by replacement, an existing paved road crossing of the Rose Canyon streambed on our Main Station area that was damaged by flooding this past winter (De La Garza Road). The existing culverts, concrete, asphalt, and riprap will be removed and a new set of box culverts will be installed with concrete aprons and new riprap protection. The road crossing will then be restored with asphalt connections.

San Diego Gas & Electric Natural Gas Pipeline in East Miramar. We are cooperating with the San Diego Gas and Electric Company to support their need for a large natural gas transmission pipeline through the Station. The current alternatives enter the Station from the north and follow an existing County Water Authority pipeline corridor for about 2 miles. Alternatives consider pipeline placement along either the east or west sides of this corridor. The pipeline section on MCAS Miramar is at the southern end of a 47-mile long project that begins near Rainbow, California. Overall project planning is being managed by the California Public Utilities Commission as the lead agency.

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) Update. We presented this to you before, but we continue our preparation on a 5-year update to our INRMP for MCAS Miramar. This plan integrates and guides our natural resource management on the Station. We will be updating natural resource information and management actions along with information about Station operations and land uses. Our current INRMP can be reviewed at the following web site: <http://www.miramar-ems.marines.mil/Divisions/NaturalResourcesDivision/NaturalResources.aspx>.

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) Update. We recently started work to update our ICRMP for MCAS Miramar. This plan integrates and guides our management of archaeological, historical, and other culturally important resources on the Station. We will be updating this plan with information from surveys and evaluations completed in the past six years. Specific site information will be kept in a confidential appendix that is not publically available. Management and consultation procedures will be reviewed and updated as needed. We solicit your participation in this update and any information you would like to provide. Our current ICRMP can be viewed at the following web site: [http://www.miramar-ems.marines.mil/Portals/60/Docs/MEMS/Cult Res/ICRMP Final \(April%202011\).pdf](http://www.miramar-ems.marines.mil/Portals/60/Docs/MEMS/Cult Res/ICRMP Final (April%202011).pdf).

We are inviting you to participate with further planning of these projects as they may relate to your cultural interests. Because the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may be issuing permits associated with one or more these projects, they may use our lead agency communications and consultation results for their permitting processes.

If you wish to provide any information or comment, or you need additional information, we request that you contact us by August 11, 2016. Our point of contact is Mr. David Boyer, Director, Natural Resources Division, at (858)577-1125 or by electronic mail at "david.a.boyer1@usmc.mil".

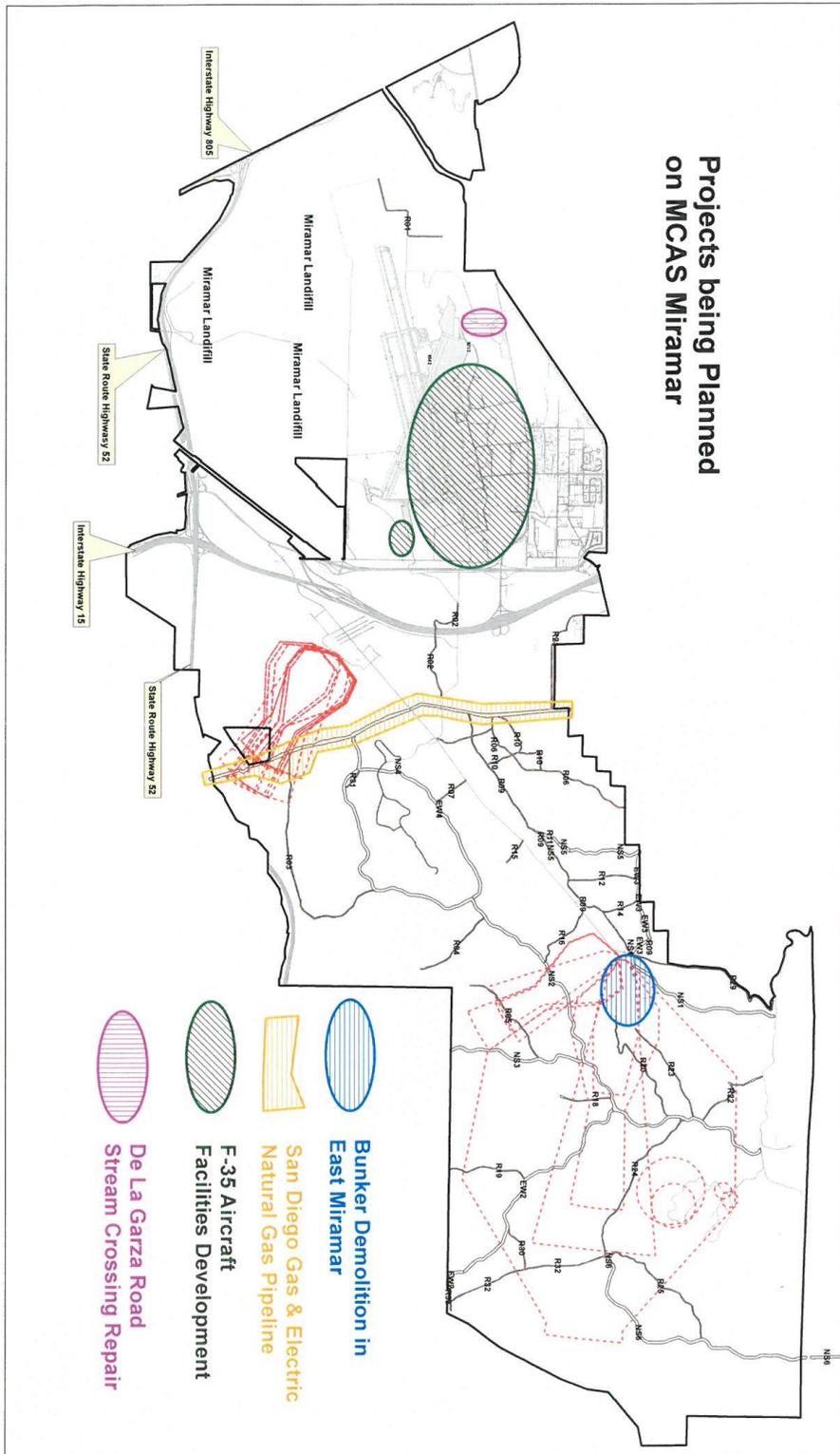
Sincerely,



E. S. BENJAMIN
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Environmental Management Officer
By direction of the Commanding Officer

Enclosures: (1) Location Figure
(2) Response Form

Projects being Planned on MCAS Miramar



Marine Corps Air Station Miramar
 2500 S. Airport Blvd., Suite 100
 San Diego, CA 92161
 Natural Resources Division POC: David Boyer
 Phone: 858.577.1125/1128

June 2016

RESPONSE FORM
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, MIRAMAR, CALIFORNIA

- _____ I/We would like to review additional site details regarding:
 - _____ F-35 Aircraft Facilities Development
 - _____ Bunker Demolition in East Miramar
 - _____ De La Garza Road Stream Crossing Repair/Replacement
 - _____ San Diego Gas & Electric Natural Gas Pipeline in East Miramar
 - _____ Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan Update
 - _____ Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan Update

_____ I/We currently do not wish to review or comment on any of the projects being planned.

_____ I/We have concerns and would like to be contacted.
My phone number is _____.

_____ I/We have the following concerns:

SEND FUTURE CONTACT LETTERS MAILED TO:

_____	_____	_____	_____
Name	Signature	Date	Title

PLEASE RETURN TO:
Commanding Officer, MCAS Miramar
Attn: Environmental Mgmt. Dept. (Mr. Boyer)
P.O. Box 452001, Bldg. 6306
San Diego, CA 92145-2001

Letters Sent to SHPO

The following letter is a copy of the letter sent on January 29, 2018, to the State Historic Preservation Officer.



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

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5090/ 4952
JAN 29 2018

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

Dear Ms. Polanco:

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar is updating our Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). This plan integrates and guides our management of archaeological, historical, and other culturally important resources at the air station. Specific site information will be kept in confidential appendices that are not publically available. Management and consultation procedures will be reviewed and updated as needed. We solicit your review and comment on this update.

We have provided an electronic version of the draft ICRMP update on the attached CD. Please provide comments on the draft ICRMP update by March 26, 2018. Our point of contact is Mr. David Boyer, Director, Natural Resources Division, at (858)577-1125 or by electronic mail at david.a.boyer1@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "S. M. Van Winkle".

S. M. VAN WINKLE
Asst. Environmental Management Officer
By direction of the Commanding Officer

Enclosure: CD with draft ICRMP update

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 29 January 2018, to the below listed organizations. It is representative of the correspondence associated with these actions.

San Diego Archaeological Center
San Diego County Archaeological Society
Archaeological Institute of America
San Diego History Center



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

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5090/ 4952
JAN 29 2018

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

Dear Ms. Stankowski:

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar is updating our Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). This plan integrates and guides our management of archaeological, historical, and other culturally important resources at the air station. Specific site information will be kept in confidential appendices that are not publically available. Management and consultation procedures will be reviewed and updated as needed. We solicit your review and comment on this update.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "S. M. Van Winkle".

S. M. VAN WINKLE
Asst. Environmental Management Officer
By direction of the Commanding Officer

Enclosure: CD with draft ICRMP update

APPENDIX E
HISTORY OF MIRAMAR

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



Prepared for:
Assistant Chief of Staff, Environmental Management
Natural Resources Division
Building 6317
Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar
San Diego, California

Prepared by:
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With Contributions From:
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General Service Administration
Contract Number 36000G.0.763.044

January 2004

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1. INTRODUCTION

The objective of this report is to document the historical development of the area that is now within Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar (the Station). The land currently occupied by the Station has been used for diverse activities, and has passed through several hands throughout its history, including those of three nations, several private citizens, and all four branches of the United States military. Originally inhabited by local Native American groups, Franciscan missionaries, under the auspices of the Spanish flag, were the first Europeans to establish a settlement in the area. Following a successful revolution from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government controlled the region until 1846, when American forces fought for final control.

From its inception, San Diego has been a military town. It began as a Spanish territorial fort, and today is host to ten Navy and Marine Corps installations. The history of MCAS Miramar and its land is very much tied to that of San Diego. A brief history of the region serves to place the Station within the context of the development of modern-day San Diego.

2. METHODS

In the past there has been minimal effort to compile a detailed history of the land that MCAS Miramar now encompasses. Some researchers incorporated the work of previous authors without question while few have completed a thorough review of the primary evidence to validate what was found earlier. The object of this study is to review work of previous researchers and the primary records to arrive at a reference that will serve as the foundation for future historical work on the Station.

To this end, archival and historical records were reviewed to create a database from which to compare previous studies. Documentary records that were reviewed included newspapers, letters, oral histories, historical texts, environmental compliance documents, maps and photographs. The archives and libraries of MCAS Miramar Natural Resources Division office and Public Works Facility, as well as the California Room of the San Diego Public Library, Central branch, the San Diego Historical Society, San Diego State University and the Marine Corps Recruit Depot were investigated. The results of this study follow.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Spanish Period (1542 -1821)

Less than twenty years after Hernán Cortés' conquest of Mexico the first European arrived on the Alta (Upper) California coast. Absorbed in the quest for the mythical Northwest Passage to the Orient, Don Antonio Mendoza, Viceroy of Mexico, sent Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo with a small party to explore the western coast of North America. In June 1542, Cabrillo, who had been part of Cortés' invasion of Tenochtitlán, set out with

two small vessels from Puerto de Navidad on the western coast of mainland Mexico. On September 28, 1542, after three months of travel along the California peninsula, Cabrillo entered a “closed and very good port,” naming it San Miguel (now San Diego Bay). The explorers stayed in the port for six days, scouting the area and waiting out a violent storm. In the course of their stay, they presented gifts to the local Indian population. On October 3, the group left to continue the exploration and mapping of the coast. Cabrillo suffered an injury during the voyage and died on San Miguel Island. Acting on Cabrillo’s instruction his pilot Bartolomé Ferrer continued the mission, ultimately reaching Oregon before returning to Navidad (Pourade 1960, Rolle 1987, Smythe 1907).

Regular trade with the Philippine Islands began in 1565. Galleons traveled from Acapulco with the northeast trade winds across the Pacific to Manila. After exchanging silver bullion for Oriental goods the overloaded and cumbersome ships returned to Acapulco by way of the California coast, generally putting in near Cape Mendocino. The trip east was fair sailing, taking approximately three months. The trip back however, could take as long as nine months. By the time ships landed, their crews were decimated by hunger and scurvy and many perished. English privateers, including the famed Sir Francis Drake, made easy prey of the lumbering Spanish galleons. In 1579 Drake formally took possession of California for England thirty miles north of San Francisco, in what is now known as Drake’s Bay (Pourade 1960, Rolle 1987, Smythe 1907).

Disturbed by the heavy losses and the desire to keep other nations out of their territory, the Spanish crown partially financed another exploratory trip into Alta California. On May 5, 1602, Sebastián Vizcaíno left Acapulco with four small ships. This expedition had strict orders to carefully explore and informally record the entrances to all large bays along the California coast from Cape San Lucas (Baja California) to Cape Mendocino. Vizcaíno was to make no settlements, he was to stay out of trouble with natives, and was not to change the names of landmarks already on the maps. Stopping at many of the same places Cabrillo recorded, Vizcaíno did indeed rename them, later claiming that Cabrillo’s descriptions were inaccurate and that a fresh start was needed. Because of Vizcaíno, Cabrillo’s San Miguel would be forever known as San Diego (Pourade 1960, Rolle 1987, Smythe 1907).

Arriving in San Diego Bay November 10, 1603, Vizcaíno noted in his journal that there was good wood, water and an abundance of fish. He also noted other game including rabbits and hares, quail, ducks, thrushes, and deer. On the second day in port, a group went ashore, built a hut and said mass in celebration. The ships were beached for cleaning and repair and the area was further explored. Vizcaíno and Father Ascensión (one of the three Carmelite friars among the crew) kept journals that describe the region favorably, including the description of large quantities of gold pyrites. This was taken as a sure sign that gold mines were located in the distant mountains. As Cabrillo had done, contact was again established with the local Indians and gifts were exchanged. When the party set sail, their course continued along the coast ultimately reaching Capo Blanco, north of Cape Mendocino near Drake’s Bay. At this point, owing to the terrible condition of the crew, the party turned about and headed back for Acapulco (Pourade 1960, Rolle 1987).

Continuing the effort to establish a safe harbor for Spanish galleons returning from Manila, the settling of Baja California began in 1683. Jesuit missionaries made the first attempt to colonize the peninsula by settling at La Paz and later that same year, at San Bruno, both on the eastern coast of Baja. La Paz was deserted in less than a year due to trouble with the local inhabitants. San Bruno however, remained until 1685, when the mission was abandoned due to illness and unhealthy conditions. Efforts at colonization of Baja California were resumed at Loreto, south of San Bruno, in 1697. The Jesuits then proceeded to establish seventeen missions from San Jose del Cabo in the south to the northernmost Santa Maria (Pourade 1960, Rolle 1987).

In 1767, the Jesuits of Baja California were removed by the new governor of California, Don Gaspar de Portolá. With the removal of the Jesuits, the missions came under the control of the Franciscan order and Father Junipero Serra was selected as superior (Pourade 1960, Rolle 1987).

Despite establishment of settlements and missions, a secure and permanent port had yet to be established anywhere along the California coast. English and Dutch privateers continued to prowl the Baja coast and Spain's increasing awareness of Russian exploration of the Pacific Northwest caused the inspector general of New Spain, José de Gálvez, to devise a plan to colonize Alta California (present day California). The plan focused on Monterey, with an intermediate post established at San Diego, between Monterey and Loreto. An expedition was planned that included two Divisions by land and two by sea. Gálvez chose Father Serra to lead the missionaries and Gaspar de Portolá to head the military. Serra and Portolá led one overland group while Captain Fernando Rivera y Moncada led the other. The maritime effort was conducted by two ships: the San Carlos, captained by Vicente Vila, and the San Antonio led by Juan Pérez.

The ships sailed from La Paz, Baja California carrying colonists and supplies to San Diego. The land expedition would follow, collecting cattle from the northern missions of Baja California to supply the new missions of Alta California (Pourade 1960, Rolle 1987). The San Carlos embarked on January 9, 1769. Five weeks later the San Antonio set sail. However, the San Antonio arrived first in San Diego on April 11, while the San Carlos landed on April 29, 1769. The crew aboard the San Carlos was so wasted with scurvy that none could make it to shore of their own accord. The journey for the San Carlos had been treacherous; the ship was in poor condition and had taken on water. Unfavorable winds had forced the ship far off course and with Vizcaino's erroneous coordinates, the craft landed near San Pedro. The ship sailed out around the Channel Islands before heading south, and was able to locate San Diego Bay by Vizcaino's description of the Coronado Islands. The San Antonio also met similar difficulties trying to locate San Diego and many of the men aboard suffered from scurvy. A third ship, the San José, had been dispatched with additional supplies, but was lost at sea (Pourade 1960, Rolle 1987).

Shortly after their arrival in San Diego, the expedition explored the bay looking for fresh water and a place to build shelter. On May 5, a suitable camp site near the bay was

selected. Those who were able, began construction of earth and brush shelters to house the sick. All available men were dedicated to the care of the sick and by the time Father Serra arrived, more than half of the men who traveled to San Diego by sea had died of scurvy (Pourade 1960, Rolle 1987).

On May 14, 1679, Captain Rivera and his party, tired and hungry, arrived in San Diego. The overland party, though weak, had not lost a single man on the two-month trip. After his arrival, Captain Rivera moved the entire camp further north to the base of a small hill (now Presidio Hill), nearer the water source. Again, huts of local material were built to house the men. Rivera's group rested and regained their strength while they waited for Father Serra and the final Division to arrive (Pourade 1960, Rolle 1987).

Leaving Loreto on March 28, 1769, Serra's party began the journey to the frontier mission in Santa María. The final expedition party, including Governor Portolá, was assembled there. The group departed on May 15, following the route of the previous expedition and successfully reached San Diego on July 1, 1769. Serra found the camp to be little more than a hospital, but was encouraged by the region's physical abundance and the prospects of his new work. Two days after his arrival Father Serra began to put together a temporary mission on top of Presidio Hill. The European occupation of California had begun.

Eager to complete his mission, Portolá, left Serra with a few soldiers and departed San Diego on July 14, 1769 to explore the coast up to Monterey. The members of this expedition were the first Europeans to cross the canyons and mesa lands that are now occupied by MCAS Miramar. Several journals of the time, including those of Portolá, and Father Crespi (a missionary with the expedition), offer a glimpse of pre-European life in and around the Station.

Portolá's group stayed their first night north of an Indian village, in the southern reaches of what is now Rose Canyon (they called it San Diego Canyon). The next day they followed the canyon north and then east as it turns, following much the same route as the modern day Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe rail line. They continued up onto the broad mesa, into Soledad Canyon, and on into Sorrento Valley. Crespi notes in his diary:

We ascended a large grassy hill, all of pure earth, and then found ourselves on some very broad mesas of good soft ground, all covered with grass, not encountering a stone since leaving San Diego...here we saw some small oaks and chaparral. We saw seven antelopes running together on this mesa and at every moment hares and rabbits came running out (Crespi from Bolton 1971).

The group noted the farm-like appearance of Soledad Canyon, where they encountered a group of Indians. The team made gifts of beads and continued north along the California coast. Vizcaino had described Monterey in such exaggerated terms that Portolá, and his expedition didn't recognize their destination when they arrived there. They continued north and instead, discovered San Francisco Bay on November 2, 1769. They realized that Monterey must be south, so turned back to San Diego. To Portolá's displeasure,

later discussions with Father Serra confirmed that the party had indeed found Monterey Bay, though had failed to recognize it (Bolton 1971, Pourade 1960, Rolle 1987). The expedition returned to the port of San Diego on January 24, 1770 and found the settlement suffering from severe lack of food. Many members were still debilitated by scurvy, including Fathers Serra and Parron. In addition, a skirmish with local Indians had resulted in injuries. The return of the seventy-four-man expedition caused a severe strain on the very limited food supply. If settlement at San Diego was to succeed, adequate provisions had to be obtained. Portolá sent Captain Rivera to collect supplies from the neighboring missions of Baja California.

Three institutions with very specific functions were used in the Spanish colonization of California: the mission, the presidio, and the pueblo. Fundamental to the process was the establishment of the mission system, generally the first of the three to be founded. The others cooperated in supportive and defensive functions to the mission. The objective of the missionaries was Christianizing and “civilizing” the California Indians. The patriarchal institution was established with the Indians as wards of the Franciscan friars; and as the labor force that would render the missions self-sufficient. The fathers not only taught Christianity, but also crafts such as weaving, carpentry, and leather working. Neophyte (newly converted) Indians also worked in the fields tending orchards, vineyards, and a variety of crops used by the mission. Presidios (territorial fortresses) were developed for the protection of missions from Indian uprisings and to protect Spain’s interests from foreign encroachment. Presidios were generally established at tactically important positions, mostly ports, as was the case of the San Diego Presidio. Pueblos, or towns, were of three types: presidial, such as San Diego, the town growing out of a presidio; mission towns, built up around missions; and civic pueblos that were established through secular efforts. Always situated around a plaza, the pueblo was the seat of civic life. As life in Alta California (the most remote territory of New Spain) was extremely difficult, the Spanish crown encouraged settlement of pueblos through enticements of free land and government allowances. Spanish settlement in the region was slow, but San Diego would serve as a station from which Alta California could be explored and colonized.

3.2. Mexican Period (1821-1846)

The Mexican revolution against Spain went almost unnoticed in Alta California. With the exception of revolutionary blockades seizing needed supplies, most of the settlers remained loyal to the crown. Pirates and privateers caused the region more alarm than the impending overthrow of their government. In 1821, after a ten year struggle, Mexican revolutionary forces defeated Spain and won their independence. It wasn’t until the spring of 1822 however, that a representative from the new government arrived in Monterey (the capital of Alta California) to oversee to the transition of state from Spanish to Mexican rule.

After the revolution, life continued much the same as it had under Spanish control. California was still a remote outpost, communication with the capital remained difficult, and San Diego continued to struggle for survival. The ties that bound Californians to the

new government were even less sturdy than those of the previous rulers. The entire populace of San Diego was confined within the walls of the presidio or the mission as the incidence of Indian attacks escalated.

Seeking to encourage settlement of frontier lands, the Mexican National Congress ratified the Colonization Act of 1824. The land policy of Spain had allowed only nineteen private ranchos (ranches) in all of California. Under Mexico's policy, there were approximately fifty by 1830 (Rolle 1987), and at least seven hundred ranchos at the onset of American occupation; 30 of these were in San Diego County (Cleland 1990).

The ranchos were large unfenced grazing tracts which served as the backbone of the California economy during the Mexican era. Much like the missions, ranchos were self-sufficient entities that had little interaction with the outside world. Each rancho generally employed several dozen Indian laborers as well as a handful of skilled vaqueros, or cowboys, to tend the vast herds. As required by the granting agreement, landholders were required to stock their land with at least two thousand head of cattle. Consequently, beef was the primary food item on the rancho and leather was used for everything from saddle making to door hinges. More importantly, hides were sold to merchants for manufacture in United States and England while tallow was exported to South America for candles and soap. In San Diego, most hides were cured on the ranchos and were subsequently transported to foreign hide houses (Russian, American, and English) constructed along the bay.

The Spanish recognized that California was well-suited to ranching, with climate and terrain similar to that of Spain. In addition to establishing their familiar industry of cattle ranching, sheep and hogs were raised along with agricultural products including olives, oranges, grapes, grains, and other common vegetables. Life on the ranchos was a humble one.

Rancho de la Misión San Diego de Alcalá, one of the Mission grazing tracts, may have occupied all of the land that now makes up MCAS Miramar. Following independence, the Mexican government required the California missions to submit an inventory of their land holdings and possessions. Misión San Diego de Alcalá reported property holdings to El Rosario, Baja California (approximately 40 miles south); to Santa Ysabel (50 miles east); and to San Dieguito Valley (about 20 miles north). The western boundary of the mission holdings adjoined those lands held by the presidio (Pourade 1964). Other descriptions of the rancho situate the northern boundary near the contemporary town of Clairemont, which would have included the southern portion of the Station (Moyer 1969). As with most land claims of the era, boundaries were loosely defined and were the subject of frequent dispute. Either description places church holdings well within the current boundaries of the Station. As additional grants were made, these boundaries were tested. Several other ranchos existed in the region surrounding the Station including Los Peñasquitos Rancho, to the north; San Bernardo Rancho, also to the north; El Cajón Rancho to the southeast, and Santa María Rancho to the northeast.

The first private land grant given in the county was Los Peñasquitos Rancho. The grant was made to Francisco Maria Ruiz in 1823 and was located within the limit of the mission rancho. Despite complaint from the Mission Fathers, Ruiz's grant was upheld, foreshadowing what was to come for the California missions.

With the passage of the Secularization Law of 1833, the Mexican Congress intended that mission holdings be disbanded and property, including vast tracts of mission land, be granted to local citizens. The missions were to become parish churches. In San Diego, secularization resulted in the mission rancho lands passing to an administrator while missionaries continued their duties. The last Mexican governor, Pio Pico, granted Rancho Misión San Diego de Alcalá to Santiago Arguello for services rendered to the territorial government. Arguello was a prominent citizen of San Diego as commandante of the Presidio and was later involved in pueblo politics. The grant was drafted in Los Angeles on June 8, 1846, and the last recorded baptism was performed at the Misión de Alcalá on June 14, 1846 (Cooley, Crawford & James 1996; Pourade 1963, 1964, Moyer 1969).

Throughout the Mexican occupation of California, foreign interests in the territory increased. The Mexican government had entered an agreement for trapping rights with the Russian-owned fur trading company, "Russian – American Company," which had long had an established colony at Fort Ross, north of San Francisco. English and American traders also became more accepted, providing ranchos a much-needed market for their hides and tallow. After the 1824 Colonization Act, foreigners, taking advantage of the security promised in the Act, began settling in Alta California. As the United States' interest grew in the west, American mountain men and trappers filtered into California. Many American immigrants married daughters of influential Californians, became Mexican citizens and established families in the region. These men opened the door for later American expansion (Rolle 1987; Pourade 1964; California Department of Parks and Recreation 2002).

In 1845, American President James K. Polk was elected on the expansionist ticket. His administration promoted the annexation of Texas, the suppression of England's activity in the Pacific Northwest, and the settling of the Oregon frontier. Manifest Destiny was deeply engrained in the American national psyche. Annexation of Texas threatened certain war with Mexico. A U.S. envoy was sent to the Mexican capital in November to try to purchase California and New Mexico but the delegation was denied a meeting with Mexico's president. Meanwhile Thomas Larkin, the first American Consul to California, relayed confidential reports to President Polk, reporting that many Californians would not oppose American intervention (Pourade 1963, 1964; Smythe 1907).

Congress declared war on Mexico on May 13, 1846. Colonel Stephen Watts Kearney left Fort Leavenworth, Kansas on June 30, 1846 with the Army of the West, headed for Santa Fe. Two days later, Commandant John Sloat arrived in Monterey aboard the USS Cyane, and proceeded to capture the town for the United States. Captain du Pont replaced John Sloat as commander of the Cyane, and advanced to San Diego, arriving in the afternoon

of July 29th. Without much resistance, the stars and stripes flew over the pueblo of San Diego by evening.

As the war continued throughout California, Americans occupied many of the major cities and by August, Los Angeles had fallen. However, those loyal to Mexico fought back, and Los Angeles was reclaimed for Mexico in November. There was uncertainty and chaos as some citizens fought for California as an independent nation, and as fighting continued between Mexican loyalists and U.S. forces, and between Mexican citizens supporting Americans, and those loyal to Mexico. Guerrilla fighters raised fear in most, including the small clusters of American forces thinly distributed throughout the state.

After taking San Diego, the USS Cyane sailed north, leaving soldiers to defend against occupation by Mexican forces. The town was repeatedly attacked as San Diego remained friendly to the United States. With great difficulty, American forces held the town throughout the war.

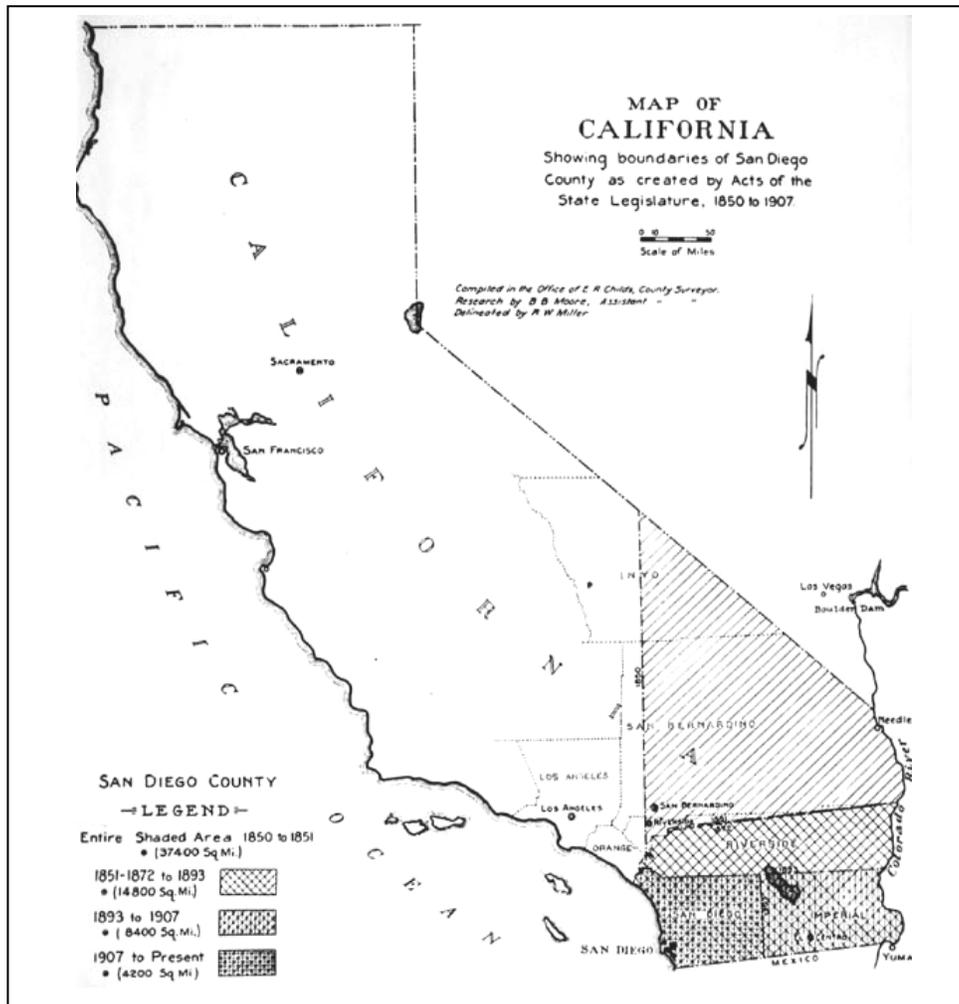
Following the capture of Santa Fe, newly promoted Brigadier General Kearney and his Army set out to reinforce American forces in California. Kearney was notified en route that California had been won and that additional forces would not be needed. By the time the message had reached the General however, the situation in California had completely changed. He unwittingly sent most of his men back to New Mexico, and continued on to California with a small detachment of dragoons. They arrived at Warner's Ranch on December 2nd. Tired and tattered following an arduous journey across the southwestern desert, the crew rested at the ranch for two days before continuing on to San Diego. They were joined by a group of volunteers led by Captain Archibald Gillespie, of the United States Marines. On December 6th, near the Indian village of San Pasqual, Kearney's force engaged a group of Californio Lancers led by Andres Pico, brother of Mexican governor Pio Pico. The conflict resulted in the loss of 21 of Kearney's men and was generally viewed as a defeat.

As the American grip over California became stronger, more Americans immigrated. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed on February 2, 1848, bringing an end to the war. The result of the war was that Mexico was forced to cede California and New Mexico to the United States and had to acknowledge the Rio Grande as the southern and western boundary of Texas. With the end of Mexican rule and the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, the population of California grew tremendously, though San Diego remained largely a sleepy backwater.

3.3. American Agricultural Period (1848–1941)

Mexico ceded its interest in California to the United States and in 1850, California became the 31st state. San Diego continued for the most part, as a small town until the appearance of Alonzo Horton in 1867. He arrived from San Francisco determined to find an opportunity. At the time, the area now called "Old Town," served as the county seat. Horton was convinced that the town would never flourish in that location so he purchased 960 acres south of town, closer to San Diego Bay. Horton returned to San Francisco to

promote his investment, praising the qualities of the climate and the natural harbor. Immigrants from the East and abroad were eager to hear of the new town. Horton laid out lots, had a map made, and brought residents and commerce to his “New Town.” By 1869, the *San Diego Union* reported that the population had increased to roughly 3000 residents. The county courtroom and the clerk’s office were transferred to Horton’s “New Town” in 1871 and the area was officially included into the city of San Diego (MacPhail 1989).



Map showing development of San Diego County

As San Diego was becoming urbanized, there was a continued focus on ranching. Popular belief held that crops would not grow in the arid environment. That belief changed in 1880, when the first county fair was held. Experimental products from the Rancho de la Nación proved that crops of all sorts could be grown, including apples, grapes, olives and a range of citrus fruits (MacPhail 1989). The new interest and success in farming raised the need for efficient transportation to markets. The Southern California Railroad was successfully completed in 1883, providing San Diego with links to the north and the east.

The arrival of the railroad and some fantastic real estate promotion in the mid 1880's resulted in a regional "boom" that caused the population of San Diego to rise from approximately 5,000 residents in 1885, to 35,000 in 1887. By 1888, the height of the boom, residents numbered around 40,000 (MacPhail 1989). People stood in line for days to get first choice of lots in new subdivisions. Several small farming and ranching communities developed in San Diego's backcountry. Linda Vista and Miramar were two communities that grew within and near current Station boundaries. Linda Vista was established in 1886, while Miramar came later, in 1890. Linda Vista was centered in the eastern end of San Clemente Canyon and the surrounding mesa lands, and Miramar was on the mesa, situated at the current intersection of Miramar Road and the I-15 Freeway, northwest of Linda Vista.

3.3.1. Linda Vista

While the location of Miramar is well known, Linda Vista's location is vague and slightly confusing. An article appearing in the *San Diego Union* describes the region as follows:

The lands of the Linda Vista district may be classified under three heads. First – lands acquired from the United States government by homestead and preemption. Second – The ex-Mission lands, which were at one time the property of the Roman church. Third – The pueblo lands of San Diego (*San Diego Union* January 1, 1894).

This description places the community generally within the current Station boundary; however it seems more likely the article is referring to the location of what was called Linda Vista Mesa (now Kearny Mesa). Cooley et al. describes Linda Vista as "located primarily along San Clemente Canyon and the adjacent mesa and foothill lands between Interstate 15 and the Green Farm test site [now Range 100]" (Cooley et al., 1996). While the 1894 description is indistinct, later descriptions are more accurate with respect to what should be considered the village of Linda Vista. Van Wormer and Walter note a similar instance for the community of Bernardo where the name referred to two distinct but related units. In this example, as with Linda Vista, Bernardo the village, consisted of a few small shops while the larger community included the village as well as the surrounding farmsteads of the region (Van Wormer and Walter, 2002).

As was common in the late 19th century, rural communities relied on social networks to resolve mutual problems. They lived on farmsteads united through a common post office, school district and country store (Van Wormer and Walter 2002). Linda Vista was no different; most essential services were found within San Clemente Canyon, east of present day Interstate 15, while farms and homesteads were spread out on the surrounding mesa. The village included the Linda Vista School, post office, and cemetery, Episcopal Church, at least one store and a blacksmith. Unlike other county towns of the period however, these facilities were not arranged in a tight cluster; rather they were spread out over a square-mile area.

Linda Vista was said to be named by Colonel W. C. Dickinson who laid out several towns along the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Rail Road in 1886 (*San Diego Union*, 4-1-1887). Prior to 1886, the area had been used as range for cattle. According to Flower and Roth, the government survey of Townships 15 south, Ranges 1, 2, and 3 west in 1880 noted that there were no settlements within the area (Flower and Roth, 1981). An 1884 listing of county post offices appearing in the *San Diego Sun* showed an office in Poway as the nearest to Linda Vista (January 5, 1884). The earliest reference to the settlement appears in the April 23, 1886 edition of the *San Diego Union*:

A gentleman who yesterday came to the city from Linda Vista, says that new settlement is fast improving and is already quite a little town. Surveyor Fox and A.L. Bancroft are both putting in ten acre tracts in black wattle trees, and Mr. Biddle of this city [San Diego] will also put in about that number of acres in the same trees. He states that barley in the vicinity is very abundant and most of it already headed.

Explicit in this description is that in 1886, Linda Vista was in its infancy. A review of the annual County Directories for the years of 1886-1889, show no reference to the community. Another article describes the beginnings of the community: “the first locations were made on these lands in the eighties, but no general settlements were had until the boom of '87 made cheap lands sought for” (*San Diego Union* 1-1-1894). During the 1870s and through the 80s, the most desirable agricultural lands in the county were quickly occupied, leaving the less sought after mesa lands to the late-comers. As the urban center grew, more agricultural lands needed to be developed to support the population. Increasingly, farming was seen as a profitable enterprise as long as one could acquire land at a reasonable price and had access to a sufficient water supply. Linda Vista was believed to be excellent agricultural property. The 1889-90 Directory lists the Linda Vista Horticultural Society with J. H. Gay as president and C. M. Schwarzauer secretary. By 1891, land was selling for \$35.00 an acre and was in good demand (*San Diego County Advertiser* 9-24-1891:6).

Typical of the boisterous time and fueled by the almost nonstop flow of eastern newcomers, residents and real estate promoters sought to make quick profits by pushing the virtues of the region. Several articles appeared in local newspapers touting its splendor. The following two examples from the *San Diego Union* are typical of the time:

Linda Vista covers a fertile area of many thousand acres and is sufficiently inland to escape the humidity of ocean fogs. Its exhilarating breezes laden with the perfume of countless wild flowers, aromatic herbs, its beautiful and extensive views, the softness of water, the range of glorious hills which form its eastern boundary, charming the eye with their changing lights and shadows which lie on sunny slopes and ferny canyons-all these combine to give sure promise that at no distant day San Diego's most frequently visited sanitarium will be found at Linda Vista (4-1-1887 8:1).

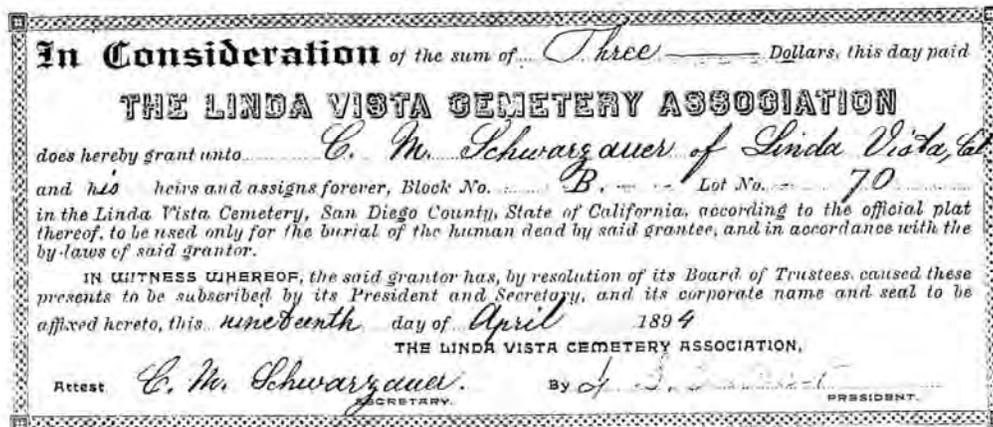
Another reads:

Linda Vista is becoming one of the prominent centers of the back country of San Diego. The land appears to be capable of producing almost anything and the specimens of fruit, vegetables, and flowers which have been raised without irrigation in that section have been commended by all who have seen them. Joe Lester's timber culture, which is being cared for by Max Derrick is one of the noticeable features of this place. He has some five acres of pepper trees, which, planted only a year ago, have already attained a height of over five feet, and every one of them is in an entirely healthy condition. He also has five acres of locust trees, raised from seed shipped from the east a year ago; and a watermelon patch which is a credit to the state. These have been all cultivated without irrigation. The magnificent crop of wheat belonging to Captain O'Brien is about to be shipped to the county's metropolis, and the splendid collection of cherry trees, peach, apricot, apple, pear, fig, and plum trees of Charles U. Bell bear healthy indications of great results in the future. The magnificent Surr property is progressing under the energetic care of Vincent, Joseph, and Howard Surr; whose labors in clearing and breaking the ground has increased its value a hundred fold. Their remarkable spring, capable of supplying the county with water for miles around, is one of the landmarks of the neighborhood, and the well which has been sunk about a mile and a half from the spring yields an abundance of water at a nominal depth. Linda Vista is prospering (10-31-1888 5:2-3).

Many came to the mesa with the hopes of finding their fortunes. Mr. Schwarzauer was apparently one of the first to homestead on the mesa. Charles Outcalt remembered that Mr. Schwarzauer had been a minister in San Diego during the 1886 "boom" and when the crash hit, his congregation fell apart and he moved to the mesa. He could often be seen sporting a plug hat and a Prince Albert coat; his wife in fine silk dresses. Mr. Schwarzauer admitted that these were the only clothes they had (*Kearny Mesa Sentinel* 11-1-1962). Mr. Schwarzauer opened a store and became very much involved in the promotion of the agricultural potential of the community. He is listed as justice of the peace for the Mission Township for 1891 (*San Diego County Advertiser*) as well as the years of 1895 and 1897 (*San Diego County Directory*). He is also noted as the postmaster for Linda Vista for 1897 (*San Diego County Directory*).

Not only was California's agricultural potential promoted, but also its temperate climate, which was claimed to be curative. Characteristic of the period, families would arrive in California hoping to escape the harsh winters and diseases plaguing the east. Appearing in an article in the *Kearny Mesa Sentinel*, Charles Outcalt chronicled his families' relocation to the Linda Vista region. Lewis, Charles' father, moved his family of three sons to San Diego from Illinois in 1891 after the boys' mother and three sisters died. Lewis wanted to move from the "Malaria Belt." Sometime after their arrival in San Diego, Lewis purchased a quarter-section on Linda Vista Mesa and a three-room house which was then hauled 14 miles from San Diego to Linda Vista (*Kearny Mesa Sentinel* 11-1-1962).

In 1893, Jasper Outcalt, Lewis' second son, succumbed to tuberculosis and was buried at Linda Vista. Jasper was the first to be interred in the cemetery, and in fact, it appears the young man's demise was the stimulus for the development of the graveyard. After his death, a meeting of the local residents was called where Sam Porter offered an acre of his land as a community cemetery (*Kearny Mesa Sentinel* 11-1-1962). In July 1893, Samuel Porter sold two acres of property to the Linda Vista Cemetery Association (Deed Book 221:448, Flower and Roth 1981). Charles M. Schwarzauer notarized the plan of the cemetery on February 10 1894, as surveyed by Irving Outcalt and presented by Lewis S. Outcalt. The plan was filed with the county in April 1894, and by the 19th of that month lots were being sold by the Linda Vista Cemetery Association, with C. M. Schwarzauer as its secretary and L. S. Outcalt as president. Though the Outcalt family had little when they arrived in San Diego, Irving went on to earn a doctorate degree and to teach English at San Diego Normal School, San Diego Teachers College and later San Diego State College where he also served as Vice President. In addition to his work as a professor, he was also an avid writer; in 1916 his Greek musical drama was performed at the Organ Pavilion in Balboa Park (Richard Amero Collection 1916). Dr. Outcalt retired from San Diego State College after 27 years of service (*San Diego Union* 4-10-1939; *Star News* 2-4-1949).



*Linda Vista Cemetery Lot
Block B.
Lot No 70 1' x 20ft.
Granted to C. M. Schwarzauer
April 19th 1894.*

Deed to a plot in the Linda Vista Cemetery

Many families moved to the mesa seeking relief from ill-health. The Jessops were one of these families that rose to prominence. Joseph Jessop was trained as a jeweler by his father in Lytham England. Told by his doctor that a more benign climate could possibly prolong his life, he made a detailed study of world climates ultimately deciding on California (*San Diego Union* 8-18-1960 A20). Before leaving England, Joseph secured property in northern California. When he reached San Bernardino with his wife and eight

children, the real estate agent informed the Jessops that the property had been sold. The agent recommended they go to San Diego where the family initially found conditions to be miserable (*San Diego Union* 8-18-1960 A20; Alonzo de Jessop 12-2-1960 1). Adamant about finding a place for the family to settle, Joseph toured the west coast, reaching as far north as Seattle. Upon his return he told his wife: “Well, Mary, you know if we want to make money I think we ought to go to San Francisco; but if we want to live we had better stay here,” to which she responded: “I don’t care about money. I just want to live” (Alonzo de Jessop 12-2-1960 1). Shortly after his return, Jessop bought 50 acres of farmland from Benjamin Myers in Linda Vista and moved his family to the mesa. The first year’s wheat crop was tremendous; however without an adequate water supply the following harvests were meager. After moving to Linda Vista, Joseph served as a blacksmith and continued to repair jewelry and watches. In 1891, Jessop opened the first watch repair and jewelry store in San Diego, near the harbor on “F” Street. His business in San Diego flourished and his health recovered. In 1898 he moved his family to Golden Hill and in 1903, to Coronado. He had the Linda Vista house razed to be used for material to build a new home (*San Diego Union* 8-14-1960 A20).

As the population increased, the community developed other essential services including the Linda Vista School District. As noted previously, a common school district was one of the most important mechanisms bonding the social network of rural communities. Even before a post office was established in the valley, the residents had a school. A notice of school opening, posted at the beginning of each semester, lists B. Combs as the teacher for the second semester of the 1885-1886 school year. The establishment of the Linda Vista School was discussed in an interview with Harry Stephens, whose parents homesteaded on the mesa:

When they tried to start a school out there they needed five children to be able to start it, and at that time I was just four and a half years old. So they accepted me as a pupil so they could get the school. The school was held in my mother’s house. The schoolmaster’s name was McCombs [Mr. Combs] and he boarded with us. There was nowhere for him to go and nothing else for him to do, so he stayed right with us while he taught school (*San Diego Union*, 2-24-1961 2).

The School Census Marshall’s Report for the year ending June 30, 1886 listed 11 families within the district, including Walter Stephens, Harry’s father. District records counted 11 children between the ages of five and 17, and ten children below five years of age. By 1888, a schoolhouse had been secured as the School Trustee’s Report noted “the valuation of the site is not included in the amount as we have no deed as yet, as the land is government land and not proofed up.” That year the School Census Marshall reported 16 families with 22 school-aged children living within the district; 15 of the 22 attended school. The district’s population grew quickly and by the 1890-91 school year, there were 25 families and 50 school-aged children. The population dropped slightly over the following years with the number of families remaining in the low twenties until 1897. The population began to drop again, so in response to the trying times at the beginning of the 1899 school year, the teacher was given a five dollar pay cut. Though times were

increasingly difficult, the school children were able to donate money to the construction of a monument, prompting mention of the school in the *San Diego Union*:

The only school in this county which has made a contribution for the Lincoln monument to be erected in San Francisco, is the Linda Vista School, of which Edith Pierce is teacher; four children gave ten cents each, making a total of forty cents donated by this county (3-10-1901 6:5).

Over the next few years the number of families in the district continued to drop, with 12 students from eight families attending the school in 1902. The 1905 report counted 15 students. The final Census Marshall's report known to exist dates to 1907 and documents eight families in the district, though curiously no students were counted. The 1907 report notes that the Scripps children were privately tutored at home. However, two Scripps children reportedly attended school: one in Mission Valley and one at Miramar. The inclusion of one student at Miramar adds confusion to the events of 1907, as all documentation regarding the Miramar school indicates that the schoolhouse did not open until 1912. As was common during the later years of the community of Linda Vista, the name Miramar may have been used in place of Linda Vista. The Teacher's Report lists Florence Chetham as teacher of the Linda Vista School in 1907, which would certainly indicate students were in attendance. Furthermore, district records show that Linda Vista School made purchases of supplies from Loring and Company in downtown San Diego. After 1907, records for Linda Vista School are limited. A 1909 invoice from Loring and Company shows additional purchases and an insurance policy issued by Sun Insurance of San Diego. The insurance policy coverage was for the period of September 25, 1909-September 25 1912 (Linda Vista School Trustees' Records n.d.).

In 1912, Linda Vista School was merged with the Garfield and Peñasquitos Schools (both located north of Miramar) to form the Miramar School. Much the same as other back country schools of the time, Miramar was a one-room schoolhouse. The new school was located at Miramar Road and US Highway 395 (now Kearny Villa Drive). Miramar School remained in operation until 1958 (*San Diego Union* 06-12-58; Vassey 6-26-1958 2-3). Unfortunately, no additional information specific to consolidation of the three schools has been found and early records regarding Miramar School are scant. The merge was necessary, most likely, due to low attendance numbers at the three schools. Consolidating the schools would allow education to continue on the mesa. Based on the Linda Vista School District Census Marshall's reports and the County Directories in the years leading up to the consolidation, the mesa had fewer residents and it appears there was an increasing trend for the region's residents to associate themselves with Miramar rather than other towns in the area (Linda Vista School Trustees' Records n.d.; San Diego County Directory 1886-1930).

On September 23, 1886, William Gray opened the Linda Vista Post Office along the Escondido Road, in an old adobe (*San Diego Union* January 12, 1891). The office was in operation at this location for almost four years, until March 15, 1890 when service was discontinued. On May 19th, that same year Charles Wells reopened the office five miles northwest, along the railroad, where it remained until 1899 (Frickstad 1955; Salley

1991). A second spelling of the town name, Lindavista, appears in the literature at this time (Frickstad 1955; Salley 1991).

The relocation of the Linda Vista post office to a place alongside the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad line (A. T. & S. F.) causes some confusion in the records. It appears there was an effort to develop a town site along the tracks as was described in the *San Diego Union*:

The little station of Soledad Summit, fifteen miles north on the Southern California, has begun to grow into a town since its name was changed from Alpine to Lindavista. Judge Schwartzaur [Schwarzauer] has opened a store and real estate office in the building with Postmaster Wells' new office and Mr. Wells is sketching a plan for a new townsite [sic] right there on his quarter section. He has given the land to the station and now proposes to try and build up a village around him. His own improvements are the best evidence that every sort of trees and fruit will grow vigorously on that mesa land (10/18 /1890).

The railroad was a vital connection for the agricultural communities in the area; rail provided easy and quick transport of goods to market in San Diego. Farmers as far away as Poway could cart their products over the grade on the Escondido Road to the train depot at Lindavista, saving them the additional mileage to San Diego. The establishment of a town site at the flag station would seem to be apparent. Until a station depot was built in 1919, the train did not make scheduled stops. Travelers would have to flag down the train if they wanted to board or depart. Following the construction of the depot, Lindavista remained a scheduled stop on the National City to Los Angeles and the National City to Fullerton routes until at least 1956 (JRP 2001:17). During the war years the depot also served a spur track that led to Camp Kearney and later to Camp Elliott and Marine Corps Air Depot Miramar.

The effort to establish the station as the community center was promoted by trying to secure businesses necessary to the community:

At the Lindavista Station, fourteen miles north on the Southern California Railroad, C.H. Wells offers a tract to any well disposed blacksmith for a college and shop. He says that such a workman would be certain of business, as at present all the ranchers of that region and the surrounding county have to take their tools and horses to the city for sharpening and shoeing, respectively (*San Diego Union* 1-13-1891 5:2).

Two weeks later it was reported that Mr. Jessup (certainly Mr. Joseph Jessop), who had recently purchased land on the mesa, would fill the need. Mr. Wells also started a small nursery with 6,000 orange seedlings and orchards of lemons, guavas and French prunes (*San Diego Union* 6-26-1891 5:4).

In an effort to protect their investments from the damage caused to their orchards and farmland by roaming herds of cattle, property holders in the area met to discuss

organizing a pound district (*San Diego Union*, 1-2-1892 5:2). A pound district required livestock owners to fence in their animals and made them personally responsible for the destruction of property outside fenced areas and within the district. On January 6, 1892, the Board of Supervisors approved the pound district (*San Diego Union* 5:4).

Many who purchased land on the mesa had little farming experience, particularly in arid environments such as southern California. A few early homesteaders had good luck farming at Linda Vista as Alonzo De Jessop described his family's first harvest on the mesa:

“Our crop was tremendous. The wheat was higher than the team and the stalks were as thick as my little finger. The mowing machine couldn't work it and we had to cradle it (*San Diego Union*, 12-2-1960 2).”

These high yields could not be sustained. Charles Outcalt had a different perspective on conditions:

A little hay could be grown in the creek bottoms, but nothing else...How did the residents live? What did they raise? ‘Nothing,’...There was a lot of talk about starting an irrigation district, but nothing came of it. My brother Irving started a chicken ranch; coyotes liked ‘em pretty well. We mostly ate jackrabbits and quail (*Kearny Mesa Sentinel* 11-1-1962).

The serious lack of water in the region inhibited sustained agricultural development. Water was always a problem for the community; every attempt was made to collect water; cisterns were dug and earthen dams were built across small drainages. Wells were dug in San Clemente Canyon; some of these pumped water to the mesa (Charles Vassey, 6-26-1958 4). Efforts were made to quench the mesa's thirst for water with the formation of the Linda Vista Irrigation District. As early as May of 1891, signatures were being collected to petition the board of supervisors for the district's creation (*San Diego Union* 5-30-1891 5:3). The petition was granted in July, and an election for a board of directors was set for August (*San Diego Union* 7-8-1891 5:4; 7-9-1891 5:4). The satisfaction of the mesa residents was well summed up in the following article, appearing soon after the approval of the petition:

Linda Vista's longing for plenty of water may soon be satisfied. 15 [sic] of Aug Linda Vista qualified electors will vote to determine on the organization of an irrigation district...It will be an inducement to thousands of people who are looking for homes – and who may in a short time settle up that large tract of now unused land, which only needs water to cause it to ‘blossom as the rose’...With many others, I settled on this land when it was opened to colonists over 6 [sic] years ago, and we have had hard struggling to pull through; still we hold on in anticipation of the day when we should be repaid for all our waiting, and we shall rejoice as only those can, who have looked forward to the fulfillment of these hopes being realized in a powerful supply of clear mountain water. Then we can

sit and smoke our pipes under our own vine and fig tree (*San Diego Advertiser* 7-25-1891 5).

Their excitement was delayed as the petition was immediately protested by the Morena Company, a rival water company to those planned to supply water to Linda Vista (*San Diego Union* 7-9-1891 5:4). The board of supervisors denied the objections of the Morena Company and a board of directors for the Linda Vista Irrigation District was elected in August (*San Diego Union* 8-16-1891 5:4).

Unfortunately for the mesa residents, these early difficulties foreshadowed what was to come for the irrigation district. Controversy and allegations of corruption brought about the ultimate demise of the district:

PAMO WATER SYSTEM: George Fuller's Comments on a Late Rumor. The report that the Pamo dam and water system would soon be constructed, and the lands of Linda Vista district irrigated therefrom, was denounced by George Fuller last evening as a fake. 'Nobody,' he said, 'but an idiot or a knave would consider for a moment dealing with that district, as the fact is now known to all men that it is a fraud, and illegal in its organization, and that its bonds are utterly illegal' (*San Diego Union*, 6-15-1898 3:4).

Without the development of the irrigation district, the community's agricultural potential declined further with a cycle of droughts which occurred in the late 1890s. The years of 1897 – 1899 were particularly dry and drinking water had to be hauled from Los Peñasquitos Rancho. Many people left the mesa during this period. The school district Census Marshall's records show a tremendous drop in regional population. The County Directories also reflect this; the 1897 index is the last to list residents of the community of Linda Vista. The index for 1899-1901 lists Linda Vista under the towns and post offices of the county, but no residents are listed, rather many who were previously listed as living in Linda Vista, are now shown as residents of Miramar. An inspection of the directories for the following years found no further mention of the community.

Irony struck in January 1916, when a devastating storm hit southern California. The torrential downpours caused flooding across the state. The destruction of property in San Diego was greatest in the drainages cutting through the mesas. Many homesteaders lost their homes as well as crops and livestock, which were generally kept in the canyons close to water sources. San Clemente Canyon, the center of Linda Vista, was hit particularly hard. The damage caused by the flood was recounted by a resident of Sorrento Valley:

We had more water in the valley than just from the rain [Sorrento Valley]. The Scripps dam broke and the Penasquitos dam broke; the water from both came down this valley. It of course was flooded from one side to the other...Our chicken house was in water, with the chickens inside...We could see all kinds of things floating down – automobiles, timbers, chairs and tables. Barns where they

stored the apples taken from the orchards, chicken coops, all kinds of things came down (Diffendorf 1958:5-6).

The town of Linda Vista apparently ceased to exist as area residents now identified themselves with Miramar. The development of Camp Elliott displaced what remained of the community, and the handful of families that stayed in the area clustered around the village of Miramar.

3.3.2. *Virginia*

It is unclear why the post office was moved from its San Clemente Canyon location. It is clear however, that an office was still needed in the valley and on September 11, 1890, Virginia A. Tower established one on her property at the base of Poway Grade, a few miles north of the original location on the Escondido road (Frickstad 1955; Salley 1991, *San Diego Union*: January 21, 1891). The new office was called Virginia, after Miss Tower who served as the postmaster for the first few years. It seems the office was quite small and in 1932, Mrs. Maude Thayer Frary recalled in a *San Diego Union* article, the post office “was said to be the smallest in the world...It looked very much like it was made from a large upright piano box set up edgewise” (10-2-1932). This prompted a response from Mrs. Mary Williams, who had charge of the mail at Virginia for five years. She said “It [the Virginia post office] stood close to the road [Escondido Road] and had enough room for one ‘customer’ at a time. There were five boxes and the office handled mail for about 30 persons. The stage coach stopped twice a day” (*San Diego Union* 10-20-1932). In a later article appearing in the *Kearney Mesa Sentinel*, Mrs. Clarence Benson described the creation of the Virginia post:

The federal [sic] government provided the site, but the money for a structure was hopelessly entangled in bureaucratic red tape. Finally, a rancher on the mesa found a piano box in his barn that had been used to ship a grand piano from San Francisco...He donated the piano box for the postoffice [sic] and volunteer carpenters turned it into a cubbyhole postoffice [sic] and had enough lumber left over for a hitching rack in front, to which postoffice [sic] patrons tethered their horses (8-30-1973)

Not only did the Towers have a post office, they also ran a store and their property was used as a stage stop for travelers between San Diego and North County, before they made their way over the steep grade to Poway. In an interview with the San Diego Historical Society, Alonzo de Jessop, son of the prominent San Diego jeweler, lived on the mesa for several years and recalled the stage stop:

When they would be going to Escondido they would go from San Diego up Clemente Canyon and would change horses at this first stage station – Towner’s [sic]. There were always people coming and going through the country there – two or three teams going one way or the other. The fellows would make coffee and sometimes heat a can of something or other and cook their food over an open

fireplace. They would kinda [sic] gossip and carry the news from Escondido or Palomar or San Diego back and forth.

There was a spring there at the station. Mr. and Mrs. Towner [sic] and their son, Max, lived there. They didn't serve meals, but they had a corral and they would keep teams for replacement for the stages. The stages would change horses at Towner's [sic] and take off up the old Poway Grade and come out where the old Stone Lodge is now (1960).

Although the Tower property served as the post office for those farmsteads at the eastern end of San Clemente Canyon, Virginia did not become the town center that Linda Vista was a few miles west. In fact, between the years of 1892 and 1901 just seven people were listed in the County Directory for Virginia. After 1901, Virginia was missing from the directories and those people previously listed were now noted as residents of Miramar.

No other services developed at Virginia beyond the post office and the Tower's store. Residents continued to identify themselves with Linda Vista and increasingly with Miramar. The Virginia post office operated at that location until October 1900, when it merged with the office at Merton, on the northern side of the Poway Grade. The Escondido Road continued to be an important artery to points north, and the Towers would have continued to offer supplies to locals as well as stage road travelers. The daily stage between San Diego and Escondido, which had began operation in 1887, was discontinued in 1912 when the postal service began transporting the North County mail from Escondido via automobile (van Dam 1985: 31-32).

3.3.3. *Miramar*

Miramar was located a few miles west of Linda Vista, on the Mesa along the Peñasquitos road. The community center was situated outside the current Station boundary and had a post office, general store, blacksmith and a cemetery. Later, a school and a gas station were built. E.W. Scripps, the newspaperman, and his family were the area's most notable residents and construction and maintenance of their estate was the foundation for the economy in the surrounding area.

The story of Miramar closely resembles that of Linda Vista. And in fact, as discussed earlier, the two names are confused many times in historic documents. As with Linda Vista, the residents of Miramar also struggled from the lack of a permanent water supply and were hit hard by the droughts of the late 1890s. Most of the residents came to the region to make their fortune in agriculture and ranching. The earliest reference to the community appears in the San Diego County Directory in 1895; prior to this time the only town listed in the area was Linda Vista.

The earliest school records for the Miramar School date to 1903 with a notice of school opening. This date appears quite early and no other evidence has been found to

authenticate this date. Other sources place the school opening in 1912, with the consolidation of Garfield, Peñasquitos and Linda Vista Schools.

E.W. Scripps traveled from his home in Ohio for a vacation in San Diego in November 1890. He toured the Linda Vista Mesa, visiting land his brother had purchased the year before. E.W. was enthralled by the landscape which reminded him of Algeria, where he had once spent some time recovering from an illness. He was looking for a place to serve as a retreat from his busy life back east. Before leaving San Diego he acquired 400 acres on Linda Vista Mesa. In February the following year, E.W.'s brother Fred began establishing the family ranch. He cleared hundreds of acres, built dams and directed construction of the house (Schaelchin 2003:120-123).

The Scripps family took up residence at their Miramar Ranch in November 1891. It was described as "highly improved by the building of irrigating reservoirs, fine buildings, and many other extensive improvements." The Miramar Ranch became a local landmark with construction ongoing until 1898. In the end, the ranch house was comprised of four wings surrounding a central courtyard with a total of 47 rooms. Several outbuildings were constructed including barns, an aviary, and a 32 room bunkhouse to house the hundred or so servants and ranch hands. E.W. Scripps was also responsible for the construction of several of the roads in the area and for a time, sat on the county Highway Commission (Casserly 1993:16-18).

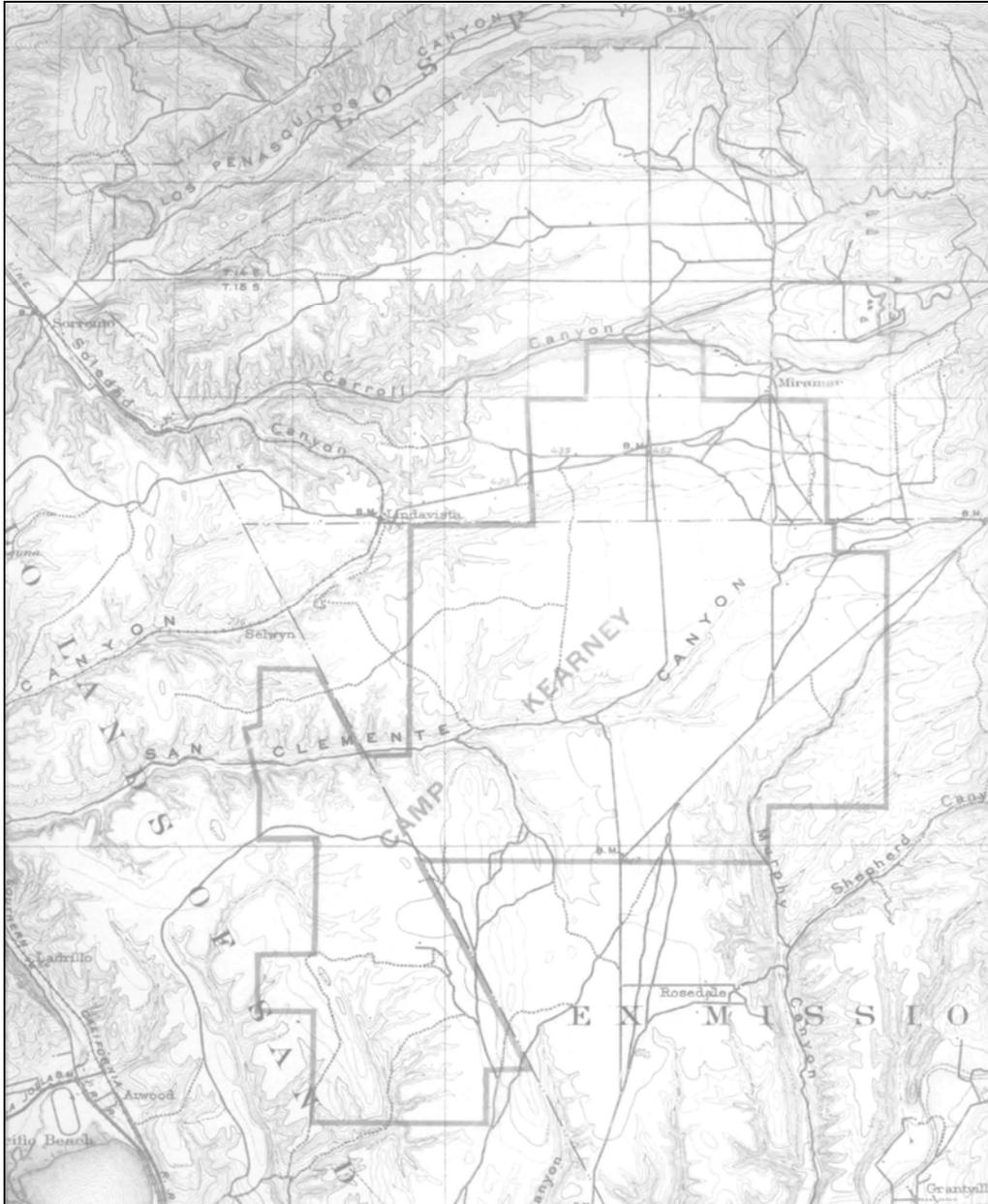
During the years that followed, E.W. spent more and more of his time at Miramar, eventually retiring in 1908 and making the ranch his permanent home. Following a stroke in 1917, he spent the rest of his life on his yacht, the "Ohio," and died off the coast of Liberia on March 12, 1926 (Preece 1990:109).

The little community of Miramar thrived during the war years. Many families made a living serving the needs of military personnel stationed in the area. As San Diego County continued to grow though, Miramar was lost piece by piece. Construction of Interstate 15 required demolition of much of the original town so arrangements were made to relocate the graves and headstones of the small cemetery to Mount Hope Cemetery, in San Diego (San Diego Library: Scripps Ranch Vertical File 1966).

On July 29, 1969, the Miramar Ranch was sold by the Scripps heirs to the Macco Corporation, who subsequently developed the master-planned residential community of Scripps Ranch. They had planned to retain the mansion and surrounding grounds as a tourist and meeting place. The building was opened to the public but did not bring in enough revenue to be self sufficient. In 1972, the mansion was looted of architectural elements, including chandeliers, carved wood panels, tiles and marble mantles, and even the doorknobs! The house was finally demolished in 1973 (Preece 1990:115-116; Schaelchin 2003: 202).

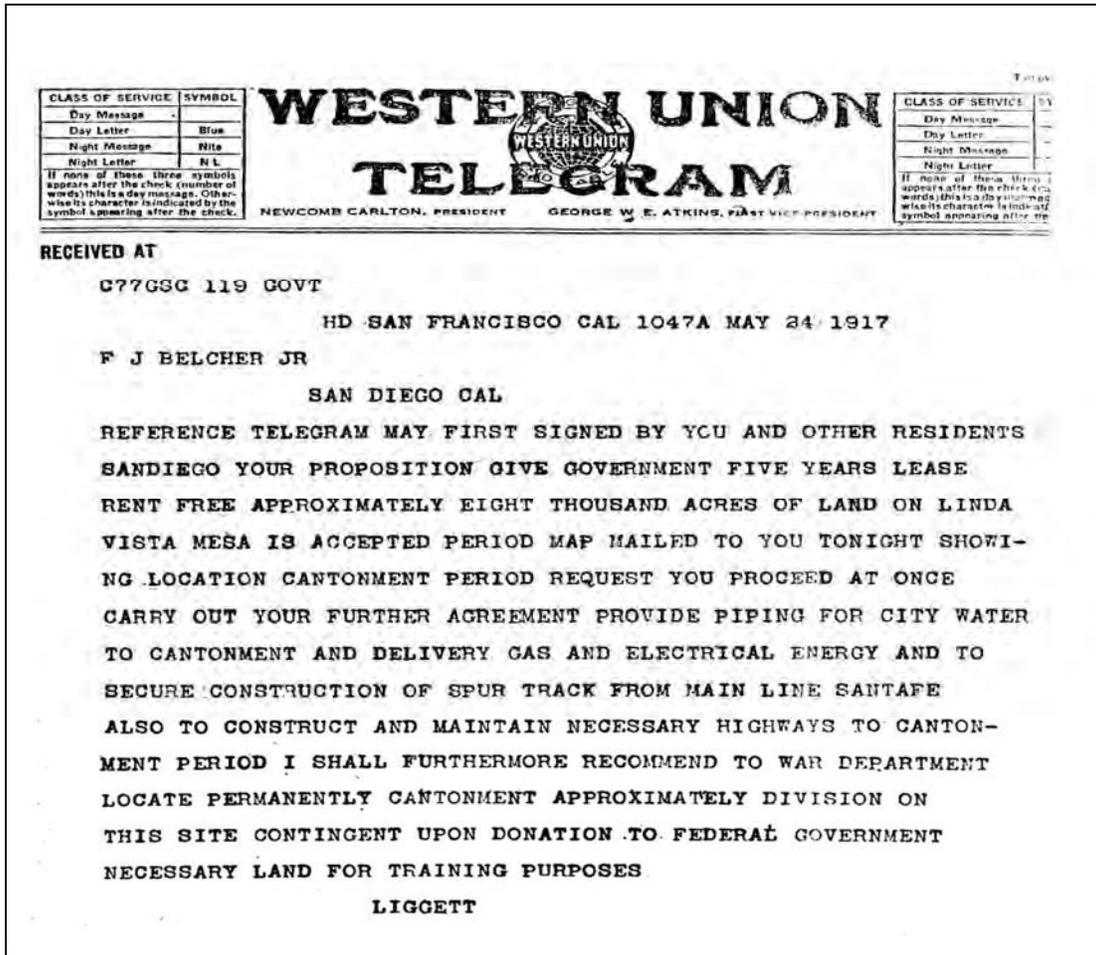
3.3.4. *Camp Kearny–National Guard (1917-1920)*

On April 6, 1917 the United States Congress declared war on Germany. A major nationwide defense campaign followed, including the establishment of Camp Kearny. The Army National Guard infantry training center was named for General Stephen Watts Kearney, distinguished Mexican War veteran and governor of territorial California. More recent spellings have shortened “Kearney” to “Kearny” so the second spelling will be used in further references. The Camp was located within the current Station boundaries, in the area presently serving as the airfield.



1913 reprint of the 1903 USGS La Jolla 15' quadrangle featuring the USGS later addition of the Camp Kearny boundary. San Diego Pueblo and Ex-mission Rancho boundaries also shown.

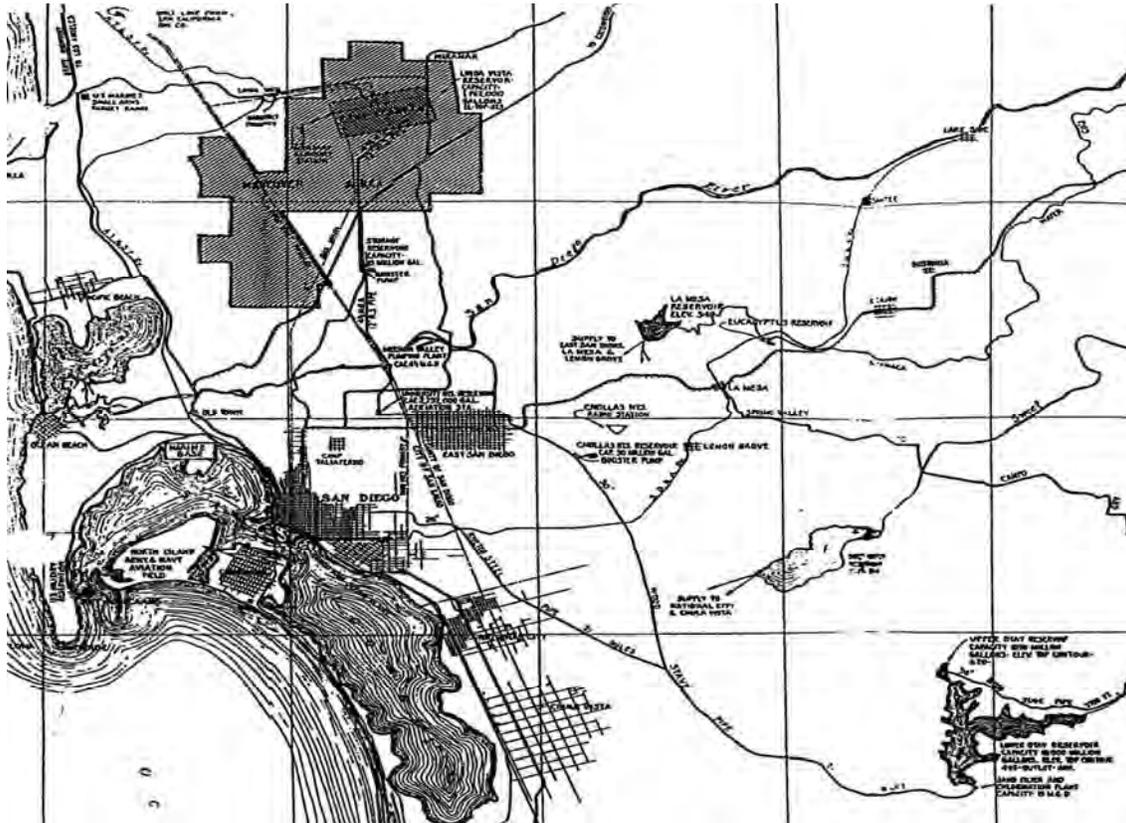
Prior to US engagement in World War I, San Diego was in the midst of a contentious mayoral race. The issue at the heart of the contest focused on what San Diegans preferred for the future of their city: smokestacks or geraniums. San Diego chose smokestacks. With its superb harbor perfectly situated to take advantage of the newly opened Panama Canal, San Diego hoped to compete with Los Angeles and San Francisco as the southern-most port on the west coast. Realizing the economic benefits of securing military bases in San Diego, democratic congressman William Kettner used his connections in Washington to push the cause of San Diego. Kettner was responsible for the acquisition of North Island for the joint use of the Army and the Navy.



Telegram accepting the proposal for the establishment of Camp Kearny

In support of the war effort, the War Department set out to build 32 new camps (16 National Guard and 16 National Army), planning one for the Southwest. Kettner again championed San Diego, offering Exposition buildings in Balboa Park as well as land on the mesa near Linda Vista. A contentious debate between San Diego and Los Angeles over San Diego's ability to host such a large camp quickly developed in the newspapers. The fight became so vicious that the War Department eliminated both cities as potential locations. Following a meeting between representatives of both cities'

Chambers of Commerce, Los Angeles retracted their claims against San Diego. The War Department was encouraged to reconsider southern California and after studying the comparative costs, San Diego was selected. Particular attention was paid to the geographic advantages, especially the fact that troops could train year round. San Diegans were squarely behind the war effort. In addition to the offer of public lands, 300 people offered their personal automobiles for use by the government (Pourade 1966:225).



1919 Map of Camp Kearny and the surrounding region

In the hope that the Army would establish a permanent presence in San Diego, the city offered further enticements. These included a free five-year lease of 8,000 acres of mesa land, development of infrastructure such as gas, electricity and water, construction and maintenance of necessary highways to the cantonment, and construction of a railroad spur connecting the Camp with the Santa Fe line (SDHS Camp Kearny file). On May 24, 1917, San Diego received word that Linda Vista had been chosen for the Camp and the decision was made official with the immediate approval of the Secretary of War. (SDHS Camp Kearny file). The government also leased an adjoining 5,000 acres from private interests to be used as a practice and maneuver area. The War Department contracted Hampton Construction to build the cantonment.

Camp Kearny was truly an “instant city.” At the time, the Camp was considered one of the best ever designed by Army engineers. It was planned to accommodate 30,000 men and 10,000 cavalry horses and mules. These numbers were significant considering that the population of San Diego in 1910 was only 39,578 (U.S. Census 1910). The facilities

were comprised of 1,162 buildings including 696 main structures. There were 10 warehouses and 140 mess halls, each capable of seating 250 men at one time; 35,000 men could be served in a single seating (*San Diego Union* 8-22-1917 1:6; SDHS Camp Kearny file). Within the Camp there were almost five miles of concrete roads and over 15 miles of dirt roads (Kinman: 1920:2). Once fully operational, the Camp used as much electricity as the entire City of San Diego.

The main cantonment, which covered approximately 5.5 square miles, was organized around the parade grounds with company barracks to the north and south, and regimental storehouses beyond. Each company had two rows of tents arranged on a north-south axis with lavatory buildings in the center. Mess buildings were situated on the north side of the main cantonment road, which was paved (*San Diego Union* 8-22-1917 1:6; SDHS Camp Kearny file; JRP 2001:8). Stables were located around the perimeter of the Camp on both the north and south sides.

The Camp hospital constituted the second major collection of buildings. The complex covered approximately 60 acres and was situated northwest of the main cantonment. The hospital rivaled the best medical institutions in the country and could accommodate 1,000 patients. A total of 50 buildings were planned, each with dietitian kitchens and rooms for patients. Other buildings within the complex included laboratories, psychological clinics, barracks for the hospital staff, warehouses for supplies, and a Red Cross building for convalescents, constructed in the shape of a cross. The Knights of Columbus and the Y.M.C.A. also maintained buildings within the hospital complex (*San Diego Union* 8-18-1917 1:7; 3-5-1918 6:3; 3-12-1918 1:6; Van Wormer and Walter 2003 5-8).

The smallest area of the Camp was the remount station. Located one mile southwest of the main cantonment, the remount depot was responsible for supplying horses and mules for the cavalry and artillery units. The station was mainly comprised of large corrals capable of holding up to 10,000 animals. Beyond the corrals there were breeding quarters, feed storehouses, and veterinary buildings as well as officers' quarters and housing for several hundred enlisted men (*San Diego Union* 5-29-1917 1:5; 8-22-1917 1:6).

Construction of the Camp began almost immediately following the announcement of the proposed location. Work proceeded at a rapid rate. Crews worked around the clock to have the Camp ready for the troops who were to arrive in mid-September. Army engineers arrived in July to delineate the project sites for the various contractors and Army construction quartermasters were on hand throughout most of the project to oversee the work (*San Diego Union* 7-15-1917 5:4; 9-9-1917). Once construction began, ten carloads of building materials were transported by rail to the Camp each day (*San Diego Union* 7-28-1917 1:6).



1918 panoramic main cantonment, Camp Kearny (Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division)



1917 remount, Camp Kearny (Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division)

While the Camp was under construction, sightseers became such a nuisance that *the San Diego Union* ran a piece requesting that the public not interrupt the men constructing the Camp:

Don't bother the men who are preparing the big camp on the Linda Vista Mesa...Automobiles went to the camp by the hundreds yesterday, and the constant stream of these vehicles not only interfered with the running of army trucks, but clogged the road near the Linda Vista Station and had the guards busy with the task of keeping the road open for ordinary traffic. Some of the sightseers actually swarmed in among the tents, getting their heads bumped by the men carrying timber... (5-28-1917 1:2).

Construction costs of the cantonment were considerable. The Federal government disbursed more than one and one quarter million dollars to the Hampton Company, though the cost was reportedly as high as three million dollars (*San Diego Union* 5/23/1917 1:5; Cooley, Crawford and James 1996: 2-23). Another report estimates that construction costs totaled approximately \$4,253,000 by June 1919 (Hinds 1986:71). The City of San Diego invested \$156,000 in transportation and water, the installation of gas cost \$120,000, and electrical utility installation cost \$50,000. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad constructed the spur track to the Camp for \$20,000, and Pacific Telephone & Telegraph invested \$70,000 in the Camp (SDHS Camp Kearny file). Once the Camp was fully operational, it was expected that supplies would cost approximately \$1,000,000 per month and that payroll per day would cost approximately \$30,000. (*San Diego Union* 5/23/1917 1:5; SDHS Camp Kearny file).

On September 16, 1917, by General Order No. 7, Major General Frederick S. Strong organized the 40th Infantry Division (Sunshine Division) at Camp Kearny. The Division was made up of National Guard artillery, infantry and cavalry brigades from Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. The Sunshine Division was coined the "bone and sinew of the Great West, full of boldness, replete with a spirit of initiative and practicality." They were said to have been some of the best prepared troops as many of the units had recently been released from active duty protecting the border between the U.S. and Mexico (n.a. 1920:25). The first troops to arrive at Camp Kearny were from California. Those from neighboring states followed, and it was estimated that 100 trains would be needed to transport the entire force (SDHS Camp Kearny file). With the arrival of additional recruits on October 31, the 40th increased to 20,000 and by mid-November the Division swelled to 30,000 soldiers (*San Diego Union* 11-1-1917 6:1; 11-18-1917 1:3). When the Division was at full strength, training commenced at a divisional scale. Troops trained day and night, under every condition they were likely to find on the battlefield.

The 40th Division remained at Camp Kearny until July 26, 1918, when they were moved to Camp Mills, Long Island, New York to prepare to sail for Europe. Leaving the U.S. on August 9, they reached England by August 20 and arrived in France on August 24, 1918. In France, the Division was divided to reinforce Divisions that had sustained

enormous casualties in a series of Allied strikes. The “Sunshiners” served with the 26th Division in the trenches in Toul and with the 77th National Army Division through the Argonne Forest. Men were also assigned with the 28th, 80th, 81st, 82^d and 89th Divisions. (n.a. 1920:26-26). Armistice was declared on November 11, 1918 and the demobilization effort brought the 40th Division back to Camp Kearny in March 1919.

Training at the Camp occurred during the “modernization era,” a time in which the U.S. military implemented use of motorized vehicles while continuing to rely on horses for mounted cavalry strikes and transportation of equipment and supplies (JPR 2001:7). Mounted exercise was a major component of training at the Camp as evidenced by the size of the remount station. Other drills included repelling bayonet charges after gas attacks as well as cutting barbed wire entanglements while under live fire (SDHS Camp Kearny file)! The Sunshiners also benefited from training with experienced French and British officers attached to the Camp (n.a. 1920:23).

Ranges were placed near the main cantonment to reduce transit time and were adapted for both infantry and artillery training. The known distance ranges were located north of the main camp and included 200 short-range, 34 mid-range and six long-range targets for infantry practice. Located east of these was a machine gun range with a 1000-inch gun as well as a combat firing range for small arms and machine gun practice. At least nine pistol ranges were located in the canyons surrounding the Camp. Artillery was practiced southeast of the main cantonment on a range that was suitable for all kinds of field artillery (Kinman 1920:2-3).

Construction on a system of trenches, like those the men would encounter in Europe, started in October 1917. Following the model in use at the San Francisco Presidio, communication trenches, a trench hospital, underground quarters and a subterranean kitchen were included (SDHS Camp Kearny file). The trenches were excavated at the edge of San Clemente Canyon, south of the main cantonment and east of the remount station. The Division received training in chemical warfare at Camp Kearny, as chemical weapons were used in a significant way for the first time. A gas house was constructed in which soldiers would be exposed to gases known to be used by the German armies. The men were to be prepared for a chemical attack at all times and were required to carry two gasmasks. A one-tenth concentration of gas was used in the trench exercises during live fire maneuvers to simulate battlefield conditions. Though the gas was diluted, it had an ill effect on those men who were exposed and it was thought to be both a learning experience and a punishment for lack of preparation (*San Diego Union* 2-18-1918 6:1):

[D]uring the evening’s operations six men were mildly gassed, due to the failure to observe the rules as to adjusting and inspecting their respirators. Not one of the men who received a few whiffs of the gas and was rendered sick suffered any serious effects from his experience (*San Diego Union* 2-18-1918 6:1)

The 40th Division had perhaps the first company of bakers, organized on September 20, 1917. The Division Bakery Company, No. 323, was attached to the quartermaster’s department and was sent to the war front with the first departure (SDHS Camp Kearny

file). The company was responsible for baking bread for the entire Division. As each soldier's daily bread ration was 18 ounces, the company was required to produce almost 34,000 pounds of bread per day (Deitrick, 1916). Only expert bakers were recruited for the job as the work of producing bread for thousands of men in the field required previous experience.

The Camp hospital began operation on September 1, 1917, and was temporarily housed in tents until work on the permanent building complex was finished. By November 26, the buildings were complete enough that patients could be transferred inside. The complex included a well-equipped laboratory for bacteriological and pathological studies (*San Diego Union* 8-18-1917 1:7) and a psychological clinic to study "dementia praecox, an ailment which takes the form of an incurable shiftlessness, and is brought out quickly when a man is placed under the rigid routine of the Army" (*San Diego Union* 3-5-1918 6:3). Later, psychological wards were established at each divisional camp to perform psychological exams on the recruits. The hospital complex had dental infirmaries with waiting rooms, operating rooms, and laboratories. Housing barracks for hospital staff were located in the complex (*San Diego Union* 3-1 5-1918 7:1). To encourage exercise and positive morale among the convalescents, the complex also had an athletic field, a cinder running track and a baseball diamond (*San Diego Union* 4-6-1918 6:6).

Morale building through entertainment and recreation was a major priority at the Camp. San Diego was about 14 miles south and travel between the Camp and the city was limited, especially when the Camp was first established. Several welfare agencies had facilities on the Camp grounds including the Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.), the Jewish Welfare Board, the Red Cross, and the Knights of Columbus. The American Library Association organized and maintained a camp library and the army established service clubs, provided education and athletic programs, and operated the 2,500 seat Liberty Theater.

From Camp Kearny's earliest days, the Y.M.C.A. provided the soldiers with recreational opportunities. The Y.M.C.A. was initially housed in a large tent and was prepared to serve as the first troops arrived. As additional men arrived, services increased and the first building, Number Three, was opened September 26, 1917. Offices were established throughout the main cantonment as well as at the hospital and the remount station. A total of eight "huts" in camp were occupied by the Y.M.C.A., each serving an average of 5,000 servicemen per day. The huts were designed as a comfortable environment to provide the soldiers the feeling of home. The "Y" also provided three movies a week, vaudeville acts, lectures by prominent educators, athletic programs, and religious services on Sundays. Night classes offered 15 to 20 different subjects including English, French and Mathematics. About 600 men attended classes each night. The library included several thousand books and several major city newspapers. The Camp paper, *Trench and Camp*, was also provided free of charge (*Trench and Camp* 1918:153; n.a. 1920:157).

The Jewish Welfare Board, another important office in Camp dedicated to morale building of U.S. servicemen, served a function similar to the Y.M.C.A. They provided recreational, educational, social, and religious services to the men of Camp Kearny.

Entertainment and dances were put on weekly. In addition to these services, members of the Jewish Welfare Board visited the Camp hospital daily, delivering small comforts such as fruits and cigarettes (*Trench and Camp* 1918:157; n.a. 1920:161).

The Red Cross established a Bureau of Camp Service and Military Relief in the fall of 1917. Their work focused on supplying the men with comfort items and things they would need while overseas. They also provided infirmaries with materials for emergency use and advised and counseled the troops. Unfortunately, the Red Cross wasn't prepared to provide their full services until after the Sunshiners had departed for Europe. Instead, the Red Cross buildings provided temporary residence for the families of servicemen who were critically ill (*Trench and Camp* 1918: 156; n.a. 1920:160).

These organizations supplied the troops with sporting equipment of all kinds. Additionally, the Camp provided supplies and facilities for the men through the Commission on Training Camp Activities, which helped support athletics as the major pastime of the soldiers. Not only did athletics keep morale high, it also fostered physical development and supplemented military training. Almost any sport imaginable was offered, but the most popular were baseball and football. Other sports played at the Camp included basketball, boxing, track, tennis, skating, volleyball, polo and tug of war. Many of the units organized teams and the Camp was represented in the service leagues of San Diego. Camp Kearny teams also competed against civilian teams in the region.

Following the announcement of armistice, all construction on the Camp ceased. The Army designated the Camp as one of its demobilization points. Upon return to the states, men were shipped to the camps nearest their homes for recuperation and final examinations (*San Diego Union* 11-27-1918 6:6). Thousands of men returned to Camp Kearny, each needing a detailed physical examination before discharge. In February 1919, it was reported that the Camp would also serve as a convalescent center. Men requiring more thorough attention were kept at the convalescent facility until they regained their health (*San Diego Union* 12-15-1918 6:4). With the end of the war, the hospital complex was turned over to the United States Public Health Service (USPHS).

In addition to providing healthcare, the convalescent center encouraged recuperation through vocational training in such areas as automotive repair, stenotype and typewriting, light construction and tractor operation. A wide range of practical skills were offered including tailoring, hat restoration, shoe repair, and basket weaving (*San Diego Union* 3-10-1919). Convalescents too weak for regular duty were given restorative training with light recreational drills (*San Diego Union* 4-16-1918 6:4).

The Camp was closed on October 31, 1920 and in the years that followed, most of the buildings were either salvaged or demolished. The hospital complex was standing and appeared to have been maintained on the 1928 aerial photos for San Diego County. The buildings are shown on the 1930 U.S.G.S. La Jolla quadrangle map, but despite an intensive literature search, a reference for the closing of the USPHS hospital was not found. Mention of the hospital in various newspaper articles would suggest that it was out of use by 1930. The hospital compound continued to be shown on maps as late as

1936, however only five buildings remained standing. Surveyors for the La Jolla quadrangle in 1938, issued in 1943, show the compound streets vacant of any structures.

3.3.5. *Camp Holcomb/Elliott (1934-1944)*

Following World War I, San Diego's proximity to the newly opened Panama Canal greatly enhanced its importance as a strategic location for the U.S. military, particularly for the Navy and Marine Corps. Facilities at North Island were expanded and work was completed on the Marine Advanced Expeditionary Base on Dutch Flats, adjacent to San Diego Harbor. In August 1923, the West Coast Marine Recruit Training Station was relocated to San Diego and in March 1924, the Base was renamed Marine Corps Base, Naval Operating Base. The Base was expanded to accommodate the 4th Marine Regiment when they located to San Diego, and became headquarters for the Fleet Marine Force and home to the 2nd Brigade in 1935. This increase in troops, coupled with San Diego's population growth served to eventually limit the types of training that could be conducted at the Base (Denger 2003).

In 1934, in response to the need for additional training areas, the Marines rented the artillery ranges of former Camp Kearny to train in the use of machine guns, artillery, and anti-aircraft weaponry. The new Combat Range, named Camp Holcomb for Major General Thomas Holcomb, the ninth Commandant of the Marine Corps, was expected to temporarily alleviate pressure on the Marine Corps Base. Though the Camp was less than nine miles from Marine Corps Base San Diego, it was known among the men as the "boondocks" (Holzman 1995:3; Jones 1943:1). A few makeshift huts were built, but the tract did not resemble a military camp. The Marines expected to use the Camp only six to eight months a year, during the dry season (Jones 1943:5).



Artillery ranges (MCAS Miramar Photo Collection)

Although the U.S. had proclaimed neutrality in the war in Europe, recommendations were made that the Fleet Marine Force acquire property for combat training in September 1939. In the months that followed, a survey of possible sites was conducted within a 60 mile radius surrounding San Diego. The new training area would have to be large enough to provide facilities for all phases of technical and tactical training of the Fleet Marine Force. It was decided that Camp Holcomb was the most desirable location in terms of access and suitability. The presence of well-traveled roads, telephone and power lines, and the availability of city water strengthened the decision (Board of Inspection 08-25-1939). In December 1939, with approval from the Department of the Navy, the Marine Corps leased roughly 19,000 acres of mesa land, including the Combat Range Camp Holcomb. Two years later, on May 7, 1941, the U.S. government secured possession of the land by a declaration of taking (Blakely 6-20-1941). Through further acquisitions, the Camp was enlarged to nearly 32,000 acres. On June 14, 1940, by order of Commandant Holcomb, the base was redesignated Camp Elliott for Major-General Gorge F. Elliot, the tenth Commandant of the Marine Corps (Ashurst 6-20-1940).



West gate of Camp Elliott from Highway 395 (courtesy of MCRD Museum Historical Society).

The 6th Marines arrived at Camp Elliott and began construction of the first buildings in June 1940. Life at Camp Elliott was rough and primitive in the beginning. All of the facilities were temporary and consisted of galleys, mess halls and a 2,000 man tent camp (Holzman 1995:3; n.a. 1947:280). The Camp would not be the “boondocks” for long though. Construction began in July. Twelve two-story temporary wood frame barracks, officer’s quarters, and all necessary utilities were established to accommodate three

battalions (n.a. 1947:280). The Camp's water supply was connected in October (Holzman 1995:11). Construction was completed in late December and the Camp was ready for occupation when the 8th Marine Regiment arrived in January, 1941. In May 1941, construction began on an additional 12 barracks and necessary service buildings, mess halls, and storehouses to accommodate an additional regiment. Non-commissioned officer and bachelor quarters, recreation areas and seven additional magazines were finished in the summer of 1941 (n.a. 1947:281).

Camp Elliott had an incredibly busy year in 1941. The 8th Regiment dedicated their colors upon their arrival at Camp Elliott on January 1, 1941. The 1st and 2nd battalions of the "Hollywood Reserves" (10th Marines) arrived shortly after, and the 2nd Marines were activated at Camp Elliott the following month. Preparation for possible U.S. involvement in the war in Europe required a restructuring of the organization. On February 1, the 2nd Marine Brigade was redesignated as the 2nd Marine Division and on June 1, 1941, the Division established headquarters at Camp Elliott.

Five separate commands were quartered at Camp Elliott: 1) Headquarters for the Fleet Marine Force, San Diego Area, 2) the Fleet Marine Force Training Center, 3) the Troop Training Unit, Amphibious Training Command, Pacific Fleet, 4) the Marine Barracks, and 5) the Base Depot. Each command was separate and distinct with specific responsibilities. Four of the five commands located at Camp Elliott fell within the jurisdiction of the Fleet Marine Force, under the command of General Clayton B. Vogel. Of these four, the largest and most complex operation was the Fleet Marine Force Training Center (Jones 1943:3).

In February 1942, Camp Elliott was designated as a Fleet Marine Force Training Center and was activated under the command of Colonel Matthew H. Kingman on April 20, 1942. Previous to this, training at the Camp had focused on the tactical unit rather than the individual soldier. The priority was to provide specialized advanced warfare training of replacements for combat units overseas. Facilities for the Training Center were initially rudimentary, as described by Lieutenant Jones, who served at Camp Elliott:

The original Training Center, starting out with a total strength of only 66 officers and men, occupied a tent camp at Linda Vista, a mile or so north of the main Elliott encampment. Linda Vista didn't boast so much as the suggestion of a permanent building. Officers and men alike lived under canvas, ate chow out of mess gear, and did without hot water (1943:7).

The Training Center had approximately thirty schools that taught a wide range of subjects including individual combat and modern infantry. Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the Corps was flooded with new recruits and the Training Center grew rapidly. At the height of operations Camp Elliott housed as many as 15,000 men. By 1943, over 50,000 men had been trained and were deployed to the Pacific Theater.

The Camp was comprised of a 2,500-acre main cantonment supported by several satellite camps. The remaining several thousand undeveloped acres were used for training. Main Camp was located east of Highway 395, at the intersection with Murphy Canyon Road. It was an oblong block, extending from the highway and was situated on either side of the Old Escondido Road (Highway 3). All barracks were located south of Highway 3, in a line paralleling the road. A similar line of storehouses was found south of the barracks, followed by mess halls. Two large above-ground reservoirs were located where Highways 3 and 395 joined, north of the barracks, as was the guard house, and the minimum security brig. Located adjoining the east end of the barracks, the Camp supply depot, a 193 acre tract housing nine large warehouses, was completed by the summer of 1943. The old Camp Kearny spur track was extended to connect the warehouse district at Camp Elliott to the railroad at Linda Vista, four miles west (n.a. 1947:289). Most of the Camp's recreation facilities were located north of the Old Escondido Road, including three auditoriums, baseball diamonds and handball, basketball and tennis courts. The Camp maintained a chapel, three large theaters, two post-exchanges, a uniform emporium, several clubs (including an officers' club) and soda fountains. A post office, bank, laundry, dentist, tailor and barbershops were also maintained within the cantonment (Jones 1943:3). At the height of operation, there were 25 ranges, five areas for individual combat training and tank maneuvers, two obstacle courses, a grenade court, debarkation course, a combat reaction course, four bayonet courses, and a bayonet assault course (Jones 1943:13). By the end of 1943, construction on nearly all training areas was complete or was well underway (n.a. 1947:289).

In May of 1942, six satellite camps were formally established in order to keep up with the increased training and organizational needs of the growing Camp. Buildings were limited to the Main Camp and the auxiliary camps: Linda Vista Tent Camp, Greens Farm and Jacques Farm Camp. At least three other smaller camps also existed within Camp Elliot: Valley Camp, River Camp and Oak Canyon Camp. These did not maintain permanent structures, rather they were used as bivouac sites while troops were on extended exercises.

Linda Vista Tent Camp was located in the northwestern portion of Camp Elliott, approximately one mile north of Main Camp along Highway 395, and was the original headquarters of the Fleet Marine Training Center. The already flat mesa lands had been previously cleared and further leveled to create an early airfield known as Linda Vista Field (Barksdale 1936). The Training Center exploited the site to create a tent bivouac area with similar conditions to those recruits would find overseas. In September 1942, General Kingman moved his staff to Main Camp, where they developed additional schools including the Motor Transport and Field Medical Schools; the Field Medical Schools were assigned to the Linda Vista Tent Camp (Holzman 1995:21). Later, when the Main Camp barracks became overcrowded, the tent city was used as an emergency camp for trained units waiting for transport overseas.



Camp Elliott 1950 Main Camp and Linda Vista Tent Camp
(courtesy of MCAS Miramar Public Works Department).

Activated October 5, 1943, the Field Medical Battalion was assigned to Camp Linda Vista following the transfer of the Training Center's Headquarters to the main cantonment. The Field Medical Battalion was unique to the Training Center as its ranks were made up of Navy personnel rather than Marines. Students were from the Hospital and Medical Corps assigned combat duty with the Marine Corps. The mission of the school was to train the sailors in combat duties as well as self-preservation in land and amphibious actions. Students were not taught medicine, except as it pertained to field techniques, and were required to have been fully trained in medicine and first aid as hospital apprentices (Jones 1943:61-64).

The Field Medical Battalion also housed the School of Chemical Warfare for officers and non-commissioned officers. Instruction in the history of chemical warfare was given as well as military chemistry and identification of chemical agents, first aid for gas victims, and training in the use of protective devices (Jones 1943:65-66).

Although the Linda Vista tent Camp lacked all but the most basic comforts, it served to house the complete range of Marine units. On October 28, 1942, the 2nd Airdrome Battalion was activated there. They were intended to be stationed in the China-Burma Theater, however following the loss of airfields in the region, focus was changed to that of a defense battalion. The group was a specialized organization charged with the defense of bases, airfields and beaches. They trained on Elliott's ranges as well as with the Army at Camp Callan and the Pacific Beach Training Center. In January 1943, the Airdrome was transferred to Camp Dunlap, Niland, California. Later, they served on the Ellice Islands, near Fiji, before being transferred to Hawaii where they were redesignated the 17th defense Battalion (Henry n.d.).

A Sniper and Scout School and Officer Candidate Detachment were located at Green's Farm along Highway 3, in the northeastern portion of the Camp, approximately five miles from the main cantonment. The Camp housed the Sniper and Scout school with the mission to teach the men scouting and sniping techniques as well as the development of self-reliance and knowledge of jungle living. The top five men of each class were sent to Camp Pendleton for additional training with the Marine Raiders. All graduates were assigned to a combat unit as either a scout or sniper (Jones 1943:56-57).

The Officer Candidate Detachment (School) was established to instruct qualified candidates in the subjects they would encounter while attending Candidates Class, and to select non-commissioned officers for transfer to Quantico for further training. In addition, students participated in refresher math courses and review of basic training, infantry and tactical instruction. Less than 50 percent of the students graduated and were sent to Quantico (Jones 1943:56-59).

Jacques Farm, located at the extreme southwest corner of the Camp, was originally used as a bivouac and training area for the 2nd Tank Battalion, and later by the 2nd Marine Raiders (Guillemette n.d.). In August 1942, the Marine Corps' only tank school was established at "the Farm." The Tank Battalion was formed six months later, headquartered in an old farmhouse alongside a dry, rocky creek bed. The Camp was

outfitted with a few temporary sheds and stockades and could house up to 1,200 trainees at a time. The Camp was almost completely self-sufficient and boasted mess and recreational facilities, a post exchange, classrooms, an outdoor theater, shops, medical services, and maintenance facilities. The Battalion's mission was to train officers and recruits in all aspects of tank operation and maintenance. By 1943, approximately 3,500 officers and men graduated from Jacques Farm (Jones 1942:22-30).



Barracks, possibly Jacques Farm (Library of Congress Print and Photographs Division).

In February 1942, the 2nd Marine Raider Battalion was activated at Camp Elliott, headquartered at Jacques Farm. Inspired by the British Commandos, the Raiders were an elite force formed to strike the enemy by surprise. The Battalion was highly successful in the early stages of the war in the Pacific. The 2nd Battalion was under the command of Colonel Evans Carlson assisted by Major James Roosevelt, eldest son of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Carlson was a major force in the creation of the Raiders. Prior to the U.S. entry into war, he was assigned to study Chinese guerilla operations and was greatly impressed. It was Carlson who introduced the Communist Chinese phrase “Gung-ho” (work together) into the Marine vocabulary. By May, the Raiders were headed for the South Pacific, ultimately serving in battles on Midway and the New Hebrides Islands, Guadalcanal, and the Makin Atoll.

While at Camp Elliott, Major Roosevelt began recruiting units for another Raider group. The 4th Raider Battalion, under Roosevelt's command, was activated October 23, 1942, at Camp Pendleton. The 4th was the last Raider Battalion to be formed during the conflict. March 14, 1943, the 1st Marine Raider Regiment, composed of the four Marine Raider Battalions, was organized on Espiritu Santo Island, New Hebrides. The Raiders were reorganized into the 4th Marines in February 1944 (Conlee 1996:16).

One of the most successful classified projects of World War II was initiated at Camp Elliott: the Navajo Code. Following impressive trial demonstrations, hundreds of Navaho Indians were recruited to develop a code based on their language. They would also serve as specialists in the Signal Corps as "Code Talkers." Following their recruit training, the original 29 Navaho Code Talkers, 382nd Platoon, were ordered to Camp Elliot (McClain 2001:45).

The use of the Navajo language as a code for the Marine Corps was the idea of Philip Johnson. His parents, Presbyterian missionaries, moved the family to Arizona when Johnson was only four years old. He had little interaction with non-Navaho children and as a result he learned to speak a reasonably good form of "Trader" Navaho. Johnson attended college at the University of California, Los Angeles and was working as an engineer for the City of Los Angeles when Pearl Harbor was attacked. He immediately contacted the regional officer of the Marines Signal Office to explain his idea (McClain 2001:24-25; Bixler 1995:39). In his proposal Johnson stressed the complexity of the Navajo language, which was unwritten at the time. Furthermore, he explained that fluency required exposure from birth. He emphasized that he was one of few exceptions; very few outside the reservation could understand the language.

The U.S. Army in a few instances during World War 1, had used Native American languages to code secret messages with some success; Johnson's idea stemmed from these efforts. Johnson was notified that the Marines were interested and a presentation was requested. Native speakers were solicited to help with the presentation from a Los Angeles based job placement agency (McClain 2001:24-25). The demonstration was given February 28, 1942 and won the audience, including Major General Vogel, Commanding General of the Amphibious Force, Pacific Fleet. General Vogel sought and received approval from Commandant Holcomb to recruit 200 Navaho for duty, with the expectation that they would enlist as general duty Marines; none would have special status as interpreters. By April, the Marine Corps recruiter arrived at Fort Defiance Arizona to solicit the Navaho. All recruits were required to be fluent in English and Navajo. They were not informed of the reason for their recruitment, only that it was a "special" assignment (McClain 2001:37-38).

After conducting interviews for about two weeks, the recruiter had enlisted 29 men. They were notified to report to Fort Defiance on May 4, 1942 for transport to San Diego. The recruits fared well in boot camp, and during graduation, the Commanding Officer of the Recruit Depot praised their performance. Following graduation, the platoon was ordered to Camp Elliott, without the customary 10 days of leave. They marched from San Diego to the Camp, arriving June 28, 1942. The following day, still unaware of the status of

their duty, the group was escorted to a classroom where they learned that they would play an important role in history. It was explained that the Marine Corps believed a code based on the Navajo language could be created and utilized during battle. The group had the responsibility of constructing an alphabet and finding accurate equivalents for military terms not found in the Navajo language. The original 29 recruits invented the code with just limited direction from command. Although Johnson conceived of the idea for using the Navajo language, he had no part in the development of the alphabet or the code. Johnson never taught a class or developed a single word of code; instead he served as an administrator for the school, acting as a liaison between the Navajo instructors and the commanders (McClain 2001:37-46; Bixler 1995:42).

The first field test of the code was conducted in late July and it caused quite a stir, up and down the California coast. The Coast Guard intercepted the transmission, reporting they heard a strange, possibly hostile language. The entire California coast was put on Red Alert. The incident was cleared up and a new policy was established requiring that North Island be informed before the Code was used during field exercises (McClain 2001:57-59).

In early 1943, the Navajo School was moved from Elliot to Camp Pendleton as part of the transition to Fleet Marine Force training (Guillemette 2003). The school remained at Pendleton for the rest of the war and many more Navajo were trained in the Code. It is estimated that by the end of the war, somewhere between 375 and 420 Navajo had participated in the Code Talker program (U.S.N.A.R.A. 2003).

Following their training at Camp Elliott, the original 29 Code Talkers were assigned throughout the 1st and 2nd Marine Divisions, including the Raider Battalions. They saw action on many of the Pacific islands including Guadalcanal, Bougainville, Saipan, Guam and Iwo Jima, often serving on the front lines. The Code proved indispensable, allowing sensitive messages to be sent and translated in a matter of minutes as compared to the hours required by the codex machines. The Navajo Code saved unknown thousands of Marines, and to the creators' credit, it was never broken (Bixler 1995).

As with the Code Talker School, many facilities at Elliott were moved to Camp Pendleton in the early months of 1943. Camp Elliott was never intended to be permanent and prior to its establishment, concerns was raised regarding its small size. It was feared there wasn't room for full divisional exercises. Overriding the concern about inadequate area, the Camp's relative close location to San Diego and the rifle range at Camp Matthews (now University of California San Diego) was the deciding factor. Troops could hike to the various facilities instead of requiring transport by truck. However, the search for additional space began almost immediately after establishment of the Camp, and was intensified following the attack on Pearl Harbor. In April 1942, the Navy announced they had acquired the enormous Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores, in the northeastern corner of San Diego County.

Work on the new Base began immediately. The first Marine units arrived in early September 1942, following a 40 mile hike up the coast from Camp Elliott. On September 25, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt officially dedicated Camp Pendleton in honor of Major General Joseph H. Pendleton, the long time proponent of a West Coast training installation. Consolidation of Camp Elliott with Pendleton began shortly after.

As the Navy Training Center and Marine Corps Base at Dutch Flats continued to grow, they eventually pushed against each other hindering further development. The Navy became increasingly interested in the Marine Base, and with the establishment of Camp Pendleton they pressured the Corps to relinquish control of the San Diego Base. Instead, the Marine Corps offered Camp Elliott. The proposal was half-heartedly accepted and the announcement was made April 1, 1944. Preparations for the move began immediately. The final schools and Marine units were transferred to Camp Pendleton by June 30. At the time, the Camp Elliott property was worth an estimated nine million dollars. (Holzman 1996:27).

In late June, the Navy took charge of the Camp, which was operated primarily as a training and distribution center. The Marines, however, continued to maintain two areas: Jacques Farm (the primary tank school of the Corps), and Green Farm (the officer candidate training school). Following the end of conflict, the Camp served as a separation center for troops returning from battle and was deactivated in 1946.

Following WWII, 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 as Naval Training Center Elliott Annex (Hinds 1986: 78-80; Holzman 1996:27). It served as an auxiliary training center from 1951 to 1953 for additional recruits from NTC San Diego. In 1960, the Camp was decommissioned and was divided between NAS 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 classified as surplus property and title was transferred to the General Services Administration. In December 1972, the parcel was transferred to the Navy, to be included in the NAS Miramar property.

3.3.6. Naval Auxiliary Air Station Camp Kearny (1943-1946)

The Army never established a permanent air field at Camp Kearny, though planes had landed on the parade grounds since 1918. In the years following the war, the parade grounds were occasionally used as an emergency landing strip for planes out of North Island. The most notable use of the parade grounds occurred in 1927 when Charles Lindbergh load tested his monoplane, “the Spirit of St. Louis,” before leaving for New York (Pourade 1968: 95; Shepard 1994:3).

After World War I, the U.S. Navy became increasingly interested in lighter-than-air vehicles. Naval Air Station (NAS) Lakehurst, New Jersey, was established as the center for the lighter-than-air program. NAS Lakehurst served as home port for the U.S.S. Shenandoah, the Navy's first rigid dirigible, commissioned in 1923. The use of lighter-than-air vehicles became prevalent in the years between the wars. Believing in the future of the airships, Rear Admiral Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, urged congress to fund a second base, explaining that the largest portion of the naval fleet was stationed in the Pacific. California's temperate weather, said to be perfect for aeronautical training, was also a major factor in Moffett's desire to locate a base on the West Coast (*San Diego Union* 6-13-1930 1:2). Several California cities competed for the Base and by the summer of 1930, the choice had been narrowed to two sites: Sunnyvale, near San Francisco and San Diego, the former site of Camp Kearny. San Diego newspapers thoroughly chronicled the drama as it unfolded (*San Diego Union* 6-8-1930 1:1). To San Diego's dismay, in December 1930, 18 of the 20 members of the House Naval Committee approved the bill approving the Sunnyvale location (*San Diego Union* 12-12-1930 1:5). President Herbert Hoover signed the bill authorizing Sunnyvale as the Pacific home of the U.S. Navy's dirigible fleet on February 13, 1931 (*San Diego Union* 2-14-1931: 2:3).

Following the approval of Sunnyvale, another bill was introduced authorizing the purchase of Camp Kearny to be used as an auxiliary dirigible base (*San Diego Union* 12-12-1930 1:5). The Department of the Navy gave their approval for the establishment of an auxiliary base at Camp Kearny in February 1931. The bill was approved, and by November the Navy was seeking bids for the construction of the part time air station. In June, the Eleventh Naval District leased the former parade ground – 430 acres (Davis 1994:4). The Station was to include a mooring mast, two 5,000 gallon underground water tanks, a 5,000 gallon underground gasoline tank, and a timber framed metal-sided machinery house (*San Diego Union* 11-29-1931).

The U.S.S. Akron began its first transcontinental flight on May 8, 1932, scheduling a stop at Camp Kearny before proceeding to Naval Air Station Sunnyvale. The mooring was ready and San Diego anticipated the arrival – an arrival that made history as one of the most spectacular accidents in the town's history. On the morning of May 11, the U.S.S. Akron neared its dock but was unable to land because of dense fog. As the airship waited above the fog for two and a half hours, the sun caused the helium to overheat. The ship had expended most of its 16 tons of fuel in the flight from New Jersey and the heating of the helium resulted in a dangerous decrease in weight. Maneuverability was drastically reduced. To further compound the difficulty of this mooring, none of the North Island ground crew was experienced in mooring a rigid airship. Lieutenant Peck, navigator of the Akron was flown to Camp Kearny to serve as supervisor to the inexperienced crew. After two unsuccessful attempts, the crew was able to seize the tow lines and begin to secure the Akron to the mast. Tragedy struck when a gust of wind caused the tail end of the ship to rise. While the pilot tried to keep her down, five tons of ballast water was discharged. The order was given to let go of the ropes, but some of the recruits were unable to react quickly enough. Three men were taken up with the Akron as it rose into the sky. Of these, two men fell to their deaths, while the third was able to hang on until

he was pulled aboard the airship. Several hours later, the ship was moored without further incident (*Kearny Mesa Sentinel* 8-4-1982:A3; *San Diego Evening Tribune* 5-10-1982; Sudsbury 1967: 163-164). The following day, the Akron left San Diego for Sunnyvale and one year later, on April 3, 1933, the airship crashed off the coast of New Jersey while en route to New England. Seventy-three men died in the crash, including Rear Admiral Moffett (Grossnick n.d.: 31-32).

San Diego wouldn't see another airship until 1934. Following the completion of the Akron, the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation began construction on the U.S.S. Macon, the last of the great rigid airships. The new dirigible was christened on March 11, 1933, approximately a month and a half before the Akron's crash. The Macon's designers incorporated many modifications from what they had learned from the Akron, shaving almost four tons from its weight. As with its predecessor, the Macon was built in Ohio and was to be transferred to Sunnyvale. After several successful test flights in the east, the airship made her first transcontinental flight on October 12 – 15, 1933. Over the course of the following year, the Macon participated in several exercises in the Pacific, visiting San Diego several times (Grossnick n.d.:33). The Macon moored at Camp Kearny for the first time on February 9, 1934, and spent the better part of the fall stationed out of San Diego (Sudsbury 1967:171). On February 12 1935, while returning from a minor fleet exercise off of the Channel Islands, the Macon suffered damage to a fin and was forced to land in the Pacific. The airship sank within 30 minutes of hitting the water (Grossnick n.d.:33).

Following the tragic losses of the Akron and the Macon, the Navy's dirigible program was scrapped. The Navy continued to occupy the parade grounds, using the Base as a secondary airfield in support of North Island, throughout the 1930's and early 40's. The airstrip of Outlying Field Camp Kearny was first paved in 1936 with a light coating of asphalt. The airstrip was small, intended to serve as an auxiliary or emergency field, so other facilities were not constructed with the exception of a dive bombing target west of the airstrip (Hinds 1986:84). In 1939, the Navy secured ownership of the property.

As U.S. involvement in WWII became imminent, training increased in the San Diego region. The airfield was expanded in late 1940 and early 1941, though facilities had yet to be constructed. Aviation training programs intensified during the summer of 1941, requiring substantial additions to the field, including a new landing mat known as "West Kearny." In 1942, a major construction effort began on the necessary facilities to house 250 officers and 2,000 enlisted men and the runways were extended (Hinds 1986:84).

Facilities were located in two sections. One was located north of a large parking area, and the other was northeast of the northern terminus of the "East Kearny" runway. Both areas included the same essential facilities. The larger of the two, in addition to housing troops, included field operations and administration, hangers, dispensary, public works, and the brig. Barracks were arranged in rows of five and seven, with a latrine and shower building for each group. The smaller facility complex included barracks as well as several storehouses and hangers. Five gasoline storage tanks (three had 50,000 gallon

capacities, and two had 25,000 gallon capacities) were located along old La Jolla Road (now Miramar Road). Ammunition magazines were located west of the runway.

With increased use and development of facilities at Camp Kearny, it had become more than an outlying field. On February 20, 1943, it was redesignated Naval Auxiliary Air Station Camp Kearny. Increased operations had resulted in the degradation of the runway, so in July 1944, work was completed on two new concrete runways, taxiways, and parking aprons (Hinds 1986:86).

In addition to NAAS Camp Kearny, the Navy maintained another emergency airfield approximately one mile to the north, outside the current boundary of the Station. This airstrip was known as Outlying Landing Field Miramar, and later, as Hourglass Field. The field served much the same purpose as the early landing fields at Camp Kearny; first as an emergency landing strip and later a practice range including a bombing target (Blakely 12-29-1939; Hinds 1986:86). The target, known as Miramar Bomb Target No. 31 or Bombing Target No. 31, was a series of concentric circles, and was used throughout the war (n.a. 8-24-1944). The range was still in use in November 1950, when the rocket fired from an aircraft caused a large brush fire (Green and Jacobson 11-7-1950).



Aerial photo of Outlying Landing Field Miramar, or Hourglass Field, 1945. Note the bombing target at the top center of photo (courtesy of MCAS Miramar Public Works Department)

By late 1939, the Marine Corps became interested in acquiring land on Kearny Mesa (earlier known as Linda Vista Mesa). They were looking for land to develop a new Combat Training Center, which was later to become Camp Elliot. The Corps had settled on the site of Camp Holcomb, east of NAAS Camp Kearny; however the final decision was stalled following the realization that the land fell within the Battle Force Aircraft

Training Area. Anti-aircraft artillery practice at Camp Elliott would interfere with the dive bombing ranges and the approach to the airfields at both Camp Kearny and Miramar. At the time, the training area was the most actively used in the region. The targets at Camp Kearny and Miramar were favored over all others both for accessibility and the mild and stable weather conditions (Blakely 12-29-1939). Negotiations between the Commanding Generals of the Fleet Marine Force and the Aviation Battle Force were able to successfully arrange conditions for use by both parties. Study of the practices in place at San Clemente Island proved to serve as a model of successful firing restrictions (Richardson 2-15-1940).

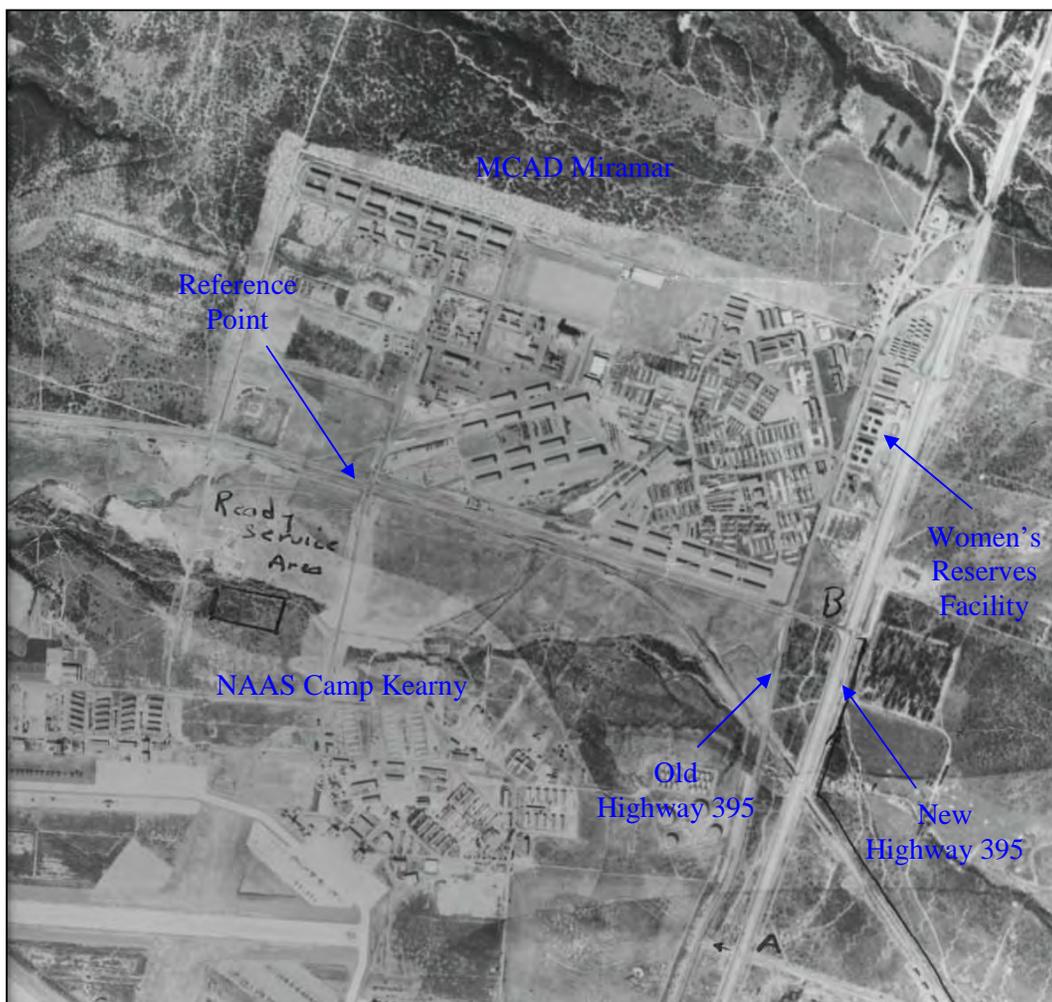
3.3.7. Marine Corps Air Depot (1943-1947)

In September 1942, Marine Colonel Merritt surveyed the region surrounding San Diego to find a solution to the problem of lack of space for housing and training troops. He wanted ample room for the present, as well as the potential to expand in the future. Ultimately, he decided on a parcel on Kearny Mesa, East of Camp Elliot and North of NAAS Camp Kearny. A lease was obtained for the site and appropriations were made to construct barracks and warehouses to support 5,000 men (U.S. Government 1944:15; Rockefeller 1946:7; Hinds 1983:86).

Originally called Camp Miramar, it was located immediately north of NAAS Camp Kearny. Its northern boundary was the old La Jolla Road. Most of the Camp was west of what was then Highway 395 (now Kearny Villa Road) and its western border ran roughly north/south, in the vicinity of the eastern portion of what is now the Station golf course. The main area of the camp covered approximately 324 acres. Highway 395 separated the main Camp area from two small areas of use, including the Marine Corps Women's Reserve barracks. These small areas were just 12.9 and 7.8 acres (Rockefeller 1946:7).

The first men arrived at the Camp in November 1942. Two Marine units from Naval Air Station San Diego were ordered to Camp Miramar to provide security and maintenance, and to make the Camp habitable (Rockefeller 1946:7). Construction began immediately. The facility was commissioned as Marine Corps Aviation Base, Kearny Mesa on March 1, 1943 (Rockefeller 1946:1; Hinds 1986:86).

The WW1 spur track that had been extended from Camp Kearny to Camp Elliot was modified in April and June 1943 with additional spurs built to serve the newly erected warehouses at the Base (JRP 2001:21). Construction of the Base facilities continued throughout the year and well into 1944. By June 1944, the Depot maintained over 135 barracks and 20 storehouses as well as the necessary support facilities including administrative offices, mess halls, latrines, and shower buildings. On September 2, 1943, the Base was redesignated Marine Corps Air Depot Miramar, to more accurately reflect its function (Rockefeller 1946:1).



Aerial photograph taken in 1950, showing the relative locations of what were MCAD Miramar and NAAS Camp Kearny. The reference point shown here is the location of the guardhouses. The town of Miramar is located at the northeast corner of MCAD Miramar, along Highway 395 (courtesy of MCAS Miramar Public Works Department).

In February 1943, four Air Regulating Squadrons were transferred to Miramar. They were responsible for sending and receiving trained aviation personnel to and from combat (Rockefeller 1946:8). Miramar was considered the gateway to the South Pacific for Marine Corps aviation as all personnel and equipment passed through the Depot on its way to the Pacific Theater. The mission was to supply and organize Marine aviation forces prior to their dispatch overseas. They were to house, mess, and provide transportation and recreation to men waiting for debarkation. The four regional Air Stations prepared men for combat and transferred them to the South Pacific Combat Air Transport, via the Air Depot. Additionally, Miramar was home to the Air Training Squadron, which was responsible for receiving new recruits and assigning them to various training schools in preparation for overseas assignments as replacements. The Depot also served as a distribution point for personnel assigned to outlying airfields in the

San Diego region. Marine Corps Air Depot Miramar was the only such facility on the West Coast (U.S. Government 1944:16; Rockefeller 1946:2, 9; Hinds 1986:86).

In May 1945, the Headquarters of the Marine Fleet Air, West Coast, was granted authorization to move from North Island to Miramar. On June 1, 1945, administrative officers arrived on board and operations were immediately established (Rockefeller 1946:10; Hinds 1986:86-88). Miramar had become one of the most active bases in the San Diego region.

Hoping to relieve the mounting pressure to replenish the ranks and “free a man to fight,” the U.S. Naval Reserve Act was passed authorizing the Navy to recruit women for reserve duty. Originally, Commandant Holcomb was against the inclusion of women in the Corps, however with the large number of casualties suffered at Guadalcanal and the possibility of further losses in future operations, he relented. On November 7, 1942, General Holcomb approved the recruitment of women to serve in non-combatant roles and with the help of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Marine Corps Women’s Reserve was founded (Stremlow 1994:1; Gruhzt-Hoyt 1995:125-127).

Far more women served in the armed services during World War II than had ever before, and Marine Corps Air Station Miramar was host to a number of them. Women Marines were full-fledged Marines; they were required to complete the same basic training as their male counterparts and were heir to the same Marine traditions. Significantly, women were not only serving in greater numbers, but they were serving in a greater number of fields. They were not limited to traditional jobs as secretaries, office managers, cooks and bakers, they also performed in roles historically limited to men such as truck drivers, aerial gunnery instructors, control tower operators and aviation mechanics.

Throughout the war, aviation units tended to be the most liberal of the Armed Services. From the outset, aviation units willingly requested women reservists. They served at Marine Corps Air Stations throughout the country as well as at Marine Corps Air Depot Miramar. The first female reservist, Lieutenant Ruth Fecitt, arrived at Miramar on, October 9, 1943, to prepare for the arrival of a full squadron later in the year (Rockefeller 1946:11-12; Stremlow 1994:24).

The Women’s Reserve Housing Facility was separated from the rest of the Depot by Highway 395, in an area leased from Camp Elliot. Highway 395 was later realigned east of the facility and can be seen under construction in Plate XX. The small, 13-acre district included two barracks, two women officer’s quarters, a Quartermaster, mess hall and an exchange. A large recreation room and tennis courts were also built. In September 1944, at the height of operations, there were 780 women stationed at the Depot.

On board the Air Depot, the Women Reserves became an integral part of the daily routine. They served in various departments of the Depot as well as the Marine Air Fleet, later headquartered at Miramar. They also reported for duty to the Fleet Marine Force Training Center at Camp Elliott. They served in every department of the Training

Center, working as secretaries and file clerks as well as truck drivers. Additionally, they were responsible for operation and maintenance of the Women's Reserve Area (Jones 1943:10-11; Rockefeller 1946:12).

Although most assumed that with war's end the women Marines would be quickly demobilized; this was not the case. With the separation orders of thousands of Marines, came vast amounts of paperwork. Women Marines continued to serve in offices performing duties that included, among other things, processing separation orders, issuing paychecks and distributing medals. Reserve numbers dwindled as time passed and by May 1945, there were only 145 women left at Miramar. By September 1, 1946, the Women's Reserve was demobilized, however some women were kept on, and those at Miramar were transferred to Marine Corps Air Station El Toro (Rockefeller 1946:12; Stremlow 1994:24).

With the end of hostilities, the Depot served as a demobilization facility for men and equipment. More than 25,000 men were discharged from Miramar. Its warehouses and hard surface storage areas were filled with returning materials and surplus. Work to inspect, repair, recondition and re-crate equipment required a tremendous effort.

Reflecting the changing postwar needs of the Marine Corps, MCAD Miramar was decommissioned on May 1, 1946, and subsequently merged with NAAS Camp Kearny. The newly configured installation was named Marine Corps Air Station Miramar (MCAS Miramar). The new Station included the areas of both earlier facilities. The Air Station had three functions: headquartering the Marine Air, West Coast (previously Marine Fleet Air, West Coast), providing support for the Fleet Marine Aviation Units and the Navy multi-engine fleet aircraft, and serving as the Pacific Coast vehicle pool for the Bureau of Aeronautics. The Station didn't last long though, and in June 1947, the Marine Air, West Coast transferred its headquarters and all remaining Marine air units to MCAS El Toro, in Orange County.



The gates for both NAAS Camp Kearny and MCAD Miramar can be seen flanking the railroad tracks and the road connecting the bases to Highway 395. This image is looking South, at NAAS Camp Kearny, with the Marine guardhouse in the foreground and the Navy sentry in the background (courtesy of MCAS Miramar Public Works Department).

3.3.8. *Naval Auxiliary Air Station Miramar/Naval Air Station Miramar (1947-1997)*

Following the relocation of Marine air units north to El Toro in June 1947, the Station was reclaimed by the Navy to be used as an auxiliary air station. On August 15, 1947, the property was officially transferred to the Navy and the airbase became known as Naval Auxiliary Air Station Miramar (*San Diego Union* 1-17-1954:15:3-7). Activity slowed under Navy oversight in the post-war years. The mission was to provide regular support for the Medium Land Patrol Squadron and periodic temporary support for other activities, including use as a vehicle pool for the Bureau of Aeronautics. As operations diminished, less than half of the existing buildings were required to support the Station's functions. Sustaining surplus buildings became increasingly difficult, particularly with a reduction in maintenance funds. Furthermore, many of the buildings had been constructed to temporary standards and extensive retrofitting would have been necessary to meet building codes. Rather than maintain the excess structures, they were sold for scrap.

As operations slowed, the Navy entered into a fifty year lease with the City of San Diego to share the use of the airfield as a reserve emergency airstrip for commercial airliners that could not land at Lindbergh Field. The deal allowed the City use of up to 50 percent of the airfield and parking aprons, and sole use of acreage south of the runways. San Diego and the Navy would share in the maintenance of the runways, while fire and rescue services, which were already in service at the Station, would be the responsibility of the Navy. The City planned to divert all cargo planes to Miramar and to continue to use Lindbergh Field to support passenger services. A \$3.00 fee was to be imposed on the airlines that used Miramar. If the airport was to replace Lindbergh Field however, the runways would need to be extended. Construction was stalled until 1949, as the proposed project was not included in the 1948 budget of the Civil Aeronautics Bureau (*San Diego Union* 4-16-47:2:1; 8-17-47:1:5; 12-19-1950:2:2-5).

Unfortunately for the City of San Diego, Miramar was not to be the new municipal airport as hoped. In an effort to enhance military preparedness, Congress approved the Woods Plan in 1949. Under the plan, funds were appropriated for the development of a Master Jet Air Station at Miramar. Spending was deferred to the 1951 fiscal year, so on April 1, 1951, Miramar was converted from auxiliary status to a full air station. The mission of the Station was to train air groups for combat, outfit naval air units assigned to duties abroad, and provide varied logistical functions (*San Diego Union*: 5-31-1953:1:2-8). Though the Navy had retaken the airfield, it wasn't until December 9, 1952, that the San Diego City Council decided to finally cancel the lease with the Navy for the joint use of Miramar (*San Diego Union* 12-10-1952:8:4).

In late June 1950, the Democratic People's Republic Army of North Korea, attacked South Korean forces south of the 38th Parallel (the border between the two nations). Shortly after, the United Nations Security Council passed a resolution calling for the immediate cessation of conflict and ordered North Korea to retreat north of the 38th Parallel. Hostilities continued and the United Nations further authorized member nations

to commit troops to aid South Korea. The United States took the lead in this effort. By the end of the month, the U.S. was fully committed to the conflict. As a result, air operations dramatically increased as Miramar became one of the Navy's most important Air Stations.

Since the Miramar and North Island air stations were located near one another, they cooperated very closely together. North Island was the principle seaport berthing for aircraft carriers on the Pacific Coast. The facility included shops to repair aircraft and supplied equipment necessary for fleet support. Miramar, on the other hand, trained air groups for combat, outfitted naval air units assigned to overseas duty, and fulfilled other logistic requirements (*San Diego Union* 5-31-1953:1:2-8). The population on Station totaled 5,000 personnel; 4,500 military and 500 civilians.

During 1951, two runways were extended to 8,000 feet and work was begun on a modern aircraft maintenance hangar that combined aviation storage space with offices and shops. Construction costs for the hangar exceeded three million dollars (*San Diego Union* 9-7-1951:6:1-2). Additionally, new barracks and mess halls were constructed of pre-cast concrete. By May 1953, a total of 14 million dollars had been spent on developing Miramar, and another 15 million was planned for the following years (*San Diego Union* 5-31-1953:1:2-8).

In 1953, Brown Field, located on Otay Mesa, north of the U.S. – Mexico border, was assigned as a carrier practice field for NAS Miramar. It had a long history of aviation and had been used by both the Army and Navy. The field had been decommissioned in 1946, and was then used as a public airfield. With the increased jet activity in the area it was reopened as an auxiliary landing field in support of the Air Station at Miramar. On July 1, 1954 the field was commissioned as a Naval Auxiliary Air Station Brown Field as part of the master jet complex. The airfield continued in this capacity until 1962, when it was again decommissioned. Since then, it has been used as a general aviation airport operated by the City of San Diego (Sudsbury 1967:282-283).

As a Master Jet Facility, many of the latest and fastest planes were stationed at Miramar. The Station received the Navy's first squadron, with F7U-3 Cutlass jet fighters, in late 1954. The radically designed twin jet swept-wing, all purpose fighters were produced by Chance Vought and were capable of exceeding 650 mile per hour, breaking the sound barrier in test flights (*San Diego Union* 10-15-1954:14:4-5). Production on the Cutlass ended in 1954 though they continued to be used at Miramar, along with the FJ-3 Furies. In fall 1957, Miramar received the F8U-1 Crusader, which was the Navy's fastest jet at that time. It was a fighter that had set the world speed record at 1,015 miles an hour and could operate from aircraft carriers.

In May 1955, the airfield at Miramar was named Mitscher Field in honor of Admiral Marc A. Mitscher. Admiral Mitscher was the World War II commander of Task Force 58, a carrier division that fought the Battles of the Philippine Sea. He had a full career, graduating from the Naval Academy in 1910 and seeing action in the first World War. He completed some of the earliest trans-ocean aerial crossings. He was known as a pilots'

admiral and was considered to be instrumental in establishing the carrier as a principle ship in modern naval warfare (*San Diego Union* 4-29-1955:15:4).

As the United States moved into the jet age and the nation became interested in space travel, public curiosity in space and the possibility of extraterrestrial life grew. The Roswell Incident in 1947 added fuel to the fire. In 1953, the Station sponsored a celebration of the 50th anniversary of powered flight. Virtually all types of aircraft were included both for display and demonstration. In a humorous article appearing on the front page of the *San Diego Union*, the “Citizens Committee for the Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Powered Flight,” one of the event sponsors, invited the pilot or commander of any space vehicle to land at Naval Air Station Miramar during the air show. It was assured that “a suitable area will be available on the ground and adequate security facilities will be provided for protection of the visiting aircraft and crew” (*San Diego Union* 11-21-1953:1:4-5). The invitation was delivered at the suggestion of several San Diego residents who believed in the existence of interplanetary vehicles. The Committee believed that the occasion would have been fitting for the first public appearance of a spaceship. Although extraterrestrials did not materialize, the air show was a success.

By 1955, the Station housed nearly 400 jets, and was the principal fleet support Air Station for the Navy. In accordance with a new Navy concept, in 1961 Naval Air Station Miramar became “Fightertown;” a support base specifically for fighter squadrons.

Since its inception as a Naval Air Station, the Navy worried about future development on Kearny Mesa, particularly the acreage south of the runways, where the flight pattern extended outside the boundaries of the Station. Residential post-war development in the area could threaten the operations as well as civilian safety. The Navy began efforts to acquire land south of the Station and sought zoning restrictions within 12,000 feet of the airport (*San Diego Union* 1-17-1954:15:3-7). The zoning issues and property acquisition were tied up for years. On August 22, 1957, Congress approved the Navy’s request for \$5,700,000 to purchase land sought as a safety zone below the flight pattern for simulated carrier landings (*San Diego Union* 8-23-1957:19:2). Expansion of the Station began in August 1958, with the purchase of approximately 450 of the 4,500 acres needed to form the necessary buffer. By 1965, the Station had been increased to about 7,500 acres, west of Highway 395. On March 3, 1965, the Station doubled in size when approximately 7,500 acres of former Camp Elliott was transferred to Naval Air Station Miramar (*San Diego Union* 3-3-1965:5:1-2; *Miramar Jet Journal* 3-12-1965:1:1). The newly acquired area was called East Miramar, noting its location east of Highway 395. In December 1972, NASA transferred Sycamore Annex to the Navy, increasing the size of the Station to nearly what it is today.

The drastic increase in size was necessary to continued operations. It provided a wide band of uninhabited property and gave a clear approach pattern for aircraft (*San Diego Union* 3-3-1965:5:1-2). In October 1968, Miramar had become the busiest military airfield in the nation and was fourth among all U.S. airports behind the likes of New York’s John F. Kennedy, O’Hare in Chicago and Los Angeles International Airport.

Early in the Vietnam War, the Naval Air Systems Command became concerned with relatively low air-to-air kill ratios. To teach “dog-fighting,” the Naval Fighters Weapons School, more popularly known as “Top Gun,” was founded in 1969 at Miramar to produce fighter crews highly trained in Air Combat Maneuvering. It was later reported that the U.S. won the air war in Vietnam based on the skill of the American pilots, as the enemy possessed superior technology (*San Diego Union* 7-24-1971 B2:5-7).

On October 14, 1972, the first two Pacific Fleet F-14 Tomcat squadrons were established at NAS Miramar. The ceremony was attended by the Secretary of the navy, John W. Warner (*San Diego Union* 10-15-1972 B1:6). The Grumman Aerospace Corporation designed and built the fighter in response to the inadequacy of contemporary U.S. planes against the Russian-built MIG-23 Foxbats. The two-seat, swept-wing, carrier-based fighter held a mix of missiles and could fly at speeds in excess of Mach2, with a combat ceiling of 50,000 feet. The design gave the U.S. air superiority throughout the 1980s (*San Diego Union* 7-24-1971 B2:5-7). With the introduction of the F-14, several squadron and duty changes took place on Station in order to accommodate the new Tomcat squadrons (*San Diego Union* 6-4-1972 B16:3).

With the addition of the Airborne Early Warning Squadrons on July 1, 1973, the Station was re-designated Commander Fighter-Airborne Early Warning Wing, U.S. Pacific Fleet. Another significant addition to the Station during the 1970s included Radar Air Traffic Control Center, still in operation today. Opened on July 17, 1970, the traffic control center is a jointly controlled project between the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Navy. The Center controls all civilian and military aircraft in the San Diego area (*San Diego Union* 7-17-1970 B4:3). During the 1980s, additional subsidiary units were added including the Carrier Air Wing, two Readiness Squadrons, an Instrument Training Adversary Squadron and the Naval Air Facility at El Centro (Cooley 1996:2-29).

As a result of the Base Realignment and Closure Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), the specific base realignment recommendation was approved the President and the U.S. Congress in September, 1993. The decision was made to close both Marine Corps Air Stations Tustin and El Toro, and relocate all assets primarily to Miramar.

3.3.9. 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 as a Marine Corps Air Station. The changeover officially occurred on October 1, 1997. All Marine personnel, aircraft and equipment from MCAS Tustin and MCAS El Toro were relocated to MCAS Miramar. The Station has approximately 24,000 acres and is one of the largest installations in the area. The mission is to maintain and operate facilities and provide services and material to the support operations of a Marine Aircraft Wing. Currently MCAS Miramar supports the Third Marine Air Wing, whose mission is to “provide a combat-ready, expeditionary aviation force capable of short-notice, world-wide deployment to Marine Air Ground Task Force, fleet and unified commanders.”

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APPENDIX F

ARTIFACT COLLECTION

All artifacts from MCAS Miramar are curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center in Escondido, California.

APPENDIX F**ARTIFACT COLLECTION DOCUMENTS**

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	2	0	1	78	1	Completed	Complete

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	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
04/30/03	MIR06	Archaeological Test Excavation at Sites CA-SDI-5655, 5658, 9239, 9240, 9246, 9247 & 9913 in Shepherd Canyon, San Diego, California	SDI-5655, SDI-5658, SDI- 9239, SDI-9240, SDI-9246, SDI-9247 ¹ , SDI-9913	1	1	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

¹ This report includes sites that are on and off the station. For SDAC ID MIR06, only two of the seven sites listed are on the station, and all artifacts in the collection are from these two sites.

Date Arrived	SDAC ID	Project Name	Site(s)	Artifact Boxes	Oversize Objects	Small Boxes	Artifacts/ Cat. Items	Ln. ft. Docs	Curation	Required Associated Documents
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

Date Arrived	SDAC ID	Project Name	Site(s)	Artifact Boxes	Oversize Objects	Small Boxes	Artifacts/Cat. Items	Ln. ft. Docs	Curation	Required Associated Documents
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 County, California	SDI-15729, SDI-15730	1	0	0	33	1	Completed	Complete
10/26/06	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
01/18/07	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

Date Arrived	SDAC ID	Project Name	Site(s)	Artifact Boxes	Oversize Objects	Small Boxes	Artifacts/ Cat. Items	Ln. ft. Docs	Curation	Required Associated Documents
07/07/07	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
05/02/08	MIR16	Archaeological Evaluation of 17 Sites on Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, San Diego County, California	SDI-9914, SDI-12411, SDI-12642, SDI-1297, SDI-13083, SDI-16973, SDI-16975, SDI-16982, SDI-16991, SDI-16992, SDI-18563	2	1	12	236	1	Completed	Complete
05/16/14	MIR18	National Register Evaluation of 12 Sites at Marine Corps Air Station, Miramar, San Diego County, California	SDI-16975H, SDI-16981H, SDI-19395H, SDI-19398H, SDI-19399H, SDI-19400H, SDI-19402H, P37-30524, SDI-16979, SDI-16980, SDI-19396, SDI-19397	1	0	0	355	1	Completed	Complete
			Total	66	3	58	7246	17		
			Number of Collections	17						
			Artifact Boxes	81						
			Document Boxes	17						
			Oversized Boxes	3						
			Total Number of Boxes	101						

Date Arrived	SDAC ID	Project Name	Site(s)	Artifact Boxes	Oversize Objects	Small Boxes	Artifacts/ Cat. Items	Ln. ft. Docs	Curation	Required Associated Documents
10/03/16	MIR17	Note: MM17 was removed from the Federal Curation program. The project was conducted by Caltrans and included one site CA-SDI-12418 that was on the border of Miramar. The designation MM17 will not be reused.								

APPENDIX G
MCAS MIRAMAR SITE MONITORING FORM

Overview Photo Point UT _____ mE _____ mN Orientation _____

IMPACT

(P) Prior Impact previously affecting site; (O) Ongoing Impact actively continues in present; (N) New Impact Photograph

<input type="checkbox"/> Paved or gravel road	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Dirt road	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Military heavy vehicle tracks	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Off road vehicle tracks	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Railroad	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Fencing	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Signage	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Structures	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> K-Rail/Heavy barrier	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Grading/Bulldozing	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Foxhole/Fighting position	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Military trench	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Military troop training	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Firebreak	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Brush fire damage	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Erosion - natural	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Erosion - human caused	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Plowing	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Looting/Pot-hunting	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other construction	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>

PRESENT OVERALL SITE INTEGRITY

(Qualitative assessment of preservation grounded in #/type of impacts, site type/size, #/type of features):
 Very good Good Average Poor Very Poor

PRESENT OVERALL CONDITION

(Qualitative comparison to site record or previous CASMET cycle inspection form):
 Stable/unchanged More degraded Extensively degraded Improved

CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

- Reported Site Location Revisited
- Site Relocated
- Datum Relocated
- Cultural Remains Observed
- Site Description Accurate
- Inspection Next Cycle

TREATMENT LIST

(E) Effective; (M) Moderately Effective; (N) Not Effective; (NA) Not Applicable

Recommended	Existing	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Road closure/re-route
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Capping
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Erosion control measures
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Seeding
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Fencing/other barrier
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Signage
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Mitigation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Video surveillance
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring

NOTES (General or Treatment-specific)

Date Recorded: _____ Recorded By: _____

FIELD INSPECTION FORM INSTRUCTIONS

A hard-copy of the Field Inspection Form is provided at the back of Appendix A. An electronic version will be included along with the other electronic deliverables in an electronic Appendix exclusive to the Final report. The checkbox category of “Site Location Confirmed” was changed to “Reported Site Location Revisited”, and an “Other” field was added to the Impacts (a field which was already in the Database, but not on the paper Field Inspection Form). The goal of field inspection is to track the physical condition of the site, nature and extent of disturbance, and update site record forms and maps if warranted. The fields on this form are streamlined to meet those needs in an efficient manner. In order to successfully evaluate a site during the field inspection, the field archaeologist must have access to the DPR Site Record and Updates, as well as results from earlier cycles of field inspections. A previous “Field Inspection Detail” form can easily be viewed or printed via the Database, and this report summarizes information pertinent to the results of prior field inspections. Electronic versions (e.g., PDF copies) or a copy of the database itself on a portable tablet device would serve in lieu of a paper copy of the form.

The following descriptions may be a useful resource for archaeologists conducting future field inspection cycles.

Field Inspection Form Components

In addition to basic information recorded on the form (e.g., site trinomial, UTM coordinates and orientation for overview photographs, date recorded, and recorder name), the Field Inspection Form has five primary components:

1. A section detailing 23 separate impact descriptions that reflect broad categories of either human-caused or naturally occurring impacts that may affect site preservation;
2. Integrity and condition fields providing information allowing for rapid appraisal of site stability and preservation;
3. Checkboxes under the header “Check All That Apply” assessing relocation efforts and miscellaneous information;
4. A treatment list with nine measures aimed at stabilizing and protecting sites, with the objective of documenting existing treatments and/or recommending treatments;
5. Other notes.

Overview Photos

The Field Inspection Form has a field to indicate if overview or impact-specific photographs were taken. Photographs taken from a Photo Point(s) specified by UTM coordinates and directionality are an effective means by which to document site condition through time. This section accommodated only one point, but additional points can be recorded in the Notes section.

Impacts

This section details the 22 separate site impact descriptions, which reflect either human-caused or naturally occurring impacts that may have an effect on site preservation. An “Other” field brings the tally of impact choices to 23. This list was provided by Brasket, and received by Far Western via email on June 6, 2014. A classification system designating these impacts as Prior (P), Ongoing (O), or New (N) aids in

assessing when these impacts occurred. A short definition is provided on the form to guide the recorder in his/her assessments and mitigate variability in usage: (P) Prior Impact previously affecting site; (O) Ongoing Impact actively continues in present; (N) New Impact. The impact status should be designated by the letter abbreviation (P, O, N) placed in the short blank in front of the Impact category. Furthermore, a line associated with each specific impact allows for short, free-form notes directly related to that impact, and a photograph box can be checked when a photo of that specific impact is taken. These photographs are in addition to the general site overview photograph.

Prior Impacts

Prior impacts are defined as previously affecting a site and still there/visible, yet not actively continuing in the present. This could include, for example, vandalism, or construction of infrastructure such as paved roads or utility lines. Railroad tracks would fall in this category, having been constructed in the past, even though a train may pass through in the present, just as vehicles pass through on paved roads. Previous brush fires that damaged aspects of a site, such as causing spalling on bedrock milling features, could also be considered a prior impact.

Ongoing Impacts

An ongoing impact has been previously noted and actively continues in present. For example, a two-track road recorded during a previous monitoring cycle demonstrates recent use, blading/maintenance, or widening from use, or erosion that has worsened between cycles.

New Impacts

New impacts are those not previously observed or recorded. Fresh ground disturbances such as a new two-track road, vehicle ruts, or foxholes would be classified as such. Recent vandalism or the erection of a fence where there previously was none are additional examples of new impacts.

Overall Integrity and Condition Status

Present Overall Site Integrity and Present Overall Condition concentrate on assessing the condition of the site at the time of field inspection. These are qualitative assessments and the best judgment of the field archaeologist will be critical. Together, these fields can be compared across cycles using reports generated in Access to gauge relative site stability and impacts through time. These fields can also be used to assess site priority based on individual project needs and goals.

Present Overall Site Integrity

Present Overall Site Integrity is a qualitative evaluation of the general appearance or preservation of the site at the time of the visit, which is independent of past observations or assessments. This evaluation should be grounded in the total quantity and type of impacts observed in relation to site type and size, and types and quantities of visible site features. A balanced rating scale is provided consisting of Very Good, Good, Average, Poor, Very Poor, offering two favorable, one neutral, and two unfavorable choices. This rating scale should, therefore, not predispose the archaeologist to evaluate site preservation from an overly positive or overly negative standpoint.

Present Overall Condition

Present Overall Condition is intended to be a qualitative comparison of the state of the site to previously made assessments, recorded either on the DPR form or in a previous cycle. There are four selection options: Stable/unchanged, More degraded, Extensively degraded, and Improved. In

other words, the results of the previous inspection cycle must be taken into account to develop this comparative assessment. If the site has never been visited in a cycle, the description on the DPR provides the comparative baseline.

Check All that Apply

Six independent check boxes in this section can be marked when relevant or appropriate.

Reported Site Location Revisited

Previously listed as “Site Location Confirmed” this field has been updated to “Reported Site Location Revisited” which more clearly conveys that the digital and physical locational data provided for the site was verified; however, no cultural remains such as features or artifacts were observed. This could be due, for example, to dense vegetation, subsurface material remains only, or destruction of the site.

Site Relocated

Site Relocated indicates a sufficient number of identification criteria have been satisfied such that no ambiguity about the site location existed. In other words, multiple points of information from the DPR are verified, such as UTM coordinates (datum or otherwise), landscape features or unique infrastructure in photos, and archaeological features or artifacts.

Datum Relocated

This field indicates that if UTM coordinates or a point plot on a map have been provided, that these have been verified and/or match any datum description provided.

Cultural Remains Observed

Artifacts or features were identified at the site. These may be previously documented in the site record, or could also potentially be newly visible due to erosion, or some type of ground disturbing activity. The presence of newly exposed cultural material should prompt the selection of an associated impact, a treatment recommendation, and/or special consideration regarding present overall site condition and integrity.

Site Description Accurate

If the site description is *not* accurate, this should be perceived as a prompt to record additional information in the Notes section of the Field Inspection Form to supplement a site record update.

Inspection Next Cycle

If so warranted, a site can be flagged for inspection in the subsequent cycle. This may be the result of field observations, but is also a database field that can be utilized at any time to ensure a site is included in the next cycle of field inspections.

Treatment List

The Treatment List of nine potential site protection treatment options was provided by Brasket on June 11, 2014. The Treatment List serves dual purposes: it is a means by which to recommend future site protection treatment measures if warranted, and to evaluate the effectiveness of existing treatments.

Recommended Treatment

To advise a specific treatment based on impacts observed during field inspection, the corresponding box in the Recommended column should be marked. If no treatments are recommended, the check boxes can be left blank.

Existing Treatment

If a particular treatment has already been implemented and is observable, the initial step is to mark the corresponding box in the Existing column. The second step is to assess the existing treatment as one of the following: Effective (E), Moderately Effective (M), Not Effective (N), or Not Applicable (NA), by placing the letter abbreviation in the short blank next to the treatment option. If no existing treatment measures are apparent, the NA field adjacent to the Existing column header can be marked.

Notes (General or Treatment-specific)

This area can be used specifically for treatment notes, but is also for any free-form notes that may need to be taken during the field inspection process, to supplement standardized information captured on the Field Inspection Form.